Historical Directory to Glasgow Presbytery

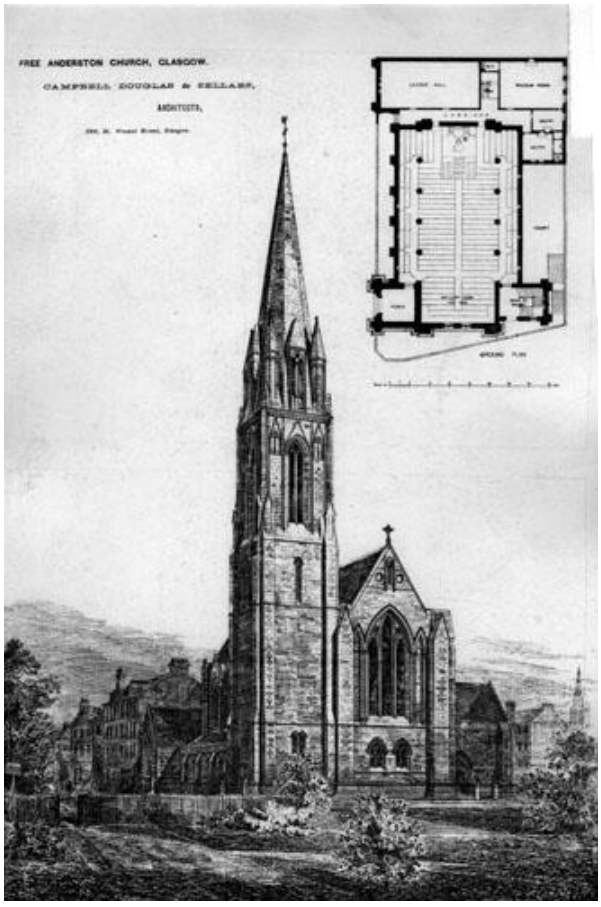
Brief historical notes regarding congregations and their buildings within the Presbytery of Glasgow

Compiled by Andrew Herron
Revised and updated by Andrew Wale

2007

CONTENTS

Preface to 2007 edition	**I**
Preface to original (1984) edition	**III**
Explanatory notes	**VII**
Charges within the City	**2**
Charges outwith the City	**280**
Appendix 1 – Charts of Unions	**322**
Appendix 2 – East Kilbride Churches	**347**



ANDERSTON FREE CHURCH

PREFACE TO REVISED EDITION

Dr.Andrew Herron completed his monumental Historical Directory to Glasgow Presbytery in 1984. It remained as a few typescript copies until 1999 when an edition in .pdf format was issued for sale as a CD-ROM. The editor, Rev.Dr.Neil Simpson, converted the text into machine-readable format and added numerous photographs and other images of many of the churches described. However, no attempt was made to update the information which by then was already seriously out-of-date, and in 2003 I was asked by the Communications Committee of the Presbytery of Glasgow to look into revising the text and considering the best way of publishing a new edition; the CD-ROM had not sold particularly well.

After discussion, I decided that the best way of making the text widely available would be to mount it on the newly-created Presbytery website as a .pdf document, but that there was no point in doing this unless the information contained was current. The CD-ROM text was re-scanned into Microsoft Word and every entry checked and amended as necessary. New entries were created for charges which came into existence after 1984, using the original format. I collected information about the current parishes (to cover unions, linkages and dissolutions between 1984 and the present day), about the movement of ministers over the same period and about any significant changes to church buildings. I am very grateful to the Session Clerks and Ministers who provided data about their churches, and thus enabled me to provide an up-to-date as well as a historical picture of the Presbytery. Information is now correct up to the end of 2006.

As far as possible I have kept editorial alterations to a minimum. Dr.Herron's inimitable (and occasionally idiosyncratic) notes and comments have been left unchanged and I have only added to them when I thought it unavoidable. I have however made the following changes and additions:

1. Each entry is coded to indicate whether the charge as decsribed is original, still in existence or in a variety of transitional states. There was however, no code to indicate that a charge had been dissolved and I have therefore amended the classification to make the this clear. The details of the classification are to be found in the explanatory notes.

2. Where a charge has come into existence after 1984, I have created a new entry and inserted it into the appropriate place in the directory, numbering it as ***.1, thereby retaining both the original numbering and the correct alphabetical order. For example, Balshagray Victoria Park, created in 1991 by the union of Balshagray and Victoria Park churches is numbered 26.1, placing it in its correct alphabetical order between 26 – Balshagray and 27 - Barlanark Greyfriars.
3. Dr.Herron included a number of churches in East Kilbride which had been transferred from Glasgow Presbytery to Hamilton Presbytery. I have removed these to a separate appendix, but left the numbering at this point intact. I have made no attempt to update information about the East Kilbride churches.

The Directory contains a wealth of information on the use of redundant buildings. I have brought this up-to-date where I could, but it has not proved possible to update the directory on subsequent use of buildings made redundant before 1984 (for instance, demolition after being used for some years for a secular purpose).

Dr.Herron's original contained an index of ministers. This has not been included for several reasons: it was seriously out-of-date and any attempts to scan the original into machine-readable format produced a document which was not amenable to re-formatting or altering. If possible, a new index of ministers will be added to future editions.

The illustrations are taken from the CD-ROM and were collected by Dr.Simpson. I have selected them fairly arbitrarily, by selecting from what was available pictures which were interesting, either historically or architecturally, and which illustrated churches close by in the text.

The re-creation of the text, particularly the two electronic scans, made the creation of mis-readings and typographical errors unavoidable. I have attempted to eradicate these, but some will remain. I would be very happy to receive corrections so that the text can be amended at the next revision. It is intended to revise the directory on an annual basis. Corrections should be sent to me either via email: andrew.walle@tiscali.co.uk or by post through the Presbytery Office: 260 Bath Street Glasgow G2 4JP.

Andrew Wale
March 2007

PREFACE TO ORIGINAL (1984) EDITION

By Way of Apology

What follows is a mixture of history, geography, theology, church politics, and what-have-you. I was first inspired to undertake the compilation of some kind of Glasgow Church Gazetteer by the remark of a friend that in a city changing so drastically and so dramatically as Glasgow has been doing over the past few years there will soon be very few left who have even the faintest recollection of what the Kirk situation in these parts looked like at, say, the Union of the Churches in 1929. For my own part I felt inclined to go a step farther and say, since the end of the War in 1945.

It occurred to me that not only do I belong to that dwindling band, but that of them all I am perhaps the one best qualified to undertake the task of putting something on record. I was born in the city and here I spent my childhood and youth as well as fulfilling an apprenticeship as Assistant in Springburn. I retain many clear pictures of the kirks and their ministers from these distant days. As a faithful reader of Churchman's Page in the Saturday Citizen I was kept well informed on the subject. More recently, as Clerk of the Presbytery for rather more than twenty years (which encompassed the great period of city re-planning) I had occupied a privileged position for keeping in touch with the changes effected by readjustment and transportation of congregations during a spell when this occurred at a rate unparalleled in ecclesiastical history. My twenty-odd years witnessed the erection of twenty-five new churches as well as seventeen cases of massive hall-extension. They also saw the termination of the independent witness of what had been something like a hundred congregations. I also enjoyed the advantage of ready access to minutes, records, and other relevant data.

It has seemed to me appropriate, therefore, that I should attempt to set down a picture of the Kirk scene as it is today with an explanation, however sketchy, of how that situation has been arrived at, concentrating particularly on developments during the present century.

By Way of Explanation

It seemed to me inappropriate that I should attempt to provide a picture that would go back to the Reformation, much less to pre-Reformation days. An odd reference in this context has been included where it seemed sufficiently interesting or significant. I take it, however, that those who wish to pursue exploration into these distant areas have admirable works to which they can turn. It is the present century that is substantially unrecorded.

So I have concentrated almost wholly on the period since 1900. In the lists of ministers I have normally begun with the name of the man who was incumbent at the time when the century changed. In tracing the history of the U P charges, however, I have normally gone back to an earlier date, partly because of their inherent interest, but also because in these cases it is usually difficult fully to understand recent developments in ignorance of original circumstances.

In the lists of ministers, incidentally, where a man was granted a colleague-and-successor, I have shown the date of the appointment of the latter as the termination of the senior man's incumbency. I am well aware that this is strictly inaccurate - but it presents a more realistic and, I think useful and straightforward picture.

One thing to which it may be thought I have devoted undue importance has been the effect upon congregations of readjustment - of which there has been so much in the latter years of the period spanned. This I have done quite deliberately, for, if you will, this is the one quite unique contribution that I have to bring to this study. In the absence of accurate information here it is quite impossible to trace the ongoing history of yesterday's congregations. And, when it is remembered that there are congregations today which encompass in a single unit what had been no fewer than fourteen tributaries from the nineteenth century, it will be seen that the matter is complicated, as well as important. (Parenthetical references in the text to Unions etc. refer, of course, to the Minutes of the Presbytery.)

A considerable difficulty is created by the fact that congregations so often changed their names - and that not only on the occurrence of a union. The Union of 1929 led to the emergence of a vast number of new titles. But long before that congregations, particularly

of the U P persuasion, were given to moving from one part of the growing city to another, and since in most cases they chose to be known by a territorial designation this had to be changed with each new location. So far as possible I have founded upon the 1929 names - as these appear in Volume IX of the Fasti. Under that title I have set forth the information relative to the congregation; but I have included the earlier (or later) name or names in their alphabetical place with a reference to where the information is to be found. With a view to making it easy to identify congregations I have even gone so far as to include unofficial or "nicknames" in common use.

A further complication stems from the fact that just before 1930 a massive programme of renaming of streets was undertaken by the City authorities. This was much overdue since many of the burghs that had come to be engulfed in the city each had its own Main Street, Smith Street, High Street, and so on. I have tried so far as my information goes to elucidate these issues where they arise. Changing the name of a street is one thing; eliminating a whole street and the entire area in which it was located is quite another - and a great deal of the latter went on in the Comprehensive Development Areas of the 'sixties. In the case of many former church buildings it is quite impossible today to identify exactly where they were located.

For all that, the matter of exactly where churches are, or were, situated has seemed to me to be of considerable importance to anyone who knows the city today or who knew it yesterday. We may clearly remember a kirk at a particular corner - have seen it clearly every time the tram trundled round that corner - but never have known what kirk it was. This is a realm where the Fasti is completely unhelpful and where even the Post Office Directory leaves a lot of blanks. I have been as specific as my information allowed.

Such has been my interest in the actual physical structures that I have included a List of Churches set forth in chronological order according to the date of their erection, showing their location, setting forth briefly a history of their tenancies, and indicating the contemporary position. The number of church buildings either in other use or in decay has been dramatically reduced in recent years with the rebuilding of the city. These Notes should always be read in conjunction with the material regarding the congregation - to which a cross-reference is given in every case.

In 1975, following upon "regionalisation", the Church undertook a considerable revision of its Presbytery boundaries. As a consequence Glasgow acquired a few congregations situated within the city which for historical reasons had been in the Presbyteries of Paisley, Hamilton, and Dumbarton. It lost, however, the whole of East Kilbride which was transferred to the Presbytery of Hamilton. (Over the centuries the old parish church had alternated between these two Presbyteries.) Since, nevertheless, the Presbytery of Glasgow had seen the emergence of most of these congregations following upon the creation of the New Town it seemed fitting that they should be included in our volume.

By Way of Acknowledgment

I have, of course, been greatly assisted in my researches by the Fasti of the Church of Scotland, by the U F Fasti 1900-1929, by Ewing's Annals of the Free Church of Scotland, and, supremely, by Small's History of the Congregations of the U P Church. From Small I have quoted quite unashamedly. I have also been greatly helped by my colleagues in the ministry here in the Presbytery of Glasgow who, almost without exception, have shown a great interest in my labours. By allowing me sight of local material, but even more by their concern, they have encouraged me more than they can imagine.

ANDREW HERRON
Glasgow
October 1984

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Names of charges printed in Upper Case represent congregations functioning as independent entities at the date of revision.

The names under which charges are listed are those adopted at the Union of 1929. In the case of congregations whose independent life ceased before that date the name used is the most recent, and certain letters of distinctive designation - such as 'U P', 'q s', 'U F' etc. - are added.

Letters in Brackets following the name of the charge have the following significance

D **Dissolved** – the charge has now been dissolved. [*See notes below*]

O **Original** - congregations before they became involved in readjustment.

U **Unchanged** - original congregations which so far have not been affected by readjustment.

P **Present** - the situation which the charge has reached at the date of revision.

T **Transitional** - the original congregation has been readjusted, but there has been further readjustment to reach today's situation.

Roman Numerals - (I), (II), etc. - occasionally appear after the name of a charge. In a case of union it sometimes happens that for some special reason a new name is not chosen but the name of one of the charges is continued. This creates a difficulty from the listing point of view. It appears to me that a new entity is created by a union irrespective of whether a new name has been employed and that this should be clearly indicated, I have accordingly used the Roman Numerals for this purpose.

Source - In the case of all O and U congregations there is an entry under this head, showing the denominational allegiance of the charge at the time of its origin.

Terminated - In all cases except those marked P and U a section is included under this heading. Except where this is followed by the words 'by dissolution' the congregation is, of course, continuing in some new entity, but the pre-readjustment congregation has been terminated, and that in the manner indicated.

Administered - In the case of all P and U congregations an indication is given of the way in which temporal affairs are administered at the time of revision.

Ministers' - In most cases I have traced these back only to before the turn of the century (1900).

Notes are obviously of a highly selective kind, and I must accept full responsibility for the selecting!

Volume and Page References appended to Bases of Union etc. refer to the Presbytery minutes.

Andrew Herron.

Amendments to the 2007 edition

Letters in brackets. Where appropriate I have added D for dissolution to Dr.Herron's original classification, which had left dissolved charges described by their pre-dissolution status.

Unions – I have added an Appendix which shows in chart form the various unions which have occurred in the life of current and dissolved charges, with two exceptions. I have not included unions which are "first generation" unions – i.e. where two (or more) Original charges have united into a charge; or unions where two (or more) Original charges united to form a charge which was subsequently dissolved without further re-adjustment. These charts are designed to present graphically the movement of congregations and to make it easier to track the history of charges where unions have been complex over a period of time.

Volume and page references I have not normally attempted to add the references to Presbytery minutes to changes which have occurred between 1984 and the present day.

Andrew Wale

WITHIN THE CITY

A

1 Abbotsford (O)

Source - Free Church Church of Scotland quoad sacra.

Located in Devon Street, Gorbals**.**

Began in August 1876 when the minister and kirk session of the congregation worshipping in a Church built the previous year by the congregation of Maitland Free Church petitioned for admission to the Church of Scotland. They were received, and on 27th June 1877 they became Abbotsford Parish Church quoad sacra**.**

Church built in 1875 (by Maitland Free Church). Now demolished.

Ministers - James McNaught 1877-94; William Rattray 1894-1903; Robert Nelson 1904-33.

Terminated on 15th June 1933 on uniting with Chalmers South as Abbotsford Chalmers.

Now part of GORBALS (II).

2 Abbotsford Chalmers (T)

Located at 100 Pollokshaws Road (at Cavendish Street), Gorbals**.**

Began on 15th June 1933 consequent on the union of Abbotsford with Chalmers South (ii 781). Basis of Union ii 781**.**

Church built in 1898, being the former Chalmers South property. The Abbotsford buildings went into commercial use but are now demolished.

Ministers - George Neilson Duff 193? - 46; Alexander Clark Galbraith 1947-48; James Douglas Wallace 1949-66; *John Mackie Bisset 1967-73.
*Linked with St. Ninian's Wynd as from 1st January 1967 (xiii 455, xiv 11). Basis of Linking xiii 460.

Terminated on 31st January 1973 on uniting with Gorbals John Knox, with Laurieston Renwick, and with St. Ninian's Wynd as Gorbals.

Now part of GORBALS (II).

3 Albert Drive (O)

Source - Auld Licht Burgher Church of Scotland ; Free Church.

Located at 153 Albert Drive (at Glenapp Street), Pollokshields**.**

Began in 1839 when a group of members of East Campbell Street Auld Licht congregation sought and were granted admission to the Church of Scotland and became Stockwell Chapel of Ease. A church was built in 1842 in Ropework Lane at the corner of Howard

Street. In 1843 they came out, taking their property with them, to become Stockwell Free Church. The various works connected with the construction of St. Enoch Station (opened in 1876) resulted in the disappearance of streets of houses, so that in 1895 'because of movement of population' it was resolved to move 'to a more populous area.' They therefore sold their property (to a wholesale grocer for £3100) and transported to Albert Road (now Drive) in Pollokshields, acquiring, it would seem, a wide variety of names in course of the transition. Until their church was ready the following year they met for worship in the hall of the U P Church in Herriet Street. In 1900 they became Pollokshields Albert Road United Free Church**.**

Church dedicated in October 1887. Architect, J B Wilson. Now in use as the R C Church of St. Albert the Great.

Ministers - John McGregor 1869-1904; Frank Cairns 1905-13; Robert George Peterson 1913-37; Angus Logan 1938-41; Robert Samuel Hill 1942-45; George Neilson Duff 1956-65.

Terminated on 2nd May 1965 on uniting with Pollokshields East as Pollokshields Kenmure.

Now part of POLLOKSHIELDS.

4 Albert Street

From 1927 onwards this congregation, which had been Blackfriars U P, came to be known by the name of 'Brunton' (q v).

5 Albion Chapel

This appears to have been an abbreviated title given to the chapel of ease situated in, and properly called, 'North Albion Street' (q v). Reference to the actual building may also be found under 'Canon Street'.

6 Alexandra Parade (I) (O)

Source - United Presbyterian Church.

Located on the south side of Alexandra Parade at Firhill Street**.**

Began in 1849 as a mission directed to the needs of the city centre, and operating from Stirling Square (see Notes). A congregation was formed in November 1852. The following year they moved into a meeting house provided free of charge by John Henderson Esq. of Park, in Canon Street and took the name of Canon Street United Presbyterian Church. In May 1863 they moved again, this time to a hall in Mason Street. The accommodation here was apparently cramped (the induction of Mr. Mackersie their second minister took place in Duke Street 'for the sake of larger accommodation') and so when Free St. David's moved out of Frederick Street that building was acquired, improved, and taken over as the place of worship in November 1866. But it was not long ere they were adversely affected by the depopulation of the district, and in February 1893 the

Presbytery agreed to their transportation to Alexandra Parade. They then became Alexandra Parade United Presbyterian Church and, after 1900, Alexandra Parade United Free Church**.**

Church dedicated on 3rd February 1895.

Ministers - John Kerr Craig 1891-95; William Mackenzie 1895-1915; David Mailler Yule 1915-23; David Hair 1923-29; John Warnock 1929 - to Alexandra Parade (II).

Terminated on 30th January 1946 on uniting with Garngad as Alexandra Parade (II). Ultimately part of Greyfriars and Alexandra Parade.

Now DISSOLVED.

Notes
1. Small reports the beginning of the cause as follows - 'In April 1849 the Presbytery took up with favour a proposal to institute a mission church in the heart of the city, with an experienced minister to evangelize among the sunken masses. For some time there was no progress made, but in the beginning of 1852 Dr. Taylor reported that operations had been commenced six months before in Stirling Square near the seat of the earliest Secession congregation in Glasgow.'
2. Of the first minister, George Blyth (1851-63), Small explains how he had been designed for missionary work in Russia, how he had laboured for two years in Astrakhan, and then for eight years in Jamaica, and how he had next returned to Scotland 'to grapple with the home heathenism in the heart of Glasgow.'

7 Alexandra Parade (II) (T)

Located on the south side of Alexandra Parade at Firhill Street**.**

Began on 30th January 1946 consequent on the union of Garngad with Alexandra Parade (I) (vi 158). Basis of Union vi 139**.**

Church built in 1895, being the former Alexandra Parade property. This was destroyed by fire in 1951. The former Garngad building passed to the Glasgow Foundry Boys' Mission. It is now demolished.

Minister - John Warnock, from Alexandra Parade (I) - to Greyfriars and Alexandra Parade.

Terminated on 3rd June 1951 on uniting with Greyfriars as Greyfriars and Alexandra Parade.

Now DISSOLVED.

8 Anderston (T)

Located in Argyle Street opposite Elderslie Street**.**

Began on 18th December 1968 consequent on the union of Anderston Old with Anderston and St. Peter's and with St. Mark's Lancefield (xiv 483, 501). Basis of Union xiv 69,78**.**

Church dedicated on 18th December 1968. See Note under Anderston Kelvingrove. Architects, Honeyman, Jack and Robertson.

Ministers - Archibald Russell, from St. Mark's Lancefield - 1973; Alexander David Moore Graham 1974 - to Anderston Kelvingrove.

Terminated on 19th April 1979 on uniting with Kelvingrove (II) as ANDERSTON KELVINGROVE.

9 Anderston Anti-Burgher

This appears to have been the first name used by the congregation which later became 'Wellington' (q v).

10 Anderston Free

The name of this congregation was first changed to 'Hillhead' and subsequently to 'Gilmorehill' (q v)

11 ANDERSTON KELVINGROVE (P)

Located in Argyle Street opposite Elderslie Street**.**

Began on 19th April 1979 consequent on the union of Anderston with Kelvingrove (II) (xxii 82,107). Basis of Union xxii 50,72**.**

Church dedicated on 18th December 1968, being the complex built for Anderston. The Kelvingrove suite of buildings was sold to Ca-Va Recording Studios.

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Ministers - Alexander David Moore Graham, from Anderston - 1980; Henry Stanley Cowper Hood 1980-1991; Peter McEnhill 1992-1996; Gordon Kirkwood 1997-2001; John Coutts 2004-
Associate Minister - Robert Campbell Robertson 1979-84;

Constituents – See Appendix 1.

Note
The church and suite of halls were built with compensation received from the then Corporation of Glasgow in respect of the compulsory purchase of Anderston Old buildings and the voluntary sale of the buildings cf. Anderston and St Peter's and of St Mark's Lancefield. The buildings were dedicated and the congregations declared united at a televised service conducted by the Moderator of the Assembly, Dr. James Longmuir, on 18th December 1968, the foundation stone having been laid by Dr. Leonard Small, Moderator of Assembly, on 15th October 1966.

12 Anderston Old (O)

Source - United Presbyterian Church - Relief.

Located in Heddle Place at Anderston Cross. The church was surrounded by a small burial-place and there was another larger burial-ground nearby in North Street. The bodies were re-interred and the buildings were demolished in connection with the approaches to the Kingston Bridge in 1967**.**

Began with the erection of a Relief church in the village of Anderston, very largely at the instigation of Mr. James Monteith who had been involved in a major controversy within the Anti-Burgher fold following the publication of a document for which he had some responsibility, called "Unity and Peace Recommended' and published in 1766. A church was built in the centre of the village in 1769-70, and this provided a home for the congregation for the next seventy years. The cause began as Anderston Relief Church, then became Anderston United Presbyterian Church. A new building was erected in 1840 and in 1900 the cause became Anderston United Free Church**.**

Church dedicated on 16th February 1840. Architect, John Baird (the First). Demolished in 1967.

Ministers - Alexander L Henderson 1890-1902; Robert Pollok 1903-22; Alexander Renshaw Mackay 1923-28; Herbert Alexander Darg Alexander 1928-68.

Terminated on 18th December 1968 on uniting with Anderston and St Peter's and with St Mark's Lancefield as Anderston.

Now part of ANDERSTON KELVINGROVE.

Notes

1. Aikman says that at the date of the church's formation, Anderston Village was separated from the City of Glasgow by the villages of Brownfield and Grahamston. In those days the walk from Anderston to the Tontine was along a genuine country road, skirted' by hedgerows and trees. When the Anderston church was formed there was no Synod of Relief, and there was only one Presbytery, which comprised ten charges scattered over seven counties. This was at that time the only church west of St Enoch's. For twenty-three years it was the only church in Anderston.

2. Small summarily dismisses the popular account of the origin of this congregation. That account, he says, 'ascribes the origin of Anderston Relief congregation to the action of Glasgow Antiburgher session in suspending Mr. Monteith from fellowship and office for having heard a sermon in the Tron Church one Sabbath when he sought shelter there with his delicate wife from a thunder-shower. In the minutes of the Havannah session there is no trace of any such thing, and the allegation that in those days cases were not engrossed in Session minutes when the parties refused submission to Church censure and broke away is a sheer fiction. Dr. Strang's book only affords another specimen of the way in which floating traditions will transmogrify simple facts.' The true explanation, apparently, was that in 1766 a pamphlet was published under the title 'Unity and Peace Recommended' finding fault with the censure pronounced on the separating brethren and pleading for union between the two branches of the Secession. This brought on the authors' heads first the wrath of the congregation, then that of the Presbytery, and later the Synod intervened when it was urged that the culprits had not been sufficiently punished. One of the four involved was James Monteith, a man apparently of some standing in the village of Anderston, and he refused to bow to the censures imposed on him. 'When the several articles of offence were brought forward Mr. Monteith admitted that the sentences pronounced on such men as the Erskines and James Fisher had been matter of grief to him. He acknowledged also that he had been favourable to union with the Burghers. At the close of the examination the three elders were required to be done with their scruples before next

meeting, under pain of being suspended from office. Against this edict Mr. Monteith dictated a protest, and when it was objected that there was no accompanying appeal the parties replied that there was no use carrying an appeal to Edinburgh, as they had Edinburgh with them already, meaning in the person of Mr. Gib who was conducting the prosecution. At next meeting there was a communication from the other elders but none from James Monteith, who was, therefore, found guilty of contumacy, and for this and former offences he was laid aside from the eldership.' The initiative now passed to Mr. Monteith who moved over to the Relief body and took the lead in establishing a Relief cause in Anderston. A church was opened in 1770 with 1140 sittings, being extended some five years later to provide 1250 sittings. The later church, now demolished, was opened on 16th February 1840 with the same number of sittings.

3. Aikman again gives us an interesting glimpse behind the scenes in relation to the new cause. He writes - 'As the place of worship was nearing completion, vigorous efforts were made to attach it to the National Church as a Chapel of Ease. Many tempting offers were privately made; and when these failed much abuse was poured from the public press on the pretentious handful of people. Dissent was described as too weak to be self-sustaining and too poor to approach respectability. The many material advantages of connection with the National Church were set forth in earnest, and perhaps extravagant, terms. Our fathers, however, had counted the cost ere they began to build and clung to their cherished principles.'

4. James Stewart (1775-1817). Among the dissenting congregations in Scotland the Relief took the lead in the introduction of hymns, and in this movement Mr. Stewart was first among the foremost, having compiled a volume for the use of Anderston Church five years before the innovation was sanctioned by the Synod.

5. Of Dr Gavin Struthers (1817-56) it was said that he was looked on as the ablest man in the Relief Synod though not its best orator. The Campbeltown case brought out his mental grasp and legal acumen, and later on the Relief Magazine over and again bore witness to his powers as a controversialist. His "Treatise on the Principles of Christian Communion as held by the Relief Church' did much to clear the way for the union of 1847, while his History of the Relief Church shows a fine grasp of the various phases of denominationalism in Scotland throughout the period.

13 Anderston St Martin's (O)

Source - Church of Scotland quoad sacra.

Located at the junction of Argyle Street and St Vincent Street**.**

Began in 1799 with the building in Clyde Street, Anderston of a chapel of ease, to which a constitution was granted in 1834. The church was burned down on 6th May 1849 and not rebuilt until 1865. The parish was disjoined from Govan in 1875 and the cause became Anderston St Martin's Parish Church quoad sacra**.**

Church built in 1865. Demolished in 1969.

Ministers - John Watt 1875-1904; James Robertson 1904-11; Andrew Cumming Baird 1911- 29; Alexander Moffatt 1920-30; David Inglis Cowan 1931-40; John Moffat 1942-46.

Terminated on 25th February 1951 on uniting with St Peter's as Anderston and St Peter's.

Now part of ANDERSTON KELVINGROVE.

Notes

1. John Love (1800-26) was a most distinguished missionary. He took part in forming the London

Missionary Society of which he was Secretary from 1795. He was later Secretary to the Glasgow Missionary Society. The district of Lovedale in Kaffraria was named after him. "No man, perhaps, of his time approached more nearly to the ancient reformers in spirit, manners, and character.'

2. Alexander Neil Somerville (1837-43) joined the Free Church and became first minister of Anderston Free Church where he continued till 1899. (This was the congregation which was to become 'Hillhead' and later 'Gilmorehill'.) He visited extensively in Europe and Australasia, especially Spain where in Madrid in 1870 he drew up a Constitution and Confession of Faith for Spanish Protestants. He was Moderator of the Free Church Assembly in 1886.

3. Charles Strong (1871-75) went to Australia when charged with heresy because of an article on the Atonement. He was deposed in 1833. He founded, and became first minister of, 'The Australian Church' in Melbourne in 1884.

14 Anderston and St Peter's (T)

Located at the junction of Argyle Street and St Vincent Street, Anderston**.**

Began on 25th February 1951 consequent on the union of Anderston St Martin's with St Peter's (II) (viii 24). Basis of Union vii 652 and viii 24**.**

Church built in 1865, being the former Anderston St Martin's property. Demolished in 1969. The former St Peter's Church was used for afternoon services for a period, then went into commercial use. Now demolished.

Minister - George Milne Ewan, from St Peter's - 1968.

Terminated on 18th December 1968 on uniting with Anderston Old and with St Mark's Lancefield as Anderston.

Now part of ANDERSTON KELVINGROVE.

15 Anniesland Cross (O)

Source - United Presbyterian Church.

Located at 869 Crow Road (near Anniesland Cross)**.**

Began during the 'nineties under the aegis of Rev William Duncan, minister of Maryhill U P Church, who encouraged some members of his congregation of Gairbraid who lived in the newly-expanding district of Anniesland to take steps towards having a U P congregation established there. In September 1898 a petition was submitted to the U P Presbytery who marked out the area for Church Extension purposes. Regular services were begun in August 1899 in a hall which had just been built and which later became the Large Hall of the congregation. The congregation was formed on 26th February 1900, becoming, later that same year, Anniesland Cross United Free Church**.**

Church built in 1906.

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Ministers - Robert Letham Browning 1900-25; William Claud Howard Davies 1925-29; Daniel Harper Gerrard 1929-39; Robert Richard Cameron Cunningham 1939- 46; Henry Christie Thomson 1946-71; Robert William Moffatt Johnston 1972-84.

Terminated on 27th June 1984 on uniting with Temple as TEMPLE ANNIESLAND.

Note
By the time steps were being taken to establish the new congregation the union of the Free and the U P Churches was imminent. For this reason an overture was made from the side of Jordanhill Free Church (q v) whose building - in what are now Knightswood Hospital grounds - was giving cause for concern that there might be a union of the two congregations, making Anniesland the place of worship. A largely attended meeting of those interested in the new cause at Anniesland, however, after having been addressed by representatives of the Presbytery who favoured the proposal, decided unanimously against it, several members and adherents of the young cause "manifesting considerable feeling in regard to the matter."

16 Argyle (Gaelic)

This congregation, which had begun as an offshoot from Hope Street Gaelic and which had worshipped in Kirkfield Church, was later to become 'Tradeston' (q v). Erskine spells the name 'Argyll' but this is probably in error since the congregation seems also to have been called 'Argyle Street'.

17 Augustine (O)

Source - Free Church.

Located at 285 Rutherglen Road (at Moffat Street), Hutchesontown**.**

Began under the wing of the Free Wynd congregation, services being held in a mission-hall in Mathieson Street under the name of Stonefield Mission Church. The charge was sanctioned as Augustine Free Church in 1872 when the new building was opened and when 313 members of the Wynd congregation attached themselves to the new cause. In 1900 it became Augustine United Free Church**.**

Church built in 1872.

Ministers - James Thomas Campbell Gullan 1884-1911; James Lamont 1911-20; John Gilvray Taylor 1921-46.

Terminated on 27th April 1947 on uniting with Buchanan Memorial as Augustine Buchanan. Ultimately part of Rutherglen Road.

Now DISSOLVED.

18 Augustine Buchanan (T)

Located at 285 Rutherglen Road (at Moffat Street), Hutchesontown**.**

Began on 27th April 1947 consequent on the union of Augustine with Buchanan Memorial (vi 408). Basis of Union vi 365, 386**.**

Church built in 1872, being the former Augustine property. In the early sixties a massive scheme of renovation and modernisation was undertaken to equip the building to meet the needs of the new population moved into the high-rise flats. The former Buchanan buildings were sold to the R C Archdiocese and is still being used by them.

Minister - James Wood 1948-68.

Terminated on 21st January 1968 on uniting with Oatlands Trinity as Rutherglen Road.

Now DISSOLVED.

19 Auldfield (T)

Located at 169 Shawbridge Street, Pollokshaws**.**

Began on 7th September 1930 consequent on the union of Pollokshaws Auldfield with Pollokshaws East (i 222). Basis of Union i 207**.**

Church built in 1836, being the former Pollokshaws Auldfield property. The former church and manse of Pollokshaws East were converted into hall accommodation and a church officer's house, and this was completed in 1932. The hall of the former East congregation was sold to the Plymouth Brethren. All the property is now demolished.

Ministers - Archibald Ewing Macintyre, from Pollokshaws Auldfield - 1948; William Adam 1948-58; John Thomson Stuart 1958-61; Walter Thomas Currie 1963- to Pollokshaws.

Terminated on 1st June 1965 on uniting with Shawholm as POLLOKSHAWS.

B

20 BAILLIESTON MURE MEMORIAL (U)

Source - Free Church.

Located in Beech Avenue, Garrowhill**.**

Began in 1873 when a Mission Station was established in rented premises at West Maryton under Coatbridge Free Church at Langloan, the services being conducted by a student missionary. This effort was fostered by the Miners' Mission Scheme of the Free Church. In 1874 an 'iron' church was opened at Swinton, the gift of 'the children of the Free Church" -and in consequence the cause was known for a time as 'The Children's Church.' A permanent stone church to replace the corrugated iron building was opened for worship on 12 th October 1882, but very quickly began to give cause for concern because of subsidence. This took the name at first of The Mure Memorial Mines' Church (see Note hereunder). It later became Baillieston Mure Memorial Free Church, and, after 1900, Baillieston Mure Memorial United Free Church - in each case within the Presbytery of Hamilton. In 1935 it was agreed at a meeting of the congregation that "the only way of rescuing the fading congregation of Mure Memorial was by transporting it to another area where it might grow.' Already a Sunday School was established and functioning with embarrassing success at Garrowhill, so an approach was made to Church Extension and with their help a new suite of buildings was opened in Garrowhill in 1940**.**

Church dedicated on 3rd February 1940.

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Ministers - Alexander McMillan 1878-1919; David Baillie 1921-35; Robert Campbell Malseed Mathers 1936-42; Robert Law Kinnis1942-72; John Anderson Gray 1972-1986; Stuart Douglas Rogerson 1986-1995; Allan Scott Vint 1996-

Transferred from the Presbytery of Hamilton 1976.

Note
The name 'Mure Memorial' derives from a gift made towards the cost of the 1882 building by Mrs Mure McCredie of Perceton in memory of her husband and two sons. The Miners' Mission Scheme referred to above owed its origin to Tom Mure, an advocate, son of Mrs Mure McCredie. He met an untimely end in a railway accident in 1876, and, some months later" his younger brother died tragically on the Indian frontier. It was to their memory that Mrs McCredie with her two daughters decided to make a gift of £1000 towards the cost of the new church (which, incidentally, cost in all £1830).

21 Baillieston Old (O)

Source - Church of Scotland quoad sacra.

Located in Church Street, Baillieston**.**

Began some time between 1815 and 1832 with services under Rev Andrew Gray held in a mission hall in Buchanan Street which later gained fame as McNulty's Pawnshop. In 1833

a chapel of ease was erected in Church Street Crosshill on land which was the gift of George Scott of Daldowie, this being the first mission building to be erected by public subscription in the nineteenth century. It was at first known as Crosshill Chapel. A constitution was granted in June 1835, and on 9th December 1872 the parish was disjoined from Old Monkland and became Baillieston Parish Church quoad sacra**.**

Church dedicated on 7th July 1833.

Ministers - Alexander Andrew 1892-1940; Adrian Gray Watt 1941-48; Robert Barr McVicar 1949-55; Alexander Cameron Walker 1956-66.

Terminated on 30th November 1966 on uniting with Baillieston Rhinsdale as BAILLIESTON ST ANDREW'S.

Note
I have a very vivid recollection of speaking to Mr Andrew at a meeting of Synod in the day when that body met in the Tron Kirk and after he had retired. He was complaining of waning powers - a few days before he had walked to Kilmarnock, but was ashamed to say he had had to take the bus home!

22 Baillieston Rhinsdale (O)

Source - United Presbyterian Church.

Located in Main Street, Baillieston**.**

Began with the attempt to establish a mission station in 1830. The effort was abandoned for a time and then resumed in 1862 when a Preaching Station was established in the school at Fauldshill, being supplied with preachers by the U P Presbytery. Soon it was resolved that they should build a church, and a piece of ground was secured on the main turnpike road, it being conveyed as a gift by the owner, James Beaumont Neilson, inventor of the process known as 'hot blast' which had revolutionised iron-smelting and made Coatbridge a boom town in the 1830's. From the middle of 1863 services were held in the hall which by then had been completed. In the following year the church was opened for worship and in June 1865the first minister was inducted. On 8th December 1863 the congregation had been formally recognised as Baillieston United Presbyterian Church. In 1900 they took the name of Baillieston Rhinsdale United Free Church, 'Rhinsdale' having been the name of the house of James Hunter, one of the early benefactors of the congregation**.**

Church dedicated on 14th February 1864. Demolished in 1972.

Ministers - John Gray 1891-1918; William Brown 1916.24; Thomas Smith Crichton 1925-30; Robert Inglis 1931-58; John Algie Beattie 1958-60; *William Martin 1960-66. *Linked with Kenmuir Mount Vernon.

Terminated on 30th November 1966 on uniting with Baillieston Old as BAILLIESTON ST ANDREW'S.

Note
Small's description of the beginnings of the cause is worthy of quotation: he says, 'An attempt was made by the Secession Presbytery of Glasgow to form a mission station at Baillieston as early as 1830. The population at that time was inconsiderable, but they were poorly provided with Gospel ordinances, the nearest church, that of Old Monkland, being at least two miles off. The work went on for some years without making much progress and in 1832 a chapel-of-ease was

built. This brought additional discouragements, and in the Mission Report for 1835 the Presbytery intimated that Baillieston had been abandoned, the work there having been taken up by the Established Church. In this state matters continued till 1862 when mission operations were resumed. There was a population now of 1800 and a door seemed opened for evangelistic work among the mining classes who formed a large proportion of the indwellers." It is sad to think of people abandoned to the care of the Establishment!

23 BAILLIESTON ST ANDREW'S (P)

Located on corner of Muirhead and Bredisholm Road, Baillieston**.**

Began on 30th November 1966 in consequence of the union of Baillieston Old with Baillieston Rhinsdale**.**

Church built in 1974.

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Ministers - John Jackson Carruthers Owen 1967-80; Thomas C Houston 1980-2000; Robert B Gehrke 2001-2006;

Note
Very soon after union it was apparent that the new congregation was confronted with the most serious fabric problems. Neither building was in good repair, nor did it seem that it would be a prudent use of re**s**ources to try to put either of them into good order. On 1st April 1968 it was resolved that a new church was necessary and that steps should be taken towards achieving this result, Rhinsdale church to be disposed of as a first step. As a result of a sustained and major effort the necessary funds were collected and a completely new building on a new site was opened in 1974. A new suite of halls was added in 1990.

24 Balornock North (O)

Source Post-1929 Church of Scotland Church Extension.

Located at 57 Northgate Road, Balornock**.**

Began as a Church Extension charge with the appointment of a minister in 1948. The foundation-stone of the hall-church was laid on 17th June 1949. The charge was granted full status in terms of Act XXVII of General Assembly 1966 and so became Balornock North Parish Church quoad sacra**.**

Church (hall-church) dedicated on 25th November 1950. Architects, Stewart and Paterson. The hall, which had been built by members of the congregation, was rebuilt by a team from 'Job Creation', being dedicated in February 1976.

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Ministers - Matthew Aitken Tudhope 1948-57; Donald Blair Rennie 1957-64; Edward Peter Lindsay Thomson 1964-72; Elizabeth Wylie Sutherland 1972-1996.

Terminated September 1998 on union with Barmulloch to form WALLACEWELL.

25 Balornock Tron

In terms of Act XXV of General Assembly 1965 this congregation reverted to the use of its original name of 'Tron St Mary's' (q v).

26 Balshagray (O)

Source - Church of Scotland quoad sacra.

Located at Broomhill Cross**.**

Began on St Andrew's day 1905 with a meeting of local people held in Partick Burgh Hall when it was resolved that "in view of the rapid development of the district adjacent to Crow Road" steps should be taken towards the erection of a District Church and the appointment of a minister. An architect was appointed the following year, but it was not till 1909 that the first minister was inducted, the church being opened the same year**.**

Church dedicated on 11 th September 1909. Architects, Stewart and Paterson. Halls added in 1911. List B building.

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Ministers - Andrew Watt 1909-10; Alexander Wright Stevenson 1910-25; Peter Carmichael Millar 1925-33; Donald McGavin Kerr Mackay 1933-59; Keith McLeod McRobb 1960-74; Robert Stewart Frizzell 1975-1988; David L Court 1989- to Balshagray Victoria Park.

Terminated on 24th January 1991 (Basis of union Appendix 1 of the Standard Basis)on uniting with Victoria Park as BALSHAGRAY VICTORIA PARK.

26.1 BALSHAGRAY VICTORIA PARK (P)

Located at Broomhill Cross**.**

Began on 24th January 1991 consequent on the union of Balshagray with Victoria Park.

Church dedicated on 11 th September 1909, being the formery Balshagray property.

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Ministers – David L Court, from Balshagray – 2000; Campbell Mackinnon 2001-

27 BARLANARK GREYFRIARS (U)

Source - Post-1929 Church of Scotland Church Extension.

Located in Hallhill Road at Edinburgh Road, Barlanark**.**

Began in 1954 with the appointment of a minister and the provision of a wooden hut. New buildings were erected in 1956, the hall-church being dedicated on 25th February, the financing of the project having been undertaken by the Woman's Guild. The buildings were further extended in 1968. The congregation was granted full status in terms of Act Assembly 1960. In

1970 the name of 'Greyfriars' was incorporated in the title of the congregation which became Barlanark Greyfriars Parish Church quoad sacra**.**

Church dedicated on 17th April. 1970 (xv 277, 301).

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Ministers - William Philip Macnaughtan 1969-75; Kinniburgh John Turnbull 1963-69; William Howard Ellis 1969-75; James Wylie MacDonald 1976-81; Thomas Lamond Pollok 1982-1992; J S A Cunningham 1992-2000; David I W Locke 2000-

Notes
1. The Church was 'adopted' by the Woman's Guild, who provided the funds for the original building. The foundation-stone of the first church was laid By Mrs Ernest Jarvis, President of the Woman's Guild, in 1954, and the buildings were opened on 25th February 1956.

2. At the behest of the congregation of Greyfriars and Alexandra Parade all available funds accruing from the sale of their property in Albion Street were put towards the cost of the later church, the foundation-stone of which was laid on 30th May 1968 (xv 77, 83), and which was dedicated on 17th April 1970 (xv 277, 301).

28 Barmulloch (O)

Source - Post-1929 Church of Scotland Church Extension.

Located in Ryehill Road at Quarrywood Road, Balornock**.**

Began as a Church Extension charge in 1953. The congregation was granted full status as Barmulloch Parish Church**.**

Church dedicated on 4th November 1954. Architects, Noad and Wallace. Extension to the hall accommodation dedicated September 1964. Architects, Nimmo and Partner.

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Ministers - John Rankine Smith 1951-82; * Elizabeth Wylie Sutherland 1983 – to Wallacewell. * Linked with Balornock North as from 11th May 1983 (xxii 137). Basis of Linking xxii 108, 117.

Terminated September 1998 on uniting with Balornock North to form WALLACEWELL.

Note
The congregation of the united charge continued meeting in the two buildings. However, eight months after the union, the Barmulloch building was demolished and the existing church hall was commissioned to be the church.

29 Barony, The (I) (O)

Source - Church of Scotland quoad omnia.

Located in Castle Street at Rottenrow**.**

Began in 1595 as a congregation worshipping in the crypt of the Cathedral. A contemporary description of the accommodation says, 'Being of an arched roof, which is low, and supported by

a large number of pillars, it is exceedingly dark, dirty, and incommodious.' Far all its apparent disadvantages it served for close on two centuries until in 1798 a church was opened on the east side of Castle Street (see Note 2). This served for close on another century**.**

Church built 1886-89 to the design of Burnett and Campbell after the project had gone out to competition.

Ministers - John Marshall Lang 1873-1900; Thomas Martin 1900-11; John White 1911-34; Robert Forrester Victor Scott 1935-38; William Roy Sanderson 1939- to Barony (II).

Terminated on 9th January 1944 on uniting with Macleod (II) as Barony (II). Ultimately part of Barony Ramshorn.

Now DISSOLVED.

Notes

1. In the sixteenth century the ancient Parish of St Mungo included, along with the City of Glasgow, the adjoining large landed estate of the Archbishop. As a result of the Reformation this property was granted by charter as a feudal holding called The Barony of Glasgow. In 1595 it was disjoined from St Mungo's and erected into a new parish, the Barony of Glasgow.

2. For many years the congregation worshipped in the crypt of the Cathedral. In 1798 a new church was built in what is now the open ground of Cathedral Square directly to the east of the present building. In 1890 the congregation moved to the present premises and the earlier building was demolished. It has been described - "The church was faced with stones, but the whole frontage was plastered over in the rude style known as 'rough harling', and the edifice thus presented a very mean and commonplace appearance. The interior was similarly antiquated and inconvenient, having galleries clumsily fixed on three sides and an awkward pulpit reached by a plain wooden stair.'

3. Zacharias Boyd (1623-53) was three times Lord Rector of the University and in 1643 was Vice-Chancellor. He was a member of the Glasgow Assembly of 1638. When Cromwell, after his victory over the Scottish forces at Dunbar, came with his army to Glasgow Boyd was the preacher in the High Kirk when the Lord Protector attended divine service. It is recorded that Boyd railed against Cromwell almost to the point of being shot by an officer. He was saved by Cromwell, who got his revenge in another way - he invited Boyd to dinner, and after the meal offered a prayer that lasted three hours, keeping the minister on his knees from midnight till three in the morning.

4. Donald Cargill (1655-62) was deprived for not keeping a Day of Thanksgiving for His Majesty's Restoration. He refused an indulgence in 1672. In 1679 he joined Richard Cameron in founding the Cameronians (later the Reformed Presbyterians). After the Declaration of Sanquhar a reward of 3000 merks was offered for his apprehension. Following upon his excommunicating King Charles II, James Duke of York, and others, at Torwood in September 1680 the reward was increased to 5000 merks. He was apprehended at Covington Mill in 1681, tried for treason, and executed (along with four others) at the Cross of Edinburgh on 27th July 1681.

5. James Stirling (1699-1736) bequeathed 3000 merks to encourage schools in the parish and to purchase Bibles and Catechisms for the poor.

6. John Burns (1774-1839) was the founder of the Sunday School movement in Scotland in 1775. 7. Norman Macleod (1851-72) was Moderator of the General Assembly in 1869. He was a valued friend of Queen Victoria who placed two windows to his memory in Crathie Kirk.

30 Barony, The (II) (T)

Located in Castle Street at Rottenrow**.**

Began on 9th January 1944 consequent on the union of The Barony (I) with Macleod (II) (v 324). Basis of Union v 294, 309**.**

Church built in 1899, being the former Barony property. The Macleod building was converted for use as a Youth Centre. In 1967 it was compulsorily acquired by the Corporation, the compensation received being set aside as a Fabric Fund in terms of Act IV of General Assembly 1967.

Ministers - William Roy Sanderson, from Barony (I) -1963; Robert. Murray Leishman 1964- 69; James Wilson Anderson 1971-78; Colin Ian MacLean 1979- to The Barony Ramshorn.

Terminated on 16th September 1982 on uniting with St Paul's (Outer High) and St David's (Ramshorn) as Barony Ramshorn.

Now DISSOLVED.

31 Barony North (D)

Source - Free Church.

Located in the south-east corner of Cathedral Square**.**

Began in 1860 when the Free Wynd established a mission in Iownhead. In 1867 it was sanctioned as a charge Barony Free Church. That same year two gentlemen, James Burns, son of Dr Burns of the Barony Parish, and Alexander Cunninghame, a wealthy citizen, purchased a site at the corner of Castle Street and Mason Street (now Cathedral Street) for the sum of £3000. It is recorded that the minister and about half the congregation of the Wynd church transferred to the new cause**.**

Church dedicated on 31st October 1867. Architect, John Honeyman, In 1941 the congregation moved to Cathedral Square (see Note hereunder). For details regarding the latter church, see 'Cathedral Square'.

Ministers - David Sandeman McDonald 1887-1914; Robert Moffat Gillon 1914-21; James Ekron Little 1921-31; James Leslie Dow 1932-36; James McConnell 1937-46; Nigel Ross Maclean 1947-54; Ronald Neil Grant Murray 1955-58; after which it became a Continued Vacancy.

Dissolved as from 29th June 1979 (xx 89, 97, 102).

Note
The church in Castle Street was destroyed by fire on 13 th October 1941. On the 12 th of that same month the congregation of Cathedral Square left the building there in consequence of uniting with Regent Place. The premises were let to, and subsequently bought by, Barony North.

32 Barony Ramshorn (D)

Located in Castle Street at Rottenrow**.**

Began on 16th September 1982 in consequence of the union of The Barony (II) with St Paul's (Outer High) and St David's (Ramshorn) (xii 525, 567). Basis of Union xx 75**.**

Church built in 1889 being the former Barony property. The former Ramshorn buildings were sold to the University of Strathclyde who now use it as a theatre. List A building.

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Minister - Colin Ian MacLean, from Barony (II) -1983.

Terminated by dissolution as from 7th October 1985.

Constituents – See Appendix 1.

Note
1. The interest in the Ramshorn property manifested by the University of Strathclyde is due not only to its geographical proximity but even more to the fact that one of the early ministers of Ramshorn, John Anderson, who is buried just beside the church, was grandfather of the John Anderson who founded the college that bore his name and that represents the beginning of the University itself.

2. The Barony building was acquired by the University of Strathclyde and after refurbishment was named the Barony Hall. It is used for ceremonial and other functions. All three church buildings in existence at the time of the unions are now occupied by the University of Strathclyde, The Barony as a multipurpose hall complex, St David's Ramshorn as a theatre and St Pauls (Outer High) as a chaplaincy centre.

33 Barrack Street Independent Secession Church

See Whitevale. See also Note 5 on Cathedral Square

34 Barrowfield

The congregation which began as Barrowfield Parish Church quoad sacra came later to be known as St Francis in the East (q v).

35 Barrowfield Bridgeton Cross

This name seems occasionally to have been used as an alternative to Barrowfield EdgarMemorial.

36 Barrowfield Edgar Memorial (O)

Source - Free Church.

Located at 10 Landressy Street near Bridgeton Cross**.**

Began under the wing of the Reformed Presbyterians, having arisen out of work conducted in the area by the Green Street Mission of Great Hamilton Street congregation. The congregation came into the Free Church at the Union of 1876 as Barrowfield Free Church, later becoming Barrowfield United Free Church**.**

Church built in 1868. Now demolished.

Ministers - John Edgar 1863-1904; John Lindsay Robertson 1904-26; Robert Adam Smith 1927-31.

Terminated on 15th June 1932 on uniting with Bridgeton West as Bridgeton West and Barrowfield.

Now part of ST LUKE'S AND ST ANDREW'S.

37 Bath Street U F (O)

Source - United Presbyterian Church - United Secession.

Located in Bath Street at Holland Street - south-west corner**.**

Began in 1837 when some former members of Cathedral Square now attached to Regent Place East set up a cause under the ministry of Mr Walter Duncan who, as minister of Cathedral Square, had been deposed in April 1835. In 1839 a church was built in Parliamentary Road. The congregation was admitted to the recently united U P Church in 1863 as Parliamentary Road United Presbyterian Church. They moved to Bath Street at the beginning of their third ministry (that of Mr James Scott) and adopted the territorial name of 'Bath Street'**.**

Church dedicated on 28th January 1887. Until recently Orthopoedic Clinic.

Ministers - John Macartney Wilson 1892-1903, Thomas Wardrop 1903-08; William Sutherland 1909-19.

Terminated on 15th January 1920 on uniting with Berkeley Street U F as Blythswood United Free Church.

Now DISSOLVED.

Note
It would appear that Mr Walter Duncan was inducted as colleague and successor to Mr Robert Muter at Cathedral Square in 1830, but was deposed on 14th April 1835 for some offence undisclosed. He "submitted to the sentence in a penitential spirit.' The next episode represents the initiation of East Regent Place congregation. It would seem there were those in Cathedral Square who were confident that Mr Duncan would soon be restored, and they accordingly resisted taking steps to have the vacancy filled This led to a rift, and the following year 236 people (Mr Duncan's supporters) left and were formed into a congregation, which later became East Regent Place (q v). The Synod refused to countenance a petition for the recall of the sentence on Mr Duncan, so the new congregation had to go about seeking for a minister elsewhere. But by this time Mr Duncan was conducting services in the Trades Hall and gathering quite a congregation of admirers. This led to the building of the church in Parliamentary Road, and, in 1843, to a petition from Mr

Duncan, 503 members, and 249 ordinary hearers to be received into communion. This led to interminable delays so that both Mr Duncan and the other petitioners withdrew. In 1863 Mr Duncan and his people anew petitioned the Synod to be admitted into the fellowship of the U P Church. The Synod, considering that twenty-eight years had passed since sentence was pronounced, granted the application without demur, and Mr Duncan, along with his congregation, "was readmitted to the Church of his fathers." It would be intensely interesting to know what the original offence had been that took so long to expiate !

38 Battlefield East (I) (O)

Source - Free Church.

Located in Cathcart Road at Battlefield Road**.**

Began in 1862 as a Mission Station designed to serve the district of Cathcart. The charge was sanctioned in 1865, the year that saw the building of the church. This was deliberately placed midway between Mount Florida and Cathcart, but was called Cathcart Free Church. In 1900 it became Battlefield United Free Church**.**

Church built in 1912, the church of 1865 being converted into hall accommodation. Church dedicated 12 th October 1912. Architect, John Galt.

Ministers - William Lindsay 1895-1906; George Lowe 1906-37; George Mathewson Dryburgh 1938-67; Eric Gordon Milton 1968-76; Alan Cameron Raeburn 1977- to Battlefield East (II).

Terminated on 7th June 1979 on uniting with Langside Hill as BATTLEFIELD EAST (II).

Notes
1. The congregation claims to have been 'a spark from the burning Irish Revival of 1859.' The first meeting was held by the roadside in Cathcart village in 1861 and under the leadership of the then Minister of Free Bridgegate a hall was rented for further gatherings. They next moved to William Geddes' dyeworks by the banks of the Cart. Before 1862 was out a wooden structure (another Spale Kirk) was erected at the junction of Bushenaike Road with Cathcart Road. The stone building erected in 1865 was designed by John Honeyman who was a member of the building committee and who gave his services freely.

2. Bushenaike Road (thought to be a corruption of 'bush and oak') is now Battlefield Road.

39 BATTLEFIELD EAST (II) (P)

Located in Cathcart Road at Battlefield Road**.**

Began on 7th June 1979 consequent on the union of Langside Hill with Battlefield East (I) (xx 123,139). Basis of Union xx 109,113**.**

Church built in 1912, being the former Battlefield East property. The Langside Hill buildings were sold for commercial development shortly after the union, but nothing was done .and they were very seriously vandalised. They were subsequently restored and used as a restaurant. List C building.

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Minister - Alan Cameron Raeburn, from Battlefield East (I) –

Notes
1. The congregation claims to have been 'a spark from the burning Irish Revival of 1859.' The first meeting was held by the roadside in Cathcart village in 1861 and under the leadership of the then Minister of Free Bridgegate a hall was rented for further gatherings. They next moved to William Geddes' dyeworks by the banks of the Cart. Before 1862 was out a wooden structure (another Spale Kirk) was erected at the junction of Bushenaike Road with Cathcart Road. The stone building erected in 1865 was designed by John Honeyman who was a member of the building committee and who gave his services freely.

2. Bushenaike Road (thought to be a corruption of 'bush and oak') is now Battlefield Road.

40 Battlefield Erskine (T)

Located at 167 Ledard Road**.**

Began on 24th November 1971 consequent on the union of Battlefield West with Erskine Rose (xiv 159,265). Basis of Union xiv 245,250**.**

Church built in 1909, being the former Battlefield West property. The Erskine Rose buildings were sold to the Education Authority of the city for youth work and are now demolished.

Ministers - Stanley Craig Munro, from Battlefield West -1973; John Durham Ross 1974 - to Langside and Battlefield Erskine.

Terminated on 28th March 1975 on uniting with Langside Old as Langside and Battlefield Erskine.

Now part of LANGSIDE.

41 Battlefield West (O)

Source - Church of Scotland quoad sacra.

Located at 167 Ledard Road**.**

Began in an iron building in 1902. The parish was disjoined from Cathcart on 19th June 1912 and became Battlefield Farish Church quoad sacra**.**

Church built in 1909. War Memorial Halls built later.

Ministers - William Wylie Fulton 1908-14; James Hutchison Cockburn 1914-18; Charles James Donaldson 1918-26; William Wilson Morrell 1927-30; Stanley Craig Munro 1937- to Battlefield Erskine.

Terminated on 24th November 1971 on uniting with Erskine Rose as Battlefield Erskine.

Now part of LANGSIDE.

42 Belhaven (O)

Source - United Presbyterian Church.

Located at 29 Dundonald Road**.**

Began on 12th January 1875 with a notification to the Presbytery that a group of interested people were erecting a place of worship in Belhaven Terrace, A congregation was formed the following year. This was Belhaven United Presbyterian Church, later Belhaven United Free Church**.**

Church dedicated on 9th October 1877. Architect, James Sellars. Now St Luke's Greek Orthodox Church. List A building.

Ministers - Robert Skeill Drummond 1879-98; James Milling Witherow 1898-1906; Alexander Hutton 1906-23; William Jardine 1924-39; George Sutherland 1940-58; William Stevenson 1959-60.

Terminated on 23rd October 1960 on uniting with Westbourne as Belhaven Westbourne.

Now DISSOLVED.

Notes

1. Small gives a touching account of the death of the first minister, William R Thomson, which occurred on 1st September 1878. He writes - "He was to have conducted Anniversary Services in Saltcoats the preceding Sabbath. He arrived on Saturday evening under a severe cold which next morning was so intensified that substitutes had to be extemporised. Next day he reached his home in Glasgow, but the ailment had got a deadly hold, and on Sabbath the end came. His father was now on the verge of fourscore; but the order of nature was inverted - the father mourning for the son instead of the son for the father. Thus was the promise of rich success for Mr Thomson in his new sphere of labour early blighted."

2. Mr Thomson's successor was (in 1879) called to a stipend of £1000. As most U. P. stipends in the city were at this time around the £300 mark one wonders if no one had heard of differentials in those days.

43 Belhaven Westbourne (D)

Located at 52 Westbourne Gardens West**.**

Began on 23rd October 1960 consequent on the union of Belhaven with Westbourne (xi 188). Basis of Union xi 199**.**

Church dedicated on 18th September 1881, being the former Westbourne property. The former Belhaven building was bought by the restaurateur, Reo Stakis, and presented to the Greek Orthodox Church as St Luke's. List A building

Administered under the Model Constitution. Minister - David Johnstone 1961-1987.

Terminated by dissolution as from 14th October 1990.

44 Bellahouston (O)

Source - Church of Scotland quoad sacra.

Located in Clifford Street, opposite Carillon Road**.**

Began on 2nd August 1863 with the opening of a church erected on a site which had been the gift of Moses Steven Esq of Bellahouston. The parish was disjoined from Govan on 2nd June 1868 and the cause then became Bellahouston Parish Church quoad sacra.

Ministers - John Brown 1887-1919; William White Anderson 1919-26; Henry Coulter 1927-50; Archibald MacCallum Campbell 1950-58; Walter Donald McKechnie Moffat 1959-
to Bellahouston Steven.

Terminated on 23rd January 1969 on uniting with Steven Memorial as Bellahouston Steven.

Now part of IBROX. (II)

45 Bellahouston Steven (T)

Located in Clifford Street, opposite Carillon Street**.**

Began on 23rd January 1969 consequent on the union of Bellahouston with Steven Memorial (xv 2,6). Basis of Union xiv 487, 503, 506**.**

Church built in 1863 - but see Note.

Ministers - Walter Donald McKechnie Moffat, from Bellahouston -1971: Johnston Reid McKay 1971-78.

Terminated on 1st October 1978 on uniting with Ibrox (I) as IBROX (I).

Note
Two events occurred around 1969 which had an immediate effect on the situation in this area. First, Steven Memorial was made the subject of a Compulsory Purchase Order in connection with the construction of the M8 motorway, and, secondly, Bellahouston was the victim of a fire which completely destroyed the roof and seriously damaged the entire church. It was agreed that the congregations would unite and use the compensation recoverable in respect of the Steven Memorial buildings to effect enlargement and improvements at Bellahouston.

46 Bellgrove (O)

Source - United Presbyterian Church.

Located in Bellgrove Street at Reidvale Street**.**

Began in the late 1850's "The cradle of this congregation was the City Hall Saloon, Candleriggs, where it was nurtured for a time as a Mission Station under the care of Greyfriars Church." In 1862 a congregation was formed which became Canon Street United Presbyterian (Mission) Church. It was in 1870 that they moved to their building in Dennistoun and became Bellgrove United Presbyterian Church, and then in 1900 Bellgrove United Free Church**.**

Church dedicated on 12th June 1870. Now demolished.

Ministers - William Taylor Walker 1891-1923; Donald McFarlan 1923-31; John Lachran 1931- to Bellgrove and Young Street.

Terminated on 17th September 1937 on uniting with Young Street as Bellgrove and Young Street.

Now part of DENNISTOUN BLACKFRIARS.

Note
When the congregation came to call their first minister the congregation of Canon Street (later Alexandra Parade) had moved to Frederick Street and the Presbytery ordained that the new congregation should worship in the vacated property. By 1867 the feeling was growing "that self-preservation required them to remove to another locality, and with this design a site was taken in Bellgrove Street." A committee of Presbytery opposed the transference, and it was only after a long and keen discussion in Presbytery that the removal was approved - by a single vote.

47 Bellgrove and Young Street (T)

Located in Bellgrove Street at Reidvale Street**.**

Began on 17th September 1937 consequent on the union of Bellgrove with Young Street (iii 1596). Basis of Union iii 1573**.**

Church built in 1870, being the former Bellgrove property. The former Young Street building was to be used for five years as hall accommodation. Both sets of buildings are now demolished.

Ministers - John Lochran, from Bellgrove -1952; John Ferrie 1953-63; Archibald Ritchie Thomson 1965- to Dennistoun South.

Terminated on 23rd November 1972 on uniting with Whitehill as Dennistoun South.

Now part of DENNISTOUN BLACKFRIARS.

Note
The church stood at the top of a railway embankment close to Bellgrove Station and was alleged to be in a dangerous condition. It was demolished immediately following upon the union.

48 Belmont (O)

Source - Church of Scotland quoad sacra.

Located in Great George Street**.**

Began in 1866 when services were held in an iron building. This was replaced with a stone church in 1894, and in 1906 the parish was disjoined from Hillhead and created Belmont Parish Church quoad sacra**.**

Church built in 1893-4. Architect, James Miller.

Ministers - John Fraser Grahame 1886-1919; Stuart Crawford Parker 1919-23; William Larnach Tennyson Levack 1923-35; Alfred Robert Rae Reid 1936- to Belmont and Hillhead.

Terminated on 3rd December 1950 on uniting with Hillhead as Belmont and Hillhead.

Now part of KELVINSIDE HILLHEAD.

49 Belmont and Hillhead (T)

Located in Huntly Gardens**.**

Began on 3rd December 1950 consequent on the union of Belmont with Hillhead (vii 622). Basis of Union vii 620**.**

Church opened in 1876, being the former Hillhead property. The former Belmont building was sold to Lilybank Girls' School (now part of Hutchesons' Grammar School) who continue to use it.

Ministers - Alfred Robert Rae Reid, from Belmont -1958; George McKenzie Denny Grieve 1959 - to Kelvinside Hillhead.

Terminated on 18th May 1878 on uniting with Kelvinside Botanic Gardens as KELVINSIDE HILLHEAD.

50 Berkeley Street U F (O)

Source - United Presbyterian Church - Relief.

Located at 34 Berkeley Street**.**

Began on 8th April 1856 as a consequence of the disjunction of 149 members from East Campbell Street, who moved with their minister, carrying the blessing of those remaining behind. The church was opened the following month and the congregation became Berkeley Street United Presbyterian Church, later Berkeley Street United Free Church**.**

Church opened on 11 th May 1856. Architect, John Burnet.

Ministers - George Lindley Carstairs 1871-1906; James Gray 1906-20.

Terminated on 15th January 1920 on uniting with Bath Street U F as Blythswood United Free Church.

Now DISSOLVED.

51 Binnie Place (D)

Source - United Original Secession Church.

Located in Binnie Place, off London Road, near Nuneaton Street, Bridgeton**.**

Began in 1956 on the accession to the Church of Scotland of the congregations of the United Original Secession Church. It was sometimes known as Bridgeton Original Secession Church**.**

Church built in ? Now demolished.

Ministers - When this congregation acceded to the Presbytery it had for long been a continued vacancy, receiving permanent supply at an Afternoon Service from Mr John Dickson, Minister at Shottsburn.

Dissolved as from 28th February 1964 (xii 246).

Note
Some years before the accession the church building had been sold commercially and was in use as a furniture depository. Services were held in a small hall entered from London Road. After the dissolution this accommodation continued in use by a boys' club until a fire rendered the whole premises dangerous and they were demolished. For a time the site was leased for an advertisement hoarding. It has now been included in the landscaping of the whole area.

52 Blackfriars Free

See East Campbell Street Auld Licht.

53 Blackfriars U P

This charge later became 'Albert Street' and then 'Brunton' (q v).

54 Blackfriars (O)

Source - Church of Scotland - Burgh Church.

Located at 9 Westercraigs, Dennistoun**.**

Began in 1622 when the Church of the Black Friars was rebuilt and was known as the College Church. In 1635 it was made over (by the College) to the City to be an additional Burgh Church. It was burned down in 1666 and rebuilt in 1699. In 1875 the whole site was compulsorily acquired by the North British Railway Company (for College goods yard) and a new church was erected in Dennistoun**.**

Church dedicated on 14th October 1877. Architects, Campbell, Douglas and Sellars.

Ministers - Thomas Somerville 1878-1915; David Fraser Liddle 1916-36; John Smith Lawrie 1937-64; John Johnston 1965-80.

Terminated on 6th May 1982 on uniting with Dennistoun and with Dennistoun South as DENNISTOUN BLACKFRIARS.

Notes
1 The convent of the Black Friars was founded in 1244 on the east side of High Street and was dedicated to St Mary. After the Reformation the property passed to the University who developed it as The College of Glasgow. Some fragments of the buildings are to be found at Gilmorehill.

2. John Lockhart (1796-1842) was the father of John G Lockhart, Sir Walter Scott's son-in-law and biographer.

55 Blackfriars Street Relief (O)

Source - United Presbyterian Church - Relief.

Located in Blackfriars Street**.**

Began in 1836 when a congregation which had been the Independent Relief Church, Regent Place, applied to be brought officially into the fellowship of the Relief Church (see Note 2). On being accepted they became Black Street Relief Church**.**

Church opened in January 1835. Minister - John Graham 1837-41.

Terminated in or about 1841 when it would appear that the congregation (not very formally) united with Duke Street, and the church building, which apparently had already been sold to them, became the home of a new congregation under the wing of Regent Place. See Albert Street.

Now DISSOLVED.

Notes
1. Blackfriars Street is no more. It ran east from High Street into what was until recently College Goods Yard. Regent Place was at the east end of Blackfriars Street.

2. I quote Small on the origin of this congregation. "This congregation applies, on 1st November 1836, to be received into congregation with the Relief Presbytery of Glasgow, and was admitted at once. It had previously been under the care of The Rev Robert Jackson, and was described as the Independent Relief Church, Regent Place. The minister stated to the commissioners on Religious Instruction that the chapel, with 800 sittings, was opened in January 1835, and that they met previously in various schoolrooms and places of worship. He is entered as having been minister for seven years, but he himself spoke of having been in the habit of officiating at funerals and preaching in Glasgow for twenty-eight years. The church, with dwelling-houses attached, cost £3900 of which £3400 rested on debt on the property. The minister received the balance of the funds after all accounts were discharged, and as the whole income for 1835 was under £90 his stipend must have approximated to a vanishing quantity. The communicants numbered about 100 and had been 'nearly stationary during the last five years.' A Note is appended which bears that the place of worship had since been sold to the Relief denomination, and that the congregation was getting supply from the Relief Presbytery. Mr Jackson now disappears, nor is his name to be met with in the clerical lists for Glasgow either before or after." I should myself have thought that the stipend was likely to approximate to a 'vanished' rather than to a 'vanising' quantity!

56 Blairbeth Rodger Memorial (O)

Source - Post-1929 Church of Scotland Church Extension.

Located in Kirkriggs Gardens, Rutherglen

Began as a Church Extension charge created in 1953, a hall-church being built in 1954 and paid for from the proceeds of sale, by gift of the trustees, of the Rodger Institute. Full status was granted in terms of Act XXV of General Assembly 1974 when the charge became Blairbeth Rodger Memorial Parish Church quoad sacra**.**

Church dedicated on 14th September 1956 (ix 458,513).

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Ministers - Richard Forbes James 1954-61; Andrew Moyes 1962-68; Kenneth Lindsay Johnston 1969-1990; Brian Sheret 1991-2002.

Terminated on 27th November 2002 on uniting with Burnside as BURNSIDE BLAIRBETH.

Note
Mr D L Rodger, principal of the firm of Smith and Rodger, paint and varnish manufacturers, came to Rutherglen as a young man and was there introduced by a school friend to a Sunday School which met in a little room in Mill Street. It was from this base that in 1870 Rodger began a work which culminated in the establishment five years later of the 0 L Rodger Institute, which was destined to play a most significant part in the religious life of the burgh. Over the years generous additions were made to the property, including such things as public baths and a gymnasium room. After the death of its founder in December 1930 the work of the Institute began to decline as social conditions changed, and in 1952 the Trustees entered into agreement with the Church of Scotland whereby the buildings were sold (for £2000) to Rutherglen Old to provide hall accommodation for that congregation and the whole funds of the Institute were made over to the National Church Extension Committee to be used towards the building of a church in the Blairbeth district of Rutherglen.

57 BLAWARTHILL (U)

Source - Post-1929 Church of Scotland Church Extension.

Located in Millbrex Avenue, Blawarthill**.**

Began in 1940 as a Church Extension charge within the Presbytery of Dumbarton, the church being built the following year. Full status was granted in terms of Act when the charge became Blawarthill Parish Church quoad sacra**.**

Church built in 1941. Architect, J Taylor Thomson.

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Ministers - James Morrison 1940-49; James McKay 1950-1986; Neil Wylie Galbraith 1987-1996; Ian McKell Stuart McInnes 1997-

Transferred from the Presbytery of Dumbarton 1976.

58 Blochairn (O)

Source - Free Church.

Located in Blochairn Road near Royston Road**.**

Began in 1863 as a mission station under the Barony Free Church, worshipping in St Rollox School. It was sanctioned as a charge in 1875 and became Blochairn Free Church, later Blochairn United Free Church**.**

Church built in 1883. Demolished as dangerous in 1973.

Ministers - Robert William Dobbie 1888-1917; Robert Greig Buchanan Millar 1917-25; Arthur Edward Wallace 1926-68; lain Mackenzie 1968-73.

Terminated on 13th September 1973 on uniting with Townhead as TOWNHEAD BLOCHAIRN.

59 Bluevale (O)

Source - Church of Scotland quoad sacra.

Located at 576 Duke Street**.**

Began in 1872 when a Chapel of Ease was built here, mainly as a result of the efforts of Norman Macleod of The Barony. It was disjoined from The Barony in 1873 when it became Bluevale Parish Church quoad sacra**.**

Church built in 1872. Now demolished.

Ministers - Andrew Miller 1885-1910; Robert Robertson Lindsay 1910-13; Alexander Cross 1914-19; James Aitken Boag 1919-28; Walter Davidson 1929-31; Archibald Duncan Eunson 1932-36; Norman Arthur Logan 1937-56; John Jolly 1957- to Bluevale and Whitevale.

Terminated on 17th September 1971 on uniting with Whitevale as Bluevale and Whitevale.

Now part of DENNISTOUN CENTRAL.

60 Bluevale and Whitevale (T)

Located at 576 Duke Street**.**

Began on 17th September 1961 subsequent on the union of Bluevale with Whitevale (xi 399) Basis of Union xi 373,392**.**

Church built in 1872, being the former Bluevale property. The former Whitevale buildings were sold and have subsequently been demolished.

Ministers - John Jolly, from Bluevale - 1966; lain Lachlan Gillies 1966-75.

Terminated on 24th January 1975 on uniting with Rutherford and with Trinity Duke Street as DENNISTOUN CENTRAL.

61 Blythswood U F (D)

Located in Bath Street at Holland Street (south-west corner)**.**

Began on 15th January 1920 consequent on the union of Bath Street U F with Berkeley Street U F**.**

Church built in 1887, being the former Bath Street property. This is now the Orthopaedic Clinic. The former Berkeley Street buildings became the Highlanders' Institute, and is now an office-block.

Minister - John Brash 1920-30.

Terminated by dissolution as from April 1931 (i 272,313,665).

Note
Provision was made whereby on dissolution the whole free assets of the congregation were to be divided as to one-fifth for Church Extension work within the Presbytery, and four-fifths to the General Trustees, the interest to be used for Home Mission work within the City, being wholly applied towards the salaries of Church Sisters and Missionaries attached to churches in necessitous areas (i 313).

62 Blythswood Q S (O)

Source - Church of Scotland quoad sacra.

Located in Bath Street at Holland Street (north-west corner)**.**

Began when James Baird of Cambusdoon purchased a building which had been an Independent chapel and presented it for use by the Established Church in the district. A parish was erected on 19th January 1875 and became Blythswood Parish Church quoad sacra**.**

Church built in 1849-52. Architect, J T Emmett. This building is now used by Renfield St.Stephen's.

Ministers - William Fergus 1876-1912; George Simpson Marr 1913-14; Horace James Dick 1915-18.

Terminated on 11th June 1920 on uniting with St Matthew's as St Matthew's Blythswood.

Now part of RENFIELD ST STEPHEN'S.

63 Bridgegate (O)

Source - Church of Scotland quoad sacra.

Located at 27 Commercial Road**.**

Began in 1835 with the granting of a constitution for a Chapel of Ease. For a place of worship a Methodist chapel at 14 East Clyde Street was taken over and opened in 1836. The parish was disjoined from St Andrew's and St James' in February 1871, thus becoming Bridgegate Parish Church quoad sacra.

Ministers - Malcolm Maclean McNeill 1879-81; John Stewart 1882-1931.

Terminated on 17th June 1931 on uniting with Hutchesontown and with Cuninghame as Hutchesontown (II).

Now DISSOLVED.

Note
Mr John Stewart's seventh child, born 8th October 1897, was, according to Volume III of the Fasti, called 'ELFLEDACUARIA', but, according to 'Volume VIII, it should read 'ELFLEDAMACUARIA'. Mercifully, perhaps, she died in 1901. One wonders what she was called for short.

64 Bridgegate Free

This congregation later became known as 'New Bridgegate' (q v).

65 Bridgeton (T)

Located at 84 Dale Street**.**

Began on 15th January 1967 consequent on the union of Bridgeton and Newhall with London Road St Clement's (xiv Basis of Union xiii 456,461**.**

Church built in 1837, being originally the property of Bridgeton East. The former London Road St Clement's building was in process of being sold when it was destroyed by fire.

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Minister - John Turner Lang, from Bridgeton and Newhall –1986.

Terminated on 26th June 1986 on uniting with St Francis-in-the-East as BRIDGETON ST FRANCIS-IN-THE-EAST.

66 Bridgeton and Newhall (T)

Located at 84 Dale Street**.**

Began on 14th December 1952 consequent on the union of Bridgeton East with Newhall (viii 365). Basis of Union viii 364**.**

Church built in 1837, being originally the property of Bridgeton East. Services were to continue in the Newhall Church for at least three years after union. The Newhall building is now demolished.

Ministers - Alan Christie Swinton 1953-59; John Turner Lang 1960 - to Bridgeton.

Terminated on 15th January 1967 on uniting with London Road St Clement's as Bridgeton.

Now part of BRIDGETON ST FRANCIS IN THE EAST.

67 Bridgeton East (O)

Source - Church of Scotland quoad sacra.

Located at 84 Dale Street**.**

Began in 1836 with the granting of a constitution for a Chapel of Ease. A parish was erected on 13 th July 1853 and the cause became Bridgeton Parish Church quoad sacra**.**

Church built in 1837.

Ministers - Thomas Hislop 1883-1923; Alexander Lyon Rennet 1923-30; David Horner Phillips 1930-38; Thomas Fotheringham Gibb 1939-45; James McDonald 1945-51.

Terminated on 14th December 1952 on uniting with Newhall as Bridgeton and Newhall.

Now part of BRIDGETON AND ST FRANCIS IN THE EAST.

68 Bridgeton O S

This was the name used for many years by the United Original Secession congregation which later adopted the name of 'Binnie Place' (q v).

68.1 BRIDGETON ST FRANCIS-IN-THE-EAST (P)

Located at 26 Queen Mary Street at Bernard Street, Bridgeton

Began on 26th June 1986 consequent on the union of Bridgeton with St Francis-in-the-East.

Church built in 1873 being the old St Francis-in-the-East building. [As at March 2004, the building is unusable due to subsidence and services are held in the church hall]. At the time of the union, only the halls were left of the old Bridgeton buildings, the church having become dangerous. After the union the halls were sold and demolished and the site became part of a larger housing development.

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Minister – Howard Robert Hudson from St Francis-in-the-East -

69 Bridgeton West (O)

Source - Free Church.

Located at 46 John Street, Bridgeton**.**

Began in 1843 when the minister of the Chapel of Ease with most of his congregation came out. They were deprived of the church in 1849, but they built a new church which was opened in December of that same year. They became Bridgeton Free Church, and later Bridgeton United Free Church**.**

Church dedicated in December 1849.

Ministers - William Mirrlees Rankin 1888-1919; John Lyle Rodger 1919-31.

Terminated on 15th June 1932 on uniting with Barrowfield Edgar Memorial as Bridgeton West and Barrowfield.

Now part of ST LUKE'S AND ST ANDREW'S.

Note
John Street, Bridgeton is now Muslin Street.

70 Bridgeton West and Barrowfield (T)

Located at 10 Landressy Street**.**

Began on 15th June 1932 consequent on the union of Bridgeton West with Barrowfield Edgar Memorial (i 628). Basis of Union i 608**.**

Church built in 1868, being the former Barrowfield Edgar Memorial property. The former Bridgeton West building was sold, and now demolished.

Minister - John Mackenzie 1932 - to Greenhead Barrowfield.

Terminated on 25th March 1962 on uniting with Greenhead as Greenhead Barrowfield.

Now part of ST LUKE'S AND ST ANDREW'S.

71 BROOMHILL (U)

Source - Free Church.

Located at 64 Randolph Road, Broomhill**.**

Began when an interim kirk session was appointed by the Free Presbytery in February 1899. The following month a suite of halls was dedicated and a minister inducted. The church followed in 1903. This was launched Broomhill Free (very soon to be United Free) Church**.**

Church dedicated on 2nd October 1903. List C building

Administered under the Free Church constitution.

Ministers - James Henderson 1899-1906; John Alexander Baird 1907-21; James Archibald Turner Kennedy 1921-38; Daniel McKenzie Buchanan 1938-62; James Aitchison 1963-1986; William B Ferguson 1987-

72 Broomielaw

In 1861 Free St Peter's erected a church in Carrick Street in connection with the mission which they had carried on in these parts for eight years. The following year the charge was sanctioned and the missionary, David Farquhar, was ordained in January 1863. When Mr Farquhar retired in 1885 the charge was reduced to a Mission Station and was taken under the wing of the Students' Missionary Society of the Free Church College. An ordained missionary, James Law, worked in the field from 1898 to 1904 under the Society.

73 Brownfield Chapel (O)

Source - Church of Scotland Chapel of Ease.

Located at 72 Brown Street**.**

Began in 1836 when the General Assembly of that year granted a constitution for a Chapel of Ease which had been opened the month before. This became Brownfield Chapel of Ease of the Church of Scotland**.**

Church (chapel) built in 1838.

Minister - Alexander Montgomerie Crawford 1870-1904.

Terminated in 1904 on being merged in St Peter's.

Now part of ANDERSTON KELVINGROVE.

Note
Brownfield was one of the two villages the traveller passed through in old times in course of the journey from Anderston to Glasgow.

74 Brunton (O)

Source - United Presbyterian Church.

Located at 160 Albert Street (Taylor Street x McAslan Street)**.**

Began in 1855 when a vacated place of worship in Blackfriars Street (bought from Blackfriars Street Relief congregation - q v) was opened and work was begun there under the care of Regent Place. This became Blackfriars United Presbyterian (Mission) Church. In 1872 they moved to a new building they had erected in Albert Street and so became Albert Street United Presbyterian Church. They duly entered the Union of 1900 as Albert Street United Free Church, but in 1927 the name was changed (in tribute to their second minister) to 'Brunton' United Free Church**.**

Church built in 1872. Now demolished.

Ministers - William Cowan 1856-63; Alexander Brunton 1864-1907; Colin McFarlane Gibb 1907-22; Donald Urquhart Crerar 1922 - to Macleod.

Terminated on 24th March 1930 on uniting with Macleod (I) as Macleod (II). Ultimately part of Barony Ramshorn.

Now DISSOLVED.

Notes
1. Albert Street ran back-to-back with the southern side of Parliamentary Road and the church was at the corner of Taylor Street.

2. Blackfriars Street ran east from High Street into what until recently was College Goods Yard.

75 Buccleuch (O)

Source - Church of Scotland quoad sacra.

Located at 161 Buccleuch Street, Garnethill**.**

Began when a Chapel of Ease was opened in Port Dundas in 1868 and a parish was disjoined from The Barony in 1876. This became Port Dundas Parish Church and a church was built in Dobbie's Loan. In 1916, by authority of Parliament, this parish area was annexed to Milton and the parish of Buccleuch was erected farther west. It now became Buccleuch Parish Church quoad sacra**.**

Church built in 1916. Now demolished.

Ministers - John Hay 1374-1911; John Mackintosh 1912-24; Franklin Ross Taylor Lornie 1925-29; Archibald Montgomery 1929-45.

Terminated on 14th October 1945 on uniting with St Stephen's as St Stephen's Buccleuch.

Now part of RENFIELD ST STEPHEN'S.

Note
After union the Buccleuch accommodation was converted for use as halls. The congregation of.Anderston Old spent the last years of. their independent existence (between the loss of Heddle Place and the dedication of the new buildings) as guests here. The property was compulsorily acquired by the Corporation and is now completely demolished.

76 Buchanan Memorial (O)

Source - Free Church.

Located at 473 Caledonia Road (at Silverfir Street)**.**

Began in 1375 when mission work was established in the Caledonia Road district. In the beginning services were held in an iron building, but a charge having been sanctioned in 1876 a church was built in the following year. This was Buchanan Memorial Free Church, later to become Buchanan Memorial United Free Church**.**

Church built in 1877. Now occupied by the R C Church.

Ministers - Albert Cook Fullarton 1875-98; James Wilkie Findlay 1898-1922; Robert McLean 1922-31; John Stewart 1932-46.

Terminated on 27th April 1947 on uniting with Augustine as Augustine Buchanan. Ultimately part of Rutherglen Road.

Now DISSOLVED.

77 Burnbank U F (O)

Source - Free Church.

Located at 19 Carrington Street (near Great Western Road)**.**

Began in 1851 as the result of mission work undertaken in the area of Cowcaddens. At first the congregation worshipped in the Merchants' Hall in Stewart Street, but this was exchanged for a new Church built at 88 New City Road and dedicated on 23rd May 1858. In 1872 they moved still farther west becoming Burnbank United Presbyterian Church and, in due course, Burnbank United Free Church**.**

Church built in 1872. The site of the church now houses the Carrington Community Centre while the hall is occupied by the UK Islamic Mission.

Ministers - David Pirrett 1860-95; Robert Primrose 1895-1909; John Forsyth 1910-17; Robert Alexander Whitelaw 1917-25.

Terminated in 1925 on uniting with Springbank as Burnbank II.

Now part of LANSDOWNE (II).

Note
The move to Carrington Street was not without incident. By 1865, having enjoyed considerable success in New City Road, there was a movement for the erection of a new church in a 'better' locality, the impression being that in New City Road they were "at a great disadvantage as compared with the neighbouring congregations." In 1870 the proposal was favourably entertained by the Presbytery, but two months later a petition from nine elders and others who wished to remain in the present church urged that their interests should be regarded in the disposal of the property. In September it carried at a congregational meeting by 154 to 102 to proceed no further in the direction indicated, and this was unanimously agreed to a month later. But in May of the following year fifty members brought a complaint that within five months the above arrangement was departed from and the church sold to the Independents. In the Presbytery a majority expressed disapproval of the hasty and irregular manner in which the congregation had acted - a decision which entailed nothing serious. So moved they were!

78 Burnbank (II) (T)

Located at 19 Carrington Street**.**

Began in 1925 consequent on the union of Burnbank with Springbank**.**

Church built in 1872, being the former Burnbank property. The former Springbank buildings are now demolished.

Ministers - James Thomson, from Springbank - 1928; William Claud Howard Davies 1929- 41: William Nethercote Scott 1942-56; Gibson Kennedy Boath 1957-62 : Alexander Stewart Borrowman 1963-68.

Terminated on 30th April 1968 on uniting with Lansdowne Woodside as LANSDOWNE (II).

79 Burnside (O)

Source - Church of Scotland quoad sacra.

Located in Church Avenue, Burnside**.**

Began in 1925 with a proposal to erect a church. The area of Burnside was one which had grown considerably in the closing years of the century, and this had been accentuated by the extension of the railway to Kirkhill in 1904 and by the extension of the electric tram from Rutherglen in 1908. As early as 1905 it was reported to the Church of Scotland Presbytery that there was need for a new church at Burnside. Three sites were considered but in the event none of these could be obtained. At this point Mr Stevenson, Minister at Rutherglen Old, took a strong lead in trying to further the project, and other sites were pursued - unsuccessfully. After the death of Mr Stevenson in 1908 the matter appears to have been laid aside. Then in 1925 the project was revived and at a public meeting held on 4th February in the following year it was resolved to proceed and a committee of ways and means was appointed. Messrs J J Craig & Sons were appointed architects and plans for a hall-church were prepared and approved. The first minister was appointed in June 1928 and four months later (4th October) the hall-church was dedicated. In 1930* the congregation was granted full status as Burnside Parish Church quoad sacra (i164). By 1939 plans for a church had been prepared by Messrs J B Wilson and Honeyman, but the outbreak of war led to the whole affair being put in abeyance. In 1947 negotiations were begun for the transportation of the buildings of St Gilbert's from Pollokshields to Burnside. In terms of Act III 1954* the congregation was granted full status and so became Burnside Parish Church quoad sacra**.**
*****See note below.

Church dedicated on 25th February 1954 (xi 12,54). Architects, Stewart and Paterson. Further hall accommodation was added, being dedicated on 7th September 1960. For details of the extension completed just before the date of union with Blairbeth Rodger Memorial, see entry for Burnside Blairbeth.

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Ministers - Robert Scott McLelland 1928-31; John Wood Macphail 1931-54; James Adam Lindsay 1954-76; David John Courtney Easton 1977- to Burnside Blairbeth.

Terminated on 27th November 2002 on uniting with BLAIRBETH RODGER MEMORIAL.

Note
The fact that the congregation appears to have been granted full status on two separate occasions - 1930 and 1954 - represents a mystery for which I know no solution. List B building. [Herron]. The current Session Clerk (2004) has no explanation, but notes that the church's history booklet records the 1930 date. [Wale]

79.1 BURNSIDE BLAIRBETH (P)

Located in Church Avenue, Burnside and in Kirkriggs Gardens, Rutherglen

Began on 27th November 2002 consequent on the union of Blairbeth Rodger Memorial with Burnside.

Church. The buildings from the two separate charges have both been retained. The old Burnside building underwent a major extension and refurbishment, comprising the roofing over of the

space between the 1954 buildings and the 1960 extension, creating additional accommodation, together with a refurbishment of the sanctuary including the replacement of the fixed pews with moveable seating. The buildings were re-dedicated on 14th November 2002.

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Ministers – David John Courtney Easton from Burnside –2005; William T S Wilson 2006-

Note
The Basis of Union provides for a ministry team comprising a Minister, a part-time pastoral assistant and a non-ministerial full-time worker appointed by the Board of National Mission.

BARONY CHURCH

C

80 Caledonia Road U F (O)

Source - United Presbyterian Church.

Located at junction of Caledonia Road and Cathcart Road**.**

Began in 1854 when a group of members from Hutchesontown U P congregation, disgruntled because they had not been supported in their desire to build a new church, formed themselves into a new congregation. They worshipped in Commercial Road Academy until their own new church was opened in 1857. They thus became Caledonia Road United Presbyterian Church, and later Caledonia Road United Free Church Church dedicated on 22nd March 1857. Architect, Alexander (Greek) Thomson, this being the first of his three churches in Glasgow. Now being retained as a ruin .

Ministers - William R Thomson 1890-1905; James Hutchison 1905-11; Thomas F Johanson 1912-16; James Genmell Marr 1916-24.

Terminated in 1924 on uniting with Hutchesontown U F as ***Hutchesontown and Caledonia Road U F.***

Now DISSOLVED.

Note
Small describes the origin of the congregation thus - "On 12 th October 1854 the Presbytery of Glasgow was applied to for sermon by some members and adherents of the U P Church, with a view to forming a new congregation on the south side of the Clyde. There was nothing done at that meeting, but at next meeting it came out "that they had separated from Hutchesontown Church, in which there was turmoil at that time, the minister being blamed for prompting the congregation to vote the managers out of office.' Permission was granted none the less, and the new cause began.

81 Calton New (I) (T)

Located in Bain Square**.**

Began on 1st December 1961 consequent on the union of Macmillan Calton with St Luke's (xi 438,458). Basis of Union xi 373,393**.**

Church built in 1537, being the former St Luke's property. The Macmillan Calton buildings were sold and have since been demolished.

Minister - William Duncan Crombie, from Macmillan Calton - to Calton New (II).

Terminated on 1st October 1963 on uniting with St John's Chalmers as Calton New (II).

Now part of ST LUKE'S AND ST ANDREW'S.

82 Calton New (II) (T)

Located in Bain Square**.**

Began on 1st December 1963 consequent on the union of Calton New (I) with St John's Chalmers (xii 150). Basis of Union xii 178**.**

Church built in 1837, being the original St Luke's property. The St John's halls in McFarlane Street were for some time used for a boys' club and were subsequently demolished.

Minister - William Duncan Crombie, from Calton New (II) - to Calton New (III).

Terminated on 2nd March 1971 on uniting with Greenhead Barrowfield as Calton New (III).

Now part of ST LUKE'S AND ST ANDREW'S.

83 Calton New (III) (T)

Located in Bain Square**.**

Began on 2nd March 1971 consequent on the union of Calton New (II) with Greenhead Barrowfield (xvi 15,55). Basis of Union xvi 21**.**

Church built in 1837, being the original St Luke's property. The Barrowfield buildings in Landressy Street are now demolished.

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Minister - *William Dunlop Crombie, from Calton New (II) – 1987; Adrian James Tait Rennie 1988- to St Luke's and St Andrews.
Associate ministers - Malcolm Leith Fisher 1968-79; David Ward Lunan 1970-75; Graham McLean Forshaw:1975-77; Robin Dunlop McHaffie 1978-81; Howard Hudson 1981-84.
*Linked with St Andrew's (III) as from 1st February 1976.

Terminated on 22nd June 1993 on uniting with St Andrew's as part of ST LUKE'S AND ST ANDREW'S.

84 Calton Old (O)

Source - Church of Scotland quoad omnia.

Located at 122 Helenvale Street**.**

Began in 1793 when a Chapel of Ease was opened at 27 Tobago Street, a constitution being granted in 1834. On 11th July 1849 the parish was erected under the New Parishes (Scotland) Act of 1844 and the cause became Calton Parish Church quoad omnia. In 1934 the congregation was transported to a new site at the extreme eastern end of its parish**.**

Church dedicated on 6th December 1935.

Ministers - William Chalmers Smith 1898-1937; John Young 1938-69; Alexander Francis Grimstone 1969- to Calton Parkhead.

Terminated on 6th October 1977 on uniting with Parkhead and with Dalmarnock as CALTON PARKHEAD.

85 CALTON PARKHEAD (P)

Located at 122/142 Helenvale Street**.**

Began on 6th October 1977 consequent on the union of Calton Old with Parkhead and with Dalmarnock (xix 221,241). Basis of Union xix 127, 139, 166**.**

Church built in 1935, being the former Calton Old (Newbank Church) property. The Parkhead East, Parkhead West churches and Dalmarnock church were completely demolished, but the present Dalmarnock Community Centre, built on the former church site, is used for worship and church activity each Sunday.

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Minister - Alexander Francis Grimstone, from Calton Old –1986; Victor Crawford 1987-1992; Ron Anderson 1992- 2005;

Constituents – See Appendix 1.

86 Calton Relief (O)

Source - United Presbyterian - Relief.

Located in Kirk (Stevenson) Street, Calton**.**

Began when the Reformed Presbyterian congregation moved to a new church in Great Hamilton Street and their former building in Kirk Street was procured for use of a new congregation set up under Mr James Turnbull. . On 1st March 1820 the congregation was recognised as Kirk Street Relief Church, later as Kirk Street United Presbyterian Church, and later still as Calton United Free Church**.**

Church built in 1821, being a new structure erected on a site immediately to the rear of the former R P church. Now demolished.

Ministers - Robert Campbell 1875-1910; Steele Henderson Rentoul 1911-32; Duncan Macpherson 1933-36; Robert Young Cairns 1937-49.

Terminated on 6th November 1949 on uniting with Macmillan as Macmillan Calton.

Now part of ST LUKE'S AND ST ANDREW'S.

Notes
1. Kirk Street, Calton is now Stevenson Street.

2. The first place of worship had an interesting history, having been built in 1756 for Mr Hugh Innes, one of two ministers who split the old Reformed Presbytery and set up another for themselves, basing their doctrine on Fraser of Brae's Scheme of Universal Redemption. It remained in their hands until 1791 when the cause collapsed. It was then acquired by the main body of Reformed Presbyterians, and it was the congregation then formed that in 1820 moved to Great Hamilton Street.

3. James Turnbull (1820-28), the first minister of the charge had a troubled career and the story is perhaps worth relating at length.

In the summer of 1826 a dispute arose in the kirk session over the minister's proposal to have the Lord's Supper administered quarterly and to dispense with the weekday services; but in September a much more serious issue arose. The Presbytery examination into this revealed strong evidence of insobriety. Mr Turnbull admitted that on the night specified his head was so confused on Glasgow streets that he did not know east from west, that in his bewilderment he asked two women to tell him his whereabouts; and that he went with them into a shop and paid for a dram, but left without tasting it, and reached home after midnight. This admission by him makes one doubt whether the insobriety and improper demeanor imputed to him were altogether 'the invention of a wicked, enthusiastic visionary." Nonetheless, members and adherents to the number of 750 petitioned the Presbytery in his favour. They were convinced, they said, of his entire innocence, and it was their settled determination to abide by their minister come what might. The sentence was that for certain imprudences Mr Turnbull should be suspended from preaching on Sabbath first, and should be rebuked in face of the congregation. He bowed to the judgment, expressed sorrow for his faults, and promised circumspection for the future. At next meeting of Presbytery Mr Thomson (the Moderator) reported that he had preached at Calton as appointed, but 'Mr Turnbull declined to make his appearance when called for.' A newspaper report says that the church 'was doubly crammed in all parts" and also it is said that the streets around were crowded, and that to carry out the sentence would have been to hold up the minister to derision. He himself rebelled against the sentence altogether, so that on 2nd January 1827 he was declared to be no longer a minister of the Relief Church. The matter now came to the Synod on appeal. Here it was reported that Mr Turnbull was found to be in a good frame of mind, that he lamented his sin and cast himself on the mercy of the court. Called to the bar he was rebuked by the Moderator and suspended for four Sabbaths. Against the latter part of the sentence the commissioners from the congregation protested, and this brought matters back to precisely where they had been. On returning to Glasgow Mr Turnbull did not lie aside for four Sabbaths, and on 13th July the Presbytery received his written resignation of his connection with the Relief. By this time he had deserted the Calton pulpit and was preaching elsewhere. A week later he put in an appearance and declared himself to be still the minister of a Relief congregation, but when he was about to be admonished from the chair he declined the Presbytery's authority. Accompanied by a great part of the congregation Mr Turnbull now occupied a chapel in Great Hamilton Street, across the way from St James', which, because of its peculiar construction, was known as 'the Noddy Kirk' - it was said in its architectural figure to resemble the vehicle commonly called by that name. On 6th July 1830, with his session and congregation, he petitioned the Presbytery for readmission, but at next meeting of that court it was resolved that he would first have to give satisfaction for his former rejection of their authority, and this, apparently, he was not prepared to do. In light of the past series of events one wonders what value could have attached to any such 'satisfaction'. And so Mr Turnbull vanishes from the scene.

87 Cambridge Street (O)

Source - United Presbyterian - United Secession.

Located at 156 Cambridge Street (near New City Road)**.**

Began on 19th December 1833 when a number of members of the Secession Church from the growing areas of Cowcaddens and Garnethill met and resolved to form a congregation and to erect in the neighbourhood of Port Dundas or Cowcaddens a new church. A small committee was

formed, a site in Cambridge Street was secured in 1834 and by November the church was ready for occupancy. A petition to the Presbytery to be formed into a congregation was agreed and Cambridge Street United Presbyterian Church was in business. In May of the following year Mr John Eadie was appointed as pulpit supply and he so commended himself that the congregation (Now 98 strong) offered him a call. He was ordained on 14th September 1835. The church had from time to time to be extended. In 1900 it became Cambridge Street United Free Church**.**

Church built in 1834. Architect, John Baird, the First. It was altered and extended in 1846 and again in 1868. It is now demolished and the whole alignment of the street has been changed.

Ministers - Peter Smith 1898-1926; William Main Reid 1926-37; Robert Black Kincaid 1938-46; James Macarthur Ewing 1947-53; James Cran 1954 - to Bishopbriggs Springfield Cambridge. Terninated on 5th September 1968 on uniting with Bishopbriggs Springfield as BISHOPBRIGGS SPRINGFIELD CAMBRIDGE.

Note
The property in Cambridge Street was made the subject of a Compulsory Purchase Order in connection with the vast alterations in that part of the city. The sum obtained by way of compensation went far to meet the cost of additional building at Bishopbriggs.

88 Cambuslang Bushyhill U S (D)

Source - United Presbyterian Church - United Secession.

Located at Bushyhill, Cambuslang**.**

Began in January 1836 when the congregation of Campbell Street (later Sydney Place) opened a Preaching Station which was congregated in 1838 as Cambuslang United Secession Church. It had only two ministers, the first resigning after two years when he 'fell into ill-health', and the second at the end of eighteen months asking the Presbytery to 'release him from his charge owing to dissensions in the congregation of which he was not aware when he accepted the Call.'

Church built in 1838. Ground sold and building demolished in 1849.

Ministers - John Bennett Munro 1840-42; Andrew W Smith 1844-46.

Terminated on 13 th July 1847 when, at the request of the congregation, supply was discontinued as the situation was reckoned to have no future.

Now DISSOLVED.

Notes
1. In 1849 the church was sold. It is said that part of the foundations may still be traced in the garden of what is now Bushyhill House.

2. After the first enthusiasm had waned following on the 'Cambuslang Wark' referred to in the Note to Cambuslang Old some of the leading figures in the Secession (including Ralph Erskine) 'forget alike candour and charity in their attempts to write down and speak down what other godly ministers believed to be, notwithstanding its imperfections, a work of God.' It has been suggested that this attitude sprang from hostility to Whitefield's being involved. Whatever the explanation, the effect was to make the Secession rather suspect in Cambuslang, so that it was not till 1836 that they began any work there. This in spite of the fact that at the death of Mr McCulloch in the parish church there was a disputed settlement leading to three years of vacancy. 'The effect was likely to be a loss to the Established Church and a gain to

Dissenting congregations round about. It is certain that the Relief congregation at Bellshill used to draw a considerable number of members from Cambuslang, and it was probably similar with Secession churches in Glasgow and other places within reach.'

89 Cambuslang Flemington (T)

Located at 228 Hamilton Road, Cambuslang**.**

Began as Hallside Q S (q v) within the Presbytery of Hamilton, Church built in 1892.

Ministers - Thomas Ramsay Kearney, from Hallside- 1936; Andrew Robertson Sillers 1937- to Cambuslang Flemington Hallside.

Terminated on 5th June 1974 on uniting with Cambuslang Hallside and Newton as CAMBUSLANG FLEMINGTON HALLSIDE.

90 CAMBUSLANG FLEMINGTON HALLSIDE (P)

Located at 228 Hamilton Road, Cambuslang**.**

Began on 5th June 1974 consequent on the union of Cambuslang Flemington with Cambuslang Hallside and Newton, within the Presbytery of Hamilton**.**

Church built in 1892, being the former Flemington building.

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Ministers - Andrew Robertson Sillers, from Cambuslang Flemington -1979; Robin Dobson Yates 1980-1984; Robert David Currie 1984-2003; Neil Glover 2005-

Transferred from the Presbytery of Hamilton 1976.

91 Cambuslang Hallside and Newton (T)

Located at Halfway, Cambuslang**.**

Began on 23rd December 1932 consequent on the union of Newton with Hallside and Gilbertfield within the Presbytery of Hamilton**.**

Church built at an unknown date, being the former Gilbertfield Mission Hall.

Ministers - John Ferguson 1933-42; John MacDonald 1943-56; Charles Fraser 1957-72.

Terminated on 5th June 1974 on uniting with Cambuslang Flemington as CAMBUSLANG FLEMINGTON HALLSIDE.

92 CAMBUSLANG OLD (U)

Source - Church of Scotland quoad onnia.

Located in Cairns Road, Cambuslang**.**

Began in pre-Reformation times**.**

Church built in 1840. Architect, David Cousin. The church was extensively reconstructed in 1957 and extensively restored and redecorated in 2000. This building replaced a church of 1743 described in the Second Statistical Account as "a plain, antiquated edifice now in a somewhat delapidated state, the south wall considerably pushed out by the rafters." List B building.

Administered urder the old quoad omnia constitution.

Ministers - James Edward Houston 1892-1908; Robert Sibbald Calderwood 1908- 36; John Kennedy 1936-66; Ian Murray Pollock Davidson 1967-1985; Alan Ward 1985-2002; Lee Ashley Messeder 2003--

Transferred from the Presbytery of Hamilton 1976.

Notes

1. St Cadoc, the renowned Welsh missionary, established a cell here in the sixth century.

2. John Howison (1597-1612), the first minister, had a troubled career. He opposed the appointment of Robert Montgomery, Minister at Stirling, to the Archbishopric of Glasgow. As Moderator of Presbytery he preached in the High Kirk of Glasgow on 8th June 1582 when Montgomery appeared to claim the pulpit, having been appointed to enter upon his office that day, accompanied by the Provost, the Baillies, and others. The Provost ordered Howison to desist and the Presbytery to disperse, and, on his refusing, the Provost and his party laid violent hands on him. He was "smote on the face, pulled by the beard, had one of his teeth beat out, and put in the tolbuith Lyke a theefe." The General Assembly excommunicated five of the assailants, but the Provost and another appeared and confessed.

3. Patrick Hamilton (1628-45) is said zealously to have supported the decisions of the famous 1638 Assembly. He had a 'protection' from James Graham Marquess of Montrose, in August 1645, but, says Wodrow, he was deposed shortly afterwards for drunkenness. On 19th July 1648 he was on the point of being reponed by the General Assembly when an unlucky chance spoiled it all. "We were fashed with the opening of the mouths of deposed ministers," says Robert Baillie. "Poor Mr Patrick Hamilton in the very nick when the Assembly was to grant all his desire, was rejected by his own unhappiness. He had let fall out of his pocket a poem too invective against the Church's proceedings. This, by a mere accident, came into the hands of Mr Mungo Law, who gave it to Mr James Guthrie, and he did read it in the face of the Assembly, to Mr Hamilton's confusion." In 1653 he was in extreme poverty. He died in May 1658.

4. William McCulloch (1731-71) had a memorable ministry because of the extraordinary religious movement known as 'the Cambuslang wark.' This occurred during the spring and summer of 1742. McCulloch, who was no wild fanatic but a learned unostentatious scholar, a cautious and prudent parish minister, was hardly remarkable as a preacher. In the course of his ordinary preaching, however, the people became spiritually awakened. News of what was happening spread, and multitudes from every corner of the country flocked to Cambuslang to see the strange 'wark'. Many ministers came to McCulloch's help, among them George Whitefield who tells that he preached to congregations numbering between thirty and forty thousand. "It was ten o'clock at night when Whitefield rose up to speak. The tent stood on the margin of a little stream; in front of this rose a green bank in the form of an amphitheatre,

still known as 'the Conversion Brae'. It was wonderfully adapted to the purpose to which it was now applied, and Whitefield, in one of his bold figures of speech, spoke of it as a temple built by God Himself for this great concourse to worship in. As the preacher's deep voice in the twilight of the autumn eve rolled over the vast multitude it was answered by sighs and sobs, and soon the whole audience was melted in tears." Writing of the events nine years afterwards, McCulloch had to lament many backsliders, but spoke of hundreds who from that time forward had been evidently changed.

5. John Robertson (1797-1843), during whose ministry the present church was built, is principally remembered for his son William, born in the Manse of Cambuslang, who later became the author of the hymn, "A little child the Saviour came".

93 Cambuslang Rosebank (O)

Source - Free Church.

Located in Main Street at Bridge Street, Cambuslang**.**

Began in 1846 with the inauguration of mission services. A church was built and the congregation sanctioned in 1856. The church was enlarged in 1878 and reconstructed in 1898. It began as Cambuslang Free Church, later becoming Cambuslang Rosebank United Free Church**.**

Church built in 1856. Demolished in connection with road works in 1955.

Ministers - Henry George Shepherd 1877-1920; Robert William Stewart 1920-28; John Miller Hunter 1929-37; Thomas Loudon Cox 1937-50; Duncan Graham Lyle 1951-54.

Terminated on 23rd October 1955 on uniting with Cambuslang West as Cambuslang Rosebank and West.

Now part of CAMBUSLANG ST ANDREW'S.

94 CAMBUSLANG ST ANDREW'S (P)

Located in Main Street at Clydeford Road**.**

Began on 23rd October 1955 consequent on the union of Cambuslang Rosebank with Cambuslang West under the name of Cambuslang Rosebank and West. In 1966 the name was changed to Cambuslang St Andrew's Parish Church, and it lay within the Presbytery of Hamilton**.**

Church built in 1966, being a completely new complex (see Note). The West buildings were sold and are now demolished.

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Ministers - Robert Black Kincaid 1956-74; Robert Patterson Bell 1974-1998; John Stevenson 1998-2006;

Transferred from the Presbytery of Hamilton 1976.

Note
Cambuslang Rosebank buildings were compulsorily acquired by the local authority in connection

with road works and the compensation was used for building a new complex for the united congregation.

95 Cambuslang St.Paul's (O)

Source - Free Church and United Free Church.

Located in Bushiehill Street, Cambuslang**.**

Began just before 1900 when the congregation was constituted. The church and a manse were built in 1901 and the congregation received full status in 1902, thereupon becoming Cambuslang St Paul's United Free Church**.**

Church built in 1901.

Administered under the old Free Church constitution.

Ministers - Robert Howie 1902-11; James Hutchison 1911-37; Andrew McCosh 1937-49; James Neil Stewart Alexander 1949-55; John Steven Thomson 1956- 65; Ian Morrison Strachan 1966-71; Andrew Russell Hamilton 1971-1987.

Terminated on 5th May 1987 on uniting with Cambuslang Trinity as CAMBUSLANG TRINITY ST.PAUL'S.

Transferred from the Presbytery of Hamilton 1976.

Note
After the union, the church was demolished and the land used for housing.

96 Cambuslang Trinity (O)

Source - United Presbyterian Church.

Located in Glasgow Road at Beech Avenue, Cambuslang**.**

Began on 29th September 1874 when the U P Presbytery of Hamilton agreed to open a Preaching Station in Cambuslang, the services to be conducted by members of Presbytery. On 25th February 1875 a congregation was formed and a brick building, erected in Church Street, was dedicated on 27th June 1875. In 1878 this was considerably enlarged by the addition of two transepts. This was Cambuslang United Presbyterian congregation and it is generally regarded as the successor to the congregation at Bushyhill which had folded up twenty-six years earlier. Before the close of the century a new church had been built in Glasgow Road. In 1900 the cause became Cambuslang Trinity United Free Church**.**

Church dedicated on 3rd December 1899. Architect, William Ferguson.

Administered under the old U P constitution.

Ministers - William Baird 1876-96; William Gray 1896-1928; William Loudon 1929-38; David Patrick Thomson 1939-45; Donald Macdonald 1946-68; John Pattison Cubie 1968- to Cambuslang Trinity St.Paul's.

Terminated on 5th May 1987 on uniting with Cambuslang St.Paul's to form CAMBUSLANG TRINITY ST.PAUL'S.

Transferred from the Presbytery of Hamilton 1976.

96.1 CAMBUSLANG TRINITY ST.PAUL'S (P)

Located in Glasgow Road at Beech Avenue, Cambuslang.

Began on 5th May 1987 consequent on the union of Cambuslang St.Paul's and Cambuslang Trinity.

Church dedicatedd on 3rd December 1899, being the Cambuslang Trinity building.

Administered under the old U P constitution.

Ministers – John Pattison Cubie from Cambuslang Trinity –1989; David Stewart 1989-2001; William Jackson 2002-2004; Eileen Ross 2005-

Note
The union was marked by a specially commissioned stained glass window by Susan Bradbury, installed and dedicated in 1989.

97 Cambuslang West (O)

Source - Church of Scotland quoad sacra.

Located in Glasgow Road at Somervell Street, Cambuslang**.**

Began in 1887 with the establishment of a Mission Station under Rutherglen, the erection of a temporary place of worship ('the iron church') and the appointment of a minister in 1887. The parish was disjoined from Cambuslang on 11th January 1901 when it became Cambuslang West Parish Church quoad sacra**.**

Church built in 1887. Now demolished.

Ministers - Archibald Hunter 1899-1903; Arthur Stanley Middleton 1903-27; Robert James Steele Dickey 1927-46; Robert Easton 1946-54.

Terminated on 23rd October 1955 on uniting with Cambuslang Rosebank as Cambuslang Rosebank and West.

Now part of CAMBUSLANG ST ANDREW'S.

98 Camlachie Free

See 'Gallowgate'.

99 Camlachie Mission

See 'Parkhead West'.

100 Campbell Street

This was the original name (and location) of Glasgow's second Burgher comgregation that was later to become 'Sydney Place' (q v).

101 Campbell Street East U F (O)

Source - United Presbyterian Church - Relief.

Located in East Campbell Street**.**

Began in August 1791 when a number of heads of families applied to the Relief Presbytery to be recognised as a forming congregation. The building had just been completed with sittings for 1372, and had cost £2000. This became East Campbell Street Relief Church, and later Campbell Street East United Presbyterian Church, and later still Campbell Street East United Free Church**.**

Church built in 1864 on the site of the original building of 1792. It is now in use as the Glasgow Lodging House Mission.

Ministers - William Shaw Stewart 1891-1902; James Thom Dempster 1902-24.

Terminated in February 1926 on uniting with Sydney Place as Sydney Place and East Campbell Street.

Now part of DENNISTOUN CENTRAL.

Notes
1. This was the second Relief congregation in Glasgow (bearing in mind that Anderston was out in the country)!

2. On 12th March 1856 a large wing of the congregation petitioned to be disjoined along with their minister and transferred to a new area around a church which they had erected in Berkeley Street, and this was agreed. For the future of this 'wing' see under Berkeley Street U F.

102 Campbellfield Street

Following the sale of the Barrack Street property and the litigation that ensued a church was built in Campbellfield Street and took that name (see Whitevale).

103 Camphill (O)

Source - United Presbyterian Church.

Located at 20 Balvicar Drive**.**

Began on 1st June 1873 when a hall was opened on the margin of Queen's Park. By the beginning of 1874 a moderation was granted and the congregation of Camphill United Presbyterian Church was formed. This subsequently became Camphill United Free Church**.**

Church built in 1878. Spire added in 1883. Architect, William Leiper.

Ministers - Joseph Corbett 1874-1910; Robert Menzies 1910 - to Camphill Queen's Park.

Terminated on 3rd March 1946 on uniting with Queen's Park St George's as ***Camphill Queen's Park.***

Now DISSOLVED.

104 Camphill Queen's Park (D)

Located at 20 Balvicar Drive**.**

Began on 3rd March 1946 in consequence of the union of Camphill with Queen's Park St George's (vi 191). Basis of Union vi 159,178**.**

Church opened 1878, being the former Camphill property. The former Queen's Park St George's buildings had been destroyed by enemy action.

Administered under the old U P constitution.

Ministers - Robert Menzies, from Camphill -1946; William Findlay Grieve 1947-71; James Archibald Marshall 1972-1987.

Terminated by dissolution as from 32st December 1991.

105 Candlish Memorial (I) (O)

Source - Free Church.

Located in Cathcart Road at Calder Street**.**

Began in 1873 as a result of mission work carried out in the area at a Mission Station under the care of Augustine. The charge was sanctioned and the Church built in 1874. It became Candlish Memorial Free Church and later Candlish Memorial United Free Church**.**

Church built in 1874-5. Architect, John Honeyman. List B building.

Ministers - James Stuart 1874-1900; George Williams 1900-12; John Wilson Fulton 1912-21; Daniel Gibson Baine 1921-31; Archibald Glen 1931 - to Candlish Memorial (II).

Terminated on 1st March 1953 on uniting with Eglinton Elgin as Candlish Memorial (II).

Now part of GOVANHILL TRINITY.

106 Candlish Memorial (II) (T)

Located in Cathcart Road at Calder Street**.**

Began on 1st March 1953 consequent on the union of Candlish Memorial (I) with Eglinton Elgin (viii 416). Basis of Union viii 400**.**

Church built in 1874, being the former Candlish Memorial property. The former Eglinton Elgin building was sold for commercial purposes and is now demolished.

Minister - Archibald Glen from Candlish Memorial (I) - 1967.

Terminated on 12 th May 1968 on uniting with Polmadie as Candlish Polmadie.

Now part of GOVANHILL TRINITY.

107 Candlish Polmadie (T)

Located in Cathcart Road at Calder Street**.**

Began on 12th May 1968 consequent on the union of Candlish Memorial (II) with Polmadie (xiv 309). Basis of Union xiv 260,268,283,309**.**

Church built in 1874, being the former Candlish Memorial property. The former Polmadie buildings were sold, and occupied by the Grace Baptist Church under the ministry of Pastor Glass.

Administered under the Model Constitution. Minister - Alexander George Allan 1968-1989.

Terminated on 17th May 1989 on uniting with Govanhill as GOVANHILL TRINITY.

Note
The buildings were sold in April 1994 condemned as dangerous in 1995 and demolished. The site remains vacant.

108 Canon Street U P

The building in Canon Street was, from 1852 to 1863, occupied by a congregation which called itself 'Canan Street' but later became 'Alexandra Parade' (q v). From 1863 to 1870 it provided the home - and the name - for the congregation which was to become 'Bellgrove' (q v). In each case the congregation was United Presbyterian.

109 CARDONALD (U)

Source - Church of Scotland quoad sacra.

Located at 2141 Paisley Road West**.**

Began with a meeting held in the School Room at Cardonald on 26th January 1887 when it was resolved to approach neignbouring kirk sessions about the creation of a new parish in this developing area. This led in 1889 to the appointment of a minister and the granting of

a constitution as a Chapel of Ease. The parish was disjoined from Paisley and Govan on 14th July 1890 and so the charge became Cardonald Parish Church quoad sacra within the Presbytery of Paisley**.**

Church dedicated on 17th February 1889. Architect, P McGregor Chalmers. It was modelled on the church which had just been built at Corrie. The west aisle was added in 1899, the east aisle was added and the chancel extended in 1925; halls were built in 1940 and an additional suite of rooms linking church and halls and completing the present complex was added in 1960. List B building.

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Ministers - William Alexander Liston 1889-1915; Duncan Findlay McLean 1915- 35; John Shedden 1935-57; Francis William Rae 1948-70; John Stevenson 1971-83; Eric McLachlan 1983-2005;

Transferred from the Presbytery of Paisley 1929.

Note
It is of considerable interest that the meeting referred to was called by the Free Church Presbytery with a view to interesting people in the possibility of erecting a church for that denomination. It was found, however, that out of one hundred families then resident in the district only three claimed a connection with the Free Church while eighty said they belonged to the Establishment. Accordingly the meeting resolved to submit a requisition to the Kirk Sessions of Paisley Abbey, Govan, and Bellahouston requesting approval of a movement to erect an Established Church.

110 Cardonald U F

This congregation in 1929 adopted the name of 'Hillington Park' (q v).

111 CARMUNNOCK (U)

Source - Church of Scotland quoad omnia.

Located in Kirk Road, Carmunnock**.**

Began in pre-Reformation days, becoming Carmunnock Parish Church quoad omnia**.**

Church rebuilt in 1767. It underwent considerable repairs in 1838. In 1922 steps were taken to acquire for hall accommodation the Clason Church which had lain vacant since around 1900. It is now the Clason Hall. List B building.

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Ministers - George Green Gillan 1888-1913; John Smart 1913-28; John Anderson 1928-38; James Wotherspoon 1939-47; Charles William Harrison 1948-61; Henry Montgomerie Gibson 1961-71; James Reid 1972-77; Henry Hutchison 1977-1993; Robert M Anderson 1993-2000; G Gray Fletcher 2001-

Transferred from the Presbytery of Hamilton 1956.

Notes
1. The Church of Carmunnock belonged to the Abbey of Paisley.

2. Robert Boyd (1665-90) was deprived by Act of Parliament in 1690 and 'having been a great informer against his parishioners he was ejected from his manse by some of them in revenge.' I take it that the manner of his ejection would be much more significant that the mere fact of it! One can understand something of what lay behind the 'rabbling of the curates'.

112 Carmunnock Clason Memorial

The witness of the Free Church in the Parish of Carmunnock was centred in the village of Busby (see Busby East). By 1865 there was enough support in Carmunnock village to justify the purchase of a piece of land (for £40) and the erection of a church thereon. There never was a settled ministry. Each Sunday the pulpit was occupied by a Free Church minister from Glasgow or from Busby. By around 1900 the cause was abandoned.

113 Carmunnock Free

The Free Church in Busby was at first known by this name. See Busby East.

114 CARMYLE (U)

Source - United Free Church.

Located in South Carmyle Avenue at Broombill Avenue, Carmyle**.**

Began in the 1890's when Mr Leighton and some of his people in Tollcross initiated missionary work in the village. In 1896 the Presbytery was petitioned for permission to appoint a missionary at Victoria who would supervise the work at Clyde Iron Works and at Carmyle. Very soon thereafter a student was appointed to this task. In August 1898 the Mission was officially constituted, and two years later negotiations were put in hand for this to be taken over by the Presbytery and for a church to be provided. In 1902 an iron church was erected, opened in March, and in June the first minister was inducted, the charge having been sanctioned under the U F Presbytery the year before**.**

Church dedicated on 7th March 1907. A major refurbishment was carried out to mark the Centenary of the church's foundation in 2002

Administered under the Free Church constitution.

Ministers - Thomas Randall Anderson 1902-04; John Calderwood 1905-12; Quintin Dick Whyte 1913-25; Robert Barr 1926-28; John McCormack Campbell 1928-30; John Lyle Rodger 1931-50; William Hamilton 1950-55; David Hamilton McMahon 1956-77; * Herbert Marshall Gibson 1978-82; James McBride Davies 1983-1989; B MacDowall 1989-1999; Murdo Maclean 1999-
*Linked with Kenmuir Mount Vernon.

115 Carntyne Q S

Carntyne Parish quoad sacra became St Michael's Carntyne (q v).

116 CARNTYNE OLD (U)

Source - Free Church.

Located in Shettleston Road at Wellshot Road**.**

Began some time in the 1870's when the Shettleston Sabbath School Association began to run a Sunday School in a hall in Reid (now Dinnet) Street. This was followed by evening services run under the auspices of Sandyhills (the first Free Church east of Whitevale). At first these were held in a kitchen, graduating to the hall in Reid Street, until in 1884 a new hall was built in Hill (now Edrom) Street by the Association. A divinity student was now appointed as missionary-in-charge. The cause was sanctioned in 1890 and a church was built three years later. This was Carntyne Free Church, becoming in 1900 Carntyne United Free Church. When the Association wound up it bequeathed its hall to the congregation**.**

Church built in 1893. Large hall and other rooms added in 1914.

Administered under the Model Constitution, this having been adopted in May 1966 (xiii 319).

Ministers - James Allan 1890-1921; John Taylor 1921-33; Ronald Alexander Macdonald Stewart 1933-39; James Clarence Finlayson 1939-48; George Keith McEwan Mortimer 1949- 60; Robert McIlwraith Cullen 1961-76; Gavin John Elliott 1977-82; * Ronald Alexander Stephen Craig 1983-
*Linked with Eastbank as from 4th May 1983.

117 CARNWADRIC (P)

Source - Post-1929 Church of Scotland Church Extension.

Located at 556 Boydstone Road, Carnwadric**.**

Began on 11th August 1936 when the Home Board undertook to acquire a site on which a hall-church would be erected for carrying on Home Mission work among the young, under the care of Thornliebank Speirsbridge (iii 1396). In 1953 the congregation of Kingston Union transported to this area with minister and endowments and the charge was created Carnwadric Parish Church under Church Extension auspices**.**

Church built in 1952. The hall was added in 1973.

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Ministers - Douglas Dugald McPhail, from Kingston Union -1983; Graeme Kerr Bell 1983-

118 CASTLEMILK EAST (U)

Source - Post-1929 Church of Scotland Church Extension.

Located in Barlia Terrace, Castlemilk**.**

Began as a Church Extension charge on 21st September 1955 when the first minister was ordained and inducted in the Church at Carmunnock. During the following month the first services were held, beginning in private houses, then moving to a workman's hut in Macbrie Road. When this proved inadequate, permission was obtained to meet in the Primary School in Ardencraig Drive - to which they moved in September 1956. The church was opened in 1959. The congregation was granted full status in 1961.

Church dedicated on 19th June 1959 (x 499). Architect, Walter Ramsay.

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Ministers - David Tindal Reid 1955-63; Robert Donald Ross 1964-70; John Dunlop Miller 1971-

119 CASTLEMILK WEST (U)

Source - Post-1929 Church of Scotland Church Extension.

Located on Carmunnock Road, Castlemilk**.**

Began as a Church Extension cause with the appointment of a minister on 21st September 1955. The congregation was granted full status in terms of Act of General Assembly 1961 and so became Castlemilk West Parish Church quoad sacra**.**

Church dedicated on 12th December 1958 (x 383). Architect, Archibald Doak.

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Ministers - Donald Angus MacLeod 1955-62; James Millar 1963-79; Robert Colquhoun Wotherspoon 1980-1997; Charles Millar Cameron 1998-2001; Janet Phillips Hotchkies Macmahon 2002-2006;

120 CATHCART OLD (U)

Source - Church of Scotland quoad sacra.

Located at 119 Carmunnock Road (near Mennock Road), Cathcart**.**

Began in pre-Reformation days**.**

Church built in 1929 (see Note 3). Architect, H E Clifford. Of the earlier buildings the Second Statistical Account records – 'The old parish church, a miserable building erected in 1707, and capable of containing, with comfort, not more than 150 sitters, was rebuilt in 1774 and was, compared with other country kirks, in tolerably good order. This building was taken down in 1831 and a new one built of very elegant structure seated to accommodate with ease about 1000 persons.' The architect had undertaken to produce in this parish a church capable of accommodating 800 sitters, 'executed in a substantial and elegant manner'. The

total population at that stage was alleged not to exceed two thousand souls. Extensive renovation and modernisation undertaken between 1998 and 2003. List B building.

Administered under the old quoad omnia constitution.

Ministers - Arthur Eugene Claxton 1896-1910; John Alexander Coull MacKellar 1910-57; George Rorison Gilchrist 1957-72; Charles Colin Campbell Gillon 1973-80; Alexander Thomson Stewart 1980-1995; Neil Wylie Galbraith 1996-

Transferred from the Presbytery of Paisley 1955.

Notes

1. The church belonged to the Abbey of Paisley and was dedicated to St Oswald. St Oswald's well in the kirkyard was infilled during the extension of the cemetery.

2. The tower and gable wall of the earlier church (1831) are still standing in a small burial ground on the south side of Carmunnock Road opposite to the present church.

3. The new church, built in 1929, was the last church in Scotland to be erected at the expense of the heritors. There was much resentment on the part of the many small feuars who had proliferated throughout the parish by that time. I can remember seeing a fairly modest procession marching down Victoria Road with banners in protest.

4. Robert Finnie (1675-92) had two of his parishioners fined for refusing to join the kirk session. He made himself so objectionable because of his persecuting spirit that on the evening of the day when William of Orange was proclaimed at Glasgow some of his folk kindled a bonfire at the manse and "outed' his wife and children. He was deposed on 6th January 1692 for celebrating clandestine marriages. He then went to America where he died soon after.

5. The Polmadie Martyrs are buried in Cathcart Kirkyard. These were two weavers, John Urie and Robert Thom, both of Polmadie, and a farm labourer, Thomas Cook, of Langside, whose names, it would seem, appeared on a 'List of Fugitives' issued by proclamation on 5th May 1684. Just a year later they were apprehended at Polmadie, blindfolded with scarves taken from bystanders, and shot without more ado. It is not very clear why, or by whom, the bodies were conveyed to Cathcart for burial, Polmadie at that time being in the Parish of Gorbals.

6. George Adam (1738-59) assisted the minister of Cambuslang during the revival (the 'wark') in 1742. In 1746 he was deposed on confessing to immoral conduct with his servant, but such had been his exemplary character that his elders unanimously petitioned the Presbytery to have the sentence removed. He was reponed in April 1747 and the following Assembly authorised the Presbytery again to settle him in the parish if proper application were made for that effect. He was thereafter recalled and readmitted. A couple of months after readmission he married the lady who had been the cause of the scandal

121 Cathcart Road U P

For the first five years of its life the congregation of Govanhill West worshipped in a converted school in Cathcart Road and adopted that title.

122 Cathcart South (O)

Source - United Presbyterian Church.

Located at 92 Clarkston Road, Cathcart**.**

Began with services in the Couper Institute in September 1887. In December of that same year the worshippers were congregated and so became Cathcart United Presbyterian Church, and later Cathcart United Free Church. In 1889 there was completed the church which now constitutes the Large Hall complex**.**

Church dedicated on 3rd May 1894. The Buchanan Hall was added in 1912.

Administered under the old U P constitution.

Ministers - George Johnston 1900-30; John Landels Kent 1930-71; Hugh Rutherford Wyllie 1972-81; George Fairlie 1982-1989; Andrew McGill Smillie 1990-2001.

Terminated on 19th November 2002 on uniting with New Cathcart as CATHCART TRINITY.

122.1 CATHCART TRINITY (P)

Located at 92 Clarkston Road, Cathcart**.**

Began on 19th November 2002 consequent on the union of Cathcart South with New Cathcart.

Church built in 1894, being the old Cathcart South propery.

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Minister – Ian Morrison 2003-

123 CATHEDRAL, THE (St Mungo's) (U)

Source - Church of Scotland quoad omnia.

Located in Cathedral Square**.**

Began in pre-Reformation days. After the Reformation it became St Mungo's Parish Church quoad omnia**.**

Church built late 12th century and after. From the time of the Reformation the choir has been used as the parish church of St Mungo. To begin with the nave housed the Outer High congregation and the undercroft the Barony congregation.

Administered under the old quoad omnia constitution.

Ministers - George Stewart Burns 1865-96; Pearson McAdam Muir 1896-1915; James Macgibbon 1916-22; Lachlan Maclean Watt 1923-34; Andrew Nevile. Davidson 1935-67; William James Morris 1967-2005;

Notes [Herron]
1. Until 1605 St Mungo's was the only parish church of Glasgow, including, as it did, not only the city but the adjoining Archbishop's lands (which became the parish of The Barony). There

were, however, two charges - the Rectory, which was the prebend of the Cathedral, and the Vicarage of Glasgow.

2. Of several chapels in the parish probably the most notable was that dedicated to the patron saint of the city. It stood on the Dow Hill, very near the Molendinar Burn and was commonly called 'Little St Mungo'. Beside it was St Mungo's Well - not to be confused with the well of that name in the crypt of the Cathedral.

Notes [Wale]
1.The area was a religious site dating back to the seventh century. The first stone building was consecrated in 1136, but subsequently destroyed by fire, and succeeded by a a larger cathedral consecrated in 1197. Extension and rebuilding continued during the medieval period.

2. After the Reformation, a wall was put across the nave, west of the crossing to allow the western portion to be used for worship by a congregation which came to be known as Outer High. The Lower Church was used between 1596 and 1801 by a congregation, the Barony, who moved to their own church in 1801. The congregation that used the Quire was for a time called the Inner High. From about 1835 the Cathedral has been used by one congregation.
[Compiled from notes provided by Mr.N.F.Rome]

124 Cathedral Square (O)

Source - United Presbyterian Church - Anti-Burgher.

Located in Cathedral Square - south-east corner**.**

Began at 'the breach' (over the Burgess Oath) in 1747 when a group of Anti-Burghers withdrew from Shuttle Street, meeting first of all in a hall in Queen Street. Their first minister was ordained early in 1753 and the next year ground was bought in Havannah Street for a new church. When they moved into this building they came to be known as the Havannah Anti-Burgher congregation. It is said that in 1801 a new church was erected facing Duke Street, but it may well be that what happened was that the old building was extended and turned around and a new frontage built on Duke Street which had been opened as a main eastern approach to the city in 1794. Whatever the position, the congregation for close on a century worshipped there being known as Duke Street Anti-Burgher congregation. In 1841 Blackfriars Street Relief, and in 1846 East Regent Place Secession, congregations united with the congregation of Duke Street. It was on moving to yet another new building, this time in Cathedral Square in 1880, that they became Cathedral Square United Presbyterian Church. In 1900 they became Cathedral Square United Free Church**.**

Church built in 1878-80. Architect, John Honeyman. The property was almost immediately acquired and occupied by Barony North (q v). Following the dissolution of Regent Place and Cathedral Square (q v) it was occupied by a body calling itself the Evangelical Church.

The building was bought and is now occupied by a body calling itself the Evangelical Church.

Ministers - James Primrose 1895-1920; James Anderson Ewing 1923-34; Richard Noble 1935-41.

Terminated on 19th October 1941 on uniting with Regent Place as Regent Place and Cathedral Square.

Now DISSOLVED.

Notes

1. This was the mother Anti-Burgher congregation in Glasgow. At the breach of 1747 a number of members withdrew from Shuttle Street and petitioned the Anti-Burgher Synod for a 'constitute session'. They were granted permission to receive sealing ordinances from neighbouring ministers. At first they met in premises in what is now Queen Street, but was then the Cow Loan, so called because it represented the route by which cattle were herded to their pasture in the Cowcaddens.

2. Havannah Street is no more. It ran parallel with and to the south of Duke Street, beginning at High Street and running east. The street was opened in 1763 and was named by Gavin Williamson in honour of the capture of the capital of Cuba. He had served with the naval contingent concerned and with his prize-money he had built the first tenement in the street.

3. Duke Street Church was opened on 29th November 1801. It seems to have been a most handsome building in the Greek idiom. Aikman has this to say about it: "In architecture it was far in advance of the time, and was considered so pretentious that it was often spoken of, by those who did not look on dissent with a friendly eye, as the Anti-Burgher Folly."

4. Mr Hamilton McGill was appointed colleague and successor to Mr Muter in 1837 and at first things appeared to be going well. Soon, however, it became evident that there were those in the congregation who wished to have the senior minister pushed into the background. Against strong opposition from the majority, a large party disjoined from Duke Street on 10th November 1840 with Mr McGill for their minister and established a new congregation that worshipped first in the Merchants' Hall in Hanover Street. This ultimately became the congregation of Woodlands (q v).

5. The move to Cathedral Square was the consequence of the purchase of the Duke Street property in 1878 by the North British Railway Company for the sum of £18,500. The new building was opened on 30th May 1880, and cost no less than £20,000.

6. Mr John Graham, minister of Blackfriars Street Relief Church, came into Duke Street along with his people. In 1845 Graham was the subject of a libel regarding something said to have occurred at a congregational soiree in the Assembly Rooms, Ingram Street, and this resulted first in his resigning his charge and then in his being declared no longer a minister of the United Secession Church. A number of the members left with him and established a new congregation in Barrack Street where he is said to have preached to large gatherings (see Whitevale).

7. Mr Joseph L Skerret (1886-94) was visited by a Synodical Conmittee which in May 1894 found him guilty of 'culpable imprudence' and suspended him from office sine die, loosing him from his charge. Mr Skerret, however, continued - with many of his people -to meet in the Argyle Halls in Duke Street. His explanation was that he was not preaching but conducting evangelistic services - surely as nice a distinction as ever was! Some of his followers demanded an immediate congregational meeting to discuss the sale of the property, but this was refused and the issue ultimately went to the civil courts. It is said that in consequence of all this the congregation was reduced to about half of what it had been.

125 Cathedral Street U P

From 1844 till 1880 the Relief congregation that had begun as Dovehill worshipped in a church at 21 Cathedral Street, before moving to Kelvingrove Street to become Kelvingrove (q v). During most of this period they were known as Cathedral Street United Presbyterian Church.

126 Central (T)

Located in Charlotte Street**.**

Began in 1919 consequent on the union of St Luke's U F with Trinity U F to form Central United Free Church**.**

Church built in 1862, being the former Trinity property.

Ministers - Frederick Hugh Georgeson, from St James' became senior minister of the united congregation till 1923; James Ferguson Padkin 1919-20; George Barlas Gillies 1921-26; Alexander Greig 1927-37; James Deans 1938-44; Alexander Mackenzie Walker 1945-49.

Terminated on 12th February 1950 on uniting with Gillespie as Gillespie Central.

Now part of ST LUKE'S AND ST ANDREW'S.

Note
The congregation of St James' also entered the union in 1919, but withdrew from it in 1921.

127 Cessnock (T)

Located at 15 Edwin Street, near Paisley Road West**.**

Began on 8th June 1958 consequent on the union of Paisley Road with White Memorial (x 261). Basis of Union x 261**.**

Church built in 1876, being the former Paisley Road property. The former White Memorial church was destroyed by fire in 1952.

Minister - William Thomson Revel 1959-73.

Terminated on 19th November 1978 on uniting with Kinning Park and with St Andrew's Plantation as KINNING PARK (II).

128 Chalmers (O)

Source - Church of Scotland quoad sacra.

Located at 11 Claythorn Street**.**

Began in 1835 with the erection of a church and the establishment of a Chapel of Ease. Mr Robert Reid, the minister, adhered to the Disruption in 1843 and the charge was vacant for the next nine years. A parish was erected in 1855 and the cause became Chalmers Parish Church quoad sacra**.**

Church built in 1835. Destroyed by fire in 1954.

Ministers - Robert Jack 1897-1941; George Samuel Johnstone 1941-49; William George Humphreys 1950- to St John's Chalmers as Colleague.

Terminated on 17th September 1954 on uniting with St John's as St John's Chalmers.

Now part of ST LUKE'S AND ST ANDREW'S.

129 Chalmers South (O)

Source - Free Church.

Located in Pollokshaws Road at Cavendish Street, Gorbals**.**

Began as the result of work done by Union Free Church, services being held at first in Chapel Close School. The charge was sanctioned in 1859 and in that same year a church was built at 70 Govan Street (now 50 Ballater Street). In 1869 this building was sold (to Cuninghame) and an old Reformed Presbyterian church in Salisbury Street was purchased and extended by the introduction of three galleries. Later this was sold to the Glasgow and South Western Railway Company and in 1898 a new church was built in Pollokshaws Road at Cavendish Street. This was Chalmers Free Church and later Chalmers United Free Church**.**

Church built in 1898.

Ministers - Donald Lewis Fraser 1900-01; Alexander Hay 1902-25; Duncan Hamilton Neilson 1925-33.

Terminated on 15th June 1933 on uniting with Abbotsford as Abbotsford Chalmers.

Now part of GORBALS (II).

Note
The church in Ballater Street was designed by Alexander (Greek) Thomson. It was later shorn of one end and converted into a factory. It is said to have been built in Thomson's villa style with a low-pitched roof. It is now demolished.

130 Cheapside Street Anti-Burgher

See Wellington, whose first name and location this was.

131 Cheapside Street U P

See Hyndland U F. Also called 'Mitchell'.

132 Claremont (I) (O)

Source - United Presbyterian Church.

Located in North Claremont Street at La Belle Place**.**

Began in October 1855 when a number of members of the U P Church approached the Presbytery with an application to be formed into a congregation in the Sandyford district, claiming they had a place of worship nearing completion. On the application being granted (see Note) this became Claremont Street United Presbyterian Church and later Claremont United Free Church**.**

Church dedicated on 17th August 1856.

Ministers - Alexander Robertson McEwen 1889-1901; Adam Cleghorn Welch 1902-13; George Moncur Fairweather 1914-21; Andrew Kerr Walton 1922- to Claremont (II).

Terminated in 1927 on uniting with College and Kelvingrove as Claremont (II).

Now part of ANDERSTON KELVINGROVE.

Notes

1. And a musical Note to start on! I quote Small at length -'On 9th October 1855 a number of U P members applied to Glasgow Presbytery to be formed into a new congregation in the Sandyford district, where they had a place of worship nearly completed. On 13th November, after some enquiry bearing on the mode of conducting public worship, the congregation was agreed to, the members being 17 in number. At the meeting in January 1856 a moderation was applied for, the stipend at the very outset being struck to the tune of £425 a year, but on the part of certain members of court there was sensitiveness as to some dreaded encroachment on Church order. An organ was about to be put into the building, and the purpose, it was inferred, must be more than ornamental. The representatives of the congregation explained that it was deemed desirable to have the instrument erected at once, but before using it they would give due notice to the Presbytery. In March the applicants brought up a memorial in which they gave full expression to their intention, and after long discussion a motion carried to grant the moderation but enjoin the parties not to introduce the organ without the sanction of the Synod. The ministers who set themselves most decidedly against the proposed innovation were from the Relief side of the Church, influenced, perhaps, by the remembrance of the Roxburgh Place case in their own Synod twenty-seven years before. One of then was the Rev James S Taylor, who left the U P Church when the Synod afterwards granted liberty to introduce instrumental music into the public worship of God." Small goes on to tell of the dedication of the new church in 1856 and explains - "As for the organ, it remained a silent listener, on Sabbath at least, for sixteen years, very much through the minister's influence, who carried discretion into all his counsels. In 1872 the point was yielded and the instrument, which required to be strung up anew after its long rest, was allowed to get out its voice for the first time on the first Sabbath of November." So ends ,or probably it should be, 'so begins" the history of the Claremont kist o' whistles. I find it hard to believe that Small was deliberately trying to be funny when he speaks of the stipend being 'struck to the tune of . .' - or that he seriously believed an organ to be a stringed instrument demanding that it be strung up anew after its rest.

2. The reference to the Roxburgh Place case is interesting. I quote from Small's account of Mr John Johnston's ministry in that Edinburgh Relief charge. 'In the beginning of 1829 a crisis came for both minister and congregation. The Scotsman of 21st January informed its readers that on Sabbath 'an organ was introduced for the first time into the worship of our Presbyterian Churches," and it was said to have been done with the consent of the minister, the session, and the entire congregation except ten or twelve. It was deemed singular that this innovation should have had its rise in one of the Dissenting bodies "which are generally understood to be more austere than the Establishment." It was Roxburgh Place Church which had struck out into this new path. The whole Relief body was thrown into strong excitement over the half-popish innovation, and when the Synod met in May petitions from congregations and Presbyteries urged sharp and decisive measures for its suppression. "The Synod met that year in Glasgow and Mr Johnston kept away, preferring to await the issue from a safe distance. By the decision come to he was enjoined to give up the use of the instrument *instanter,* and the Presbytery of Edinburgh were instructed to meet on a certain day, and should the injunction not be obeyed, they were to strike his name from the roll. Mr William Anderson (see John Street) moved for forbearance, but had only four supporters against 48. This was on Thursday 14th May, and through the Saturday's newspapers Mr Johnston intimated to his people that next day he would give his reasons for refusing submission to this sentence, and for renouncing all connection with those who had

assumed an unlawful rule over the Relief Synod. An extract of the said decision, he said, was sent to him by the Presbytery, but he returned the 'foolish paper' judging it 'unnecessary to make it more public or the authors of it more ridiculous.' Thus ended the connection of Roxburgh Place Chapel and its minister with the Relief body.

133 Claremont (II) (T)

Located in North Claremont Street at La Belle Place**.**

Began in 1927 consequent on the union of Claremont (I) with College and Kelvingrove**.**

Church built in 1856, being the former Claremont property. The former College and Kelvingrove buildings had been destroyed by fire in August 1927.

Ministers - Andrew Kerr Walton, from Claremont (I) - 1935; William James Smith 1933-48; George Thomson Henderson Reid 1949-55; William Jardine Weir 1956 - to Claremont (III).

Terminated on 24th March 1957 on uniting with St George's and St Peter's as Claremont (III).

Now part of ANDERSTON KELVINGROVE.

134 Claremont (III) (T)

Located in North Claremont Street at La Belle Place**.**

Began on 24th March 1957 consequent on the union of Claremont (II) with St George's and St Peter's (x 22). Basis of Union x 22**.**

Church built in 1856, being the former Claremont property. St.George's and St Peter's buildings were sold and the proceeds transferred to National Church Extension, being used to meet the cost of the new church at Easterhouse which adopted the name of 'St George's and St Peter's'. The site in Claremont Street is now occupied by an office block.

Minister - William Jardine Weir, from Claremont (II) -1962.

Terminated on 28th April 1963 on uniting with Finnieston as Kelvingrove (I).

Now part of ANDERSTON KELVINGROVE.

135 College Church, The

This was the name originally given to the rebuilt Church of the Black Friars, because of its proximity to the College. It later came to be known as 'Blackfriars'.

136 College U F (O)

Source - Free Church.

Located in Lynedoch Street next to Trinity College**.**

Began in 1857 as a result of the labours of Dr Robert Buchanan and a group of office-bearers and members of the Free Tron who left that fellowship to form the nucleus of a new congregation. The church was erected and opened in November 1857 and the charge was sanctioned that same year as College Free Church, later to become College United Free Church**.**

Church built in 1857. Destroyed by fire in 1903. Became the library of Trinity College.

Minister - George Reith 1866 - to College and Kelvingrove.

Terminated in 1908 on uniting with Kelvingrove as College and Kelvingrove.

Now part of ANDERSTON KELVINGROVE.

137 College and Kelvingrove (T)

Located on the free-standing site between Derby and Kelvingrove Streets**.**

Began in 1908 consequent or the union of College and Kelvingrove**.**

Church built in 1880, being the former Kelvingrove property. Destroyed by fire in August 1927. (The College property had suffered the same fate in 1903.)

Ministers - George Reith, from College -1909; Peter Rutherford (from Kelvingrove) became Minister Emeritus; Arthur Herbert Gray 1909-13; George Alexander Frank Knight 1914-26.

Terminated in 1927 on uniting with Claremont (I) as Claremont (II).

Now part of ANDERSTON KELVINGROVE.

Note
The church was burned on a Saturday afternoon/evening when simultaneously the nearby Kelvin Hall was also completely destroyed by fire. This is believed to have been purely coincidental. I can clearly remember that afternoon coming home from a walk to Stewarton and as I came over the hill about five miles south of Thornliebank seeing the great pall of smoke hanging over the distant city.

138 COLSTON MILTON (U)

Source - Post-1929 Church of Scotland Church Extension.

Located in Egilsay Crescent, Milton**.**

Began as a Church Extension charge in 1950. The congregation was granted full status in terms of Act of General Assembly 1956 and it thus became Colston Milton Parish Church quoad sacra**.**

Church (hall-church) dedicated on 7th March 1952. A new church was dedicated on 11th September 1964 (xii 466). The main sanctuary has been closed since October 1996 and the congregation has reverted to using their building as a hall-church.

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Ministers - John McKenzie Stewart 1950-80; John Proctor 1981-1985; David Taylor 1986-1993; Christopher David Park 1994-2004;

139 COLSTON WELLPARK (U)

Source - Church of Scotland quoad sacra.

Located at 1378 Springburn Road, Colston**.**

Began in 1838 with the building of a church in Wellpark near the Lady Well, close to Duke Street, by the Glasgow Church Building Society on a site presented by Mr Hugh Tennent of Wellpark. This became a Chapel of Ease in virtue of a constitution granted the following year, and in 1877 the parish was disjoined and the cause became Ladywell and Wellpark Parish Church quoad sacra. The church had never been advantageously placed, and its hopes were further prejudiced by the steady expansion of the brewery. As early as 1896 there was talk of the congregation moving to a new area, but it was not until 1911 that powers were taken to make possible such a move. A site was secured on the northern outskirts of Springburn in what appeared a fast-developing area of housing and just a fortnight after the outbreak of war the plans for the new church were approved. The church was opened early the following year and the cause became Colston Wellpark Parish Church quoad sacra. The war put a stop to the hoped-for housing development and for a long period the congregation found themselves in the unfortunate position of having moved from one deserted area to another**.**

Church dedicated on 30th January 1915. Architect, H E Clifford. . The former church in Ladywell was sold to Tennents' who used it as a store in connection with the brewery. It was demolished in fairly recent times. List B building.

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Ministers - Robert Thomson 1878-1904; Alexander MacLellan 1904-34; Henry Crawford Donaldson 1935-39; Robert Crawford 1940-63; Robert Milne Tuton 1964-73; Alfred Bowie 1974-1987; David Mitchell 1988-1998; Christine Margaret Goldie 1999-

Note
On the east side of the Molendinar Burn below the Cathedral is Our Lady's Well. A chapel was built here in 1839 and through the generosity of James Baird of Cambusdoon a parish was erected there in 1877.

140 Commercial Road U P

This congregation became Cumberland Street United Free Church (q v).

141 Copland Road

See 'Govan Copland Road'.

142 Cowcaddens (O)

Source - Free Church.

Located in McPhater Street at Maitland Street**.**

Began in 1862 as a mission of the Free Tron and was recognised as a Preaching Station the following year. The charge was sanctioned in 1867 and became Cowcaddens Free Church, later Cowcaddens United Free Church**.**

Church built in 1872-3. Architects, Campbell, Douglas and Sellers.

Ministers - William Ross 1883-1901; Adam Renwick 1901-07; James George Dawson Scott 1907-11; James Robertson 1911-23; William Macleod 1924-28; Thomas Notman 1929-36; James Mackin 1936-43; John Carson 1944-64.

Terminated on 19th February 1967 on uniting with St Stephen's Blythswood as St Stephen's (II).

Now part of RENFIELD ST STEPHEN'S.

143 Cowlairs (O)

Source - Church of Scotland quoad sacra.

Located at 35 Gourlay Street, Springburn**.**

Began when a church was built in 1890. The area was disjoined from Springburn and Maryhill on 25th May 1899 and the charge became Cowlairs Parish Church quoad sacra**.**

Church built in 1890. Now demolished.

Ministers - John Gibb Duncan 1899-1934; Charles Vincent Williams 1935-55; Robert Ian Cameron Davidson 1955-59; Matthew Noel Patterson 1960-65.

Terminated on 26th December 1965 on uniting with Somerville as Cowlairs Somerville.

Now part of SPRINGBURN.

144 Cowlairs Somerville (T)

Located at 35 Gourlay Street, Springburn**.**

Began on 26th December 1965 consequent on the union of Cowalirs with Somerville (II) (xiii 220). Basis of Union xiii 220,229**.**

Church built in 1890, being the former Cowlairs property. The Somerville buildings were sold and are now demolished.

Ministers - James Ernest Heathwood 1960-70; George Anderson Ross Forbes 1971-77.

Terminated on 11th May 1978 on uniting with Johnston, with Sighthill, with Springburn North Hill and with Wellfield as SPRINGBURN.

145 CRANHILL (U)

Source - Post-1929 Church of Scotland Church Extension.

Located in Bellrock Crescent at Bellrock Street, Cranhill**.**

Began as a Church Extension charge with the appointment of a minister on 23rd October 1953. A hall-church was dedicated on 27th October 1954, the church being added in 1965. The congregation was granted full status in terms of Act Church dedicated on 10th June 1965 (xiii 134). Architect, Peter L B Borthwick.

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Ministers - Thomas Ferguson Neill 1953-60; Alexander Spence 1961-68; Robert John Reid 1969-84; Iain Greenshields 1984-1993; Jim Trevorrow 1994-2003; Muriel Pearson 2004-

146 Cranstonhill (D)

Source - Free Church.

Located in Hill Street, Anderston**.**

Began as the result of a mission conducted in Anderston by Free St Matthew's. The charge was sanctioned in 1876 as Cranstonhill Free Church, later to become Cranstonhill United Free Church**.**

Church built in 1880.

Ministers - Alexander Linn 1877-1906; James Murdoch Mitchell 1907-16; Thomas Birnie Noble 1919-23; John Ernest Reid 1923-28; Wilfrid Stanley Brookes 1929-32.

Terminated by dissolution as from 15th May 1932 (i 592,627,642 & 546,533).

Notes

1. The U F Fasti records that the congregation was dissolved in 1907 and the buildings allocated to the Free Church. It then goes on to speak of a new congregation of Cranstonhill formed in 1907 having taken over the church and hall from the Free Church. A suite of halls was built in 1927.

2. It was originally envisaged that this congregation would enter into union along with St Mark's West and Lancefield in April 1931, but this, by a majority, the congregation refused to do (1 352,367). They were dissolved the following May.

147 Cranstonhill U P

This became the congregation of Lancefield (q v).

148 CROFTFOOT (U)

Source - Post-1929 Church of Scotland Church Extension.

Located in Croftpark Avenue at Crofthill Road, Croftfoot**.**

Began with the transportation of Gorbals Macnicol Memorial and the erection of a church and suite of halls in the new housing area of Croftfoot, work being begun in a temporary hall opened on 6th October 1934, to be followed by the opening of the new halls on 1st December 1935. At first they were known as Macnicol Memorial Croftfoot Parish Church quoad sacra, but later this became simply Croftfoot Parish Church quoad sacra**.**

Church dedicated on 28th March 1936. Extensive additions of hall accommodation were made at later dates. Architects, Keppie and Henderson.

Adninistered under the Model Constitution.

Ministers - John Guthrie, from Gorbals Macnicol Memorial -1942; David Sloan Walker 1942-51; John Lee 1951-61; James Thomson McNay 1962-72; Hugh Sawers 1973-78; James Mulholland Martin 1979-1984; John Mito Lloyd 1985-

149 Crosshill

The name of Crosshill Parish Church quoad sacra was changed to 'Baillieston' (q v).

150 Crosshill (I) (O)

Source - Free Church.

Located at 34 Dixon Avenue (at Langside Road)**.**

Began when the minister and congregation of Hutchesontown came out in 1843. Deprived of their property they built a new church in Eglinton Street. This was bought by the Caledonian Railway Company in 1887 and a new church was built further south in Dixon Avenue. Having begun as Hutchesontown Free Church they then became Crosshill Free Church, and, later, Crosshill United Free Church.

Church built in 1893.

Ministers - Andrew Ryrie 1876-1901; Andrew Rankin Cowie 1901 - to Crosshill (II).

Terminated on 29th November 1908 on uniting with Nithsdale as Crosshill (II).

Now part of QUEEN'S PARK.

Note
The first church, situated on the west side of Eglinton Street just north of Cumberland Street, was

split in two, half being demolished to make way for a railway line. The remaining part was maintained for many years as a sports club in connection with the railway company. It is now demolished and the site houses a motor-car saleroom.

151 Crosshill (II) (T)

Located at 34 Dixon Avenue (at Langside Road)**.**

Began on 29th November 1908 consequent on the union of Crosshill (I) with Nithsdale**.**

Church built in 1893, being the former Crosshill property. The Nithsdale building was disposed of and ever since has housed a company of Brethren.

Ministers - Andrew Rankin Cowie, from Crosshill U F - 1925; Alexander Stewart 1925 - to Crosshill Victoria.

Terminated on 1st January 1930 on uniting with Victoria as Crosshill Victoria.

Now part of QUEEN'S PARK.

152 Crosshill Queen's Park (T)

Located at 40 Queen's Drive**.**

Began on 6th September 1972 consequent on the union of Crosshill Victoria with Queen's Park High (xvi 481). Basis of Union xvi 441,444**.**

Church built in 1873, being the former Queen's Park High property. The Crosshill Victoria buildings were sold to a firm of art suppliers who use them as stores and showroom. List B building.

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Ministers - Ian William Robertson, from Queen's Park High -1974; William Marsh 1974-97.

Terminated on 16th February 2000 on uniting with Strathbungo Queen's Park as QUEEN'S PARK.

153 Crosshill Victoria (T)

Located at 34 Dixon Avenue (at Langside Road)**.**

Began on 1st January 1930 consequent on the union of Crosshill (II) with Victoria (i 63). Basis of Union i 62**.**

Church built in 1873, being the former Crosshill property. The Victoria buildings had been destroyed by fire on 30th March 1929 and it was agreed that the free proceeds of the insurance received should go towards Church Extension.

Ministers - Alexander Stewart, from Crosshill -1934; Charles Perie Robertson 1934-53; Henry Hutchison 1953-58; James Keillor 1958-60; Andrew Russell Hamilton 1960-71.

Terminated on 6th September 1972 on uniting with Queen's Park High as Crosshill Queen's Park.

Now part of QUEEN'S PARK.

154 Crown Street

This was the name first given to the quoad sacra charge that was later to be called 'St Ninian's' (q v).

155 Cumberland Street U F (O)

Source - United Presbyterian Church.

Located at 403 Cumberland Street (at Methieson Street)**.**

Began in 1862 when a group of people worshipping in the Tontine reading-room in Trongate asked to be erected into a congregation. A year later they were moved by the Presbytery to an Academy in Commercial Road on the south side of the river. There were, of course, those who elected to remain in the Tontine, but the others moved in the spring of 1866 from the Academy to a brick building in Cumberland Street where they worshipped till in 1873 a church was built on the same site. This was Cumberland Street United Presbyterian Church, and later Cumberland Street United Free Church Church dedicated on 21st February 1873. Now demolished.

Ministers - John Cook 1896-1901; David Shearer 1902- to Oatlands.

Terminated on 11th March on uniting with Oatlands (I) U F as Oatlands (II) U F. Ultimately part of ***Rutherglen Road.***

Now DISSOLVED.

156 Cuninghame (O)

Source - Free Church.

Located at 45 Thistle Street (corner of Ballater Street)**.**

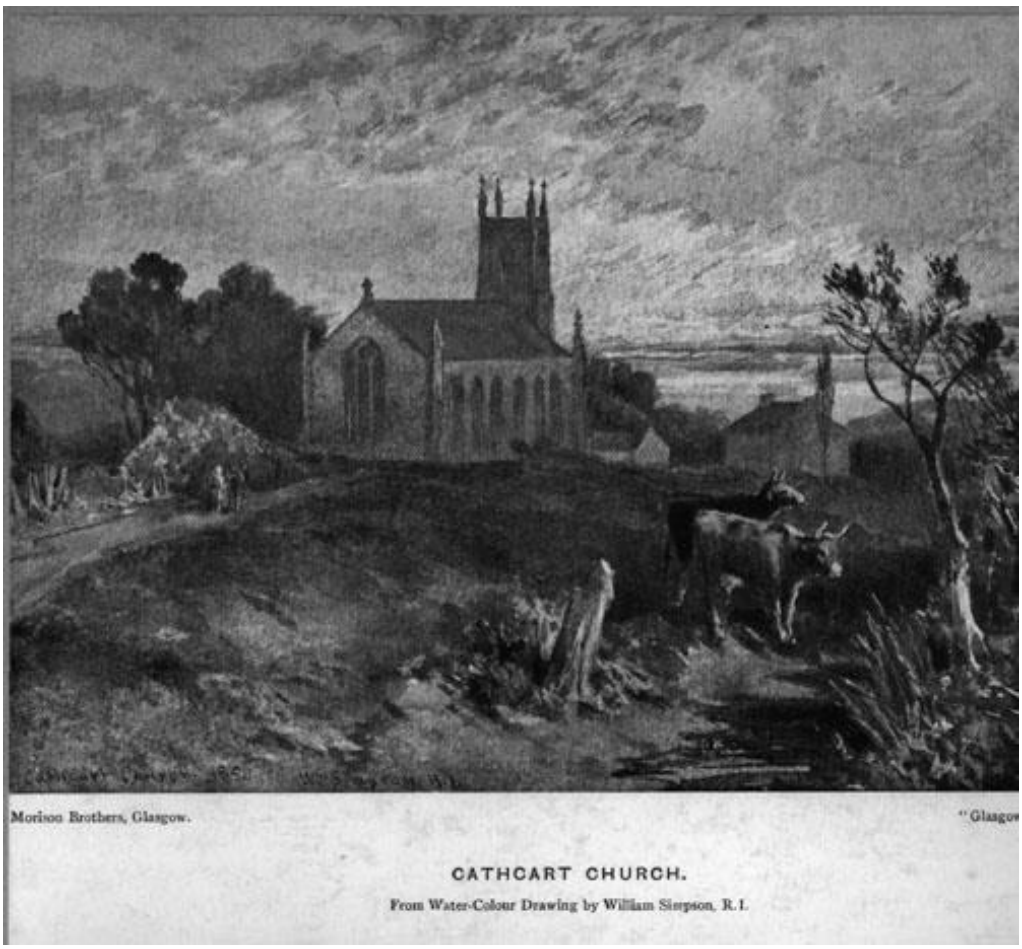
Began as a Mission Station under Trinity Free Church in 1865, the charge being sanctioned in 1873. A vacated church at 70 Govan (Ballater) Street, near Hospital Street, was purchased (from Chalmers) in 1869. Halls were added in 1871 and the church was enlarged in 1873. Mr Cuninghame (of Merry and Cuninghame) gave £1000 towards the cost of purchase (hence the name). In 1898 the property was sold to the Glasgow and South Western Railway Company and a new church and halls were built. This was Cuninghame Free Church, and later Cuninghame United Free Church**.**

Church built in 1898-9. Architects, H & 0 Barclay.

Ministers - Alexander Simpson 1885-1913; David Auchinvole Dick 1913-26; James Cameron Peddie 1928 - to Hutchesontown (II).

Terminated on 28th May 1931 on uniting with Hutchesontown and with Bridgegate as Hutchesontown (II).

Now DISSOLVED.



CATHCART CHURCH

D

157 Dalmarnock Old (O)

Source - Church of Scotland quoad sacra.

Located at 103 Springfield Road (near Dalmarnock Road)**.**

Began with the building of a church here in 1866. The parish was disjoined that same year, becoming Dalmarnock Parish Church quoad sacra**.**

Church built in 1866. Now in ruins : hall still in use.

Ministers - James Kelly 1877-1900; Charles William Kennedy 1900-27; Peter Hill Nicoll 1927-44; Daniel Maclure Wilson 1945-63; Charles Gordon Strachan 1965-70; Peter William Miller 1971-76.

Terminated on 6th October 1977 on uniting with Calton Old end with Parkhead as CALTON PARKHEAD.

Note
The whole complex that was Dalmarnock Old is now demolished. On 5th May 1984, as an outcome of co-operation between the Presbytery and the Region [i.e.Strathclyde Regional Council], a new building was opened – 'The Dalmarnock Centre' – and church work is being carried on here under most favourable conditions.

158 Dalmarnock Road U F

The congregation which bore this name came later to be known as 'Hall Memorial' (q v).

159 Dean Park (O)

Source - Church of Scotland quoad sacra.

Located at 28 Copland Road (near Govan Road), Govan**.**

Began as a result of mission services carried on in a building which had been the U P church. A new church was built in 1873 and the parish was disjoined from Govan and Maxwell on 5th June 1876. It then became Dean Park Parish Church quoad sacra**.**

Church dedicated in September 1873. Now demolished.

Ministers - James Thomas Graham 1873-1914; Robert Daly 1914-18; Charles Scott Burdon 1919-27; John Morell McWilliam 1928 - to St Kiaran's Dean Park.

Terminated on 1st June 1932 on uniting with St Kiaran's as St Kiaran's Dean Park.

Now part of NEW GOVAN.

Note
Dean Park was the name of an extensive estate on the south side of the river before the advent of shipbuilding in Govan.

160 Dennistoun (O)

Source - Church of Scotland quoad sacra.

Located at 163 Armadale Street, Dennistoun**.**

Began in 1902 with services held in an iron building. The church was built in 1907 and the parish disjoined from Springburn on 19th March 1920. It thus became Dennistoun Parish Church quoad sacra**.**

Church dedicated in May 1907. Architect, P McGregor Chalmers.

Ministers - James Alfred Stokes Little 1902-03; James Ferrier Pollock 1904- 08; Robert Walker Muir 1908-33; George Hanson Boyd 1933-47; John McClymont Frew 1948-53; Andrew Russell Hamilton 1954-60; William Fleming 1961-68; Joseph Baldwin Perry 1969-75.

Terminated on 6th May 1982 on uniting with Dennistoun South and with Blackfriars as DENNISTOUN BLACKFRIARS.

161 DENNISTOUN BLACKFRIARS (P)

Located at 12 Whitehill Street (near Duke Street), Dennistoun**.**

Began on 6th May 1982 consequent on the union of Blackfriars with Dennistoun and with Dennistoun South (xxi 421,440). Basis of Union xxi 241,248**.**

Church built in 1870, being the former Whitehill property. The former Blackfriars and Dennistoun buildings were sold in terms of the Basis of Union.

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Minister - Robert William Thompson 1982-1985; Alexander Welsh 1986-1994; Gordon McCracken (Interim Minister) 2006-*
*The congregation was linked with Dennistoun Central as from 7th March 2006 (xxxiii 63).

Constituents – See Appendix 1.

162 DENNISTOUN CENTRAL (P)

Located at 9 Armadale Street (near Duke Street), Dennistoun**.**

Began on 24th January 1975 consequent on the union of Bluevale and Whitevale with Trinity Duke Street and with Rutherford (xviii 13). Basis of Union vii 505,533**.**

Church built in 1874, being the former Rutherford property. The former Bluevale and Whitevale buildings were sold for commercial purposes and are now demolished. The former

Trinity Duke Street buildings were acquired by the Department of Social Responsibility and converted for use as a night shelter under the name of 'Kirkhaven'. The night shelter subsequently moved to Dalmarnock and the old Trinity Duke Street buildings were converted to work spaces.

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Ministers - Thomas Leslie Barr, from Rutherford, and William Hamilton, from Trinity Duke Street (colleagues) -1976; Thomas Leslie Barr 1976-79; John Cairns Beck 1980-1995; Adamina Younger 1996- 2004; Gordon McCracken 2006-*
*The congregation was linked with Dennistoun Blackfriars as from 7th March 2006 (xxxiii 63).

Constituents – See Appendix 1.

163 Dennistoun Free

This was the name first adopted by what later became 'Rutherford' on moving from East Miller (Millerston) Street to Armadale Street.

164 Dennistoun South (T)

Located at 12 Whitehill Street, Dennistoun**.**

Began on 23rd November 1972 consequent on the union of Bellgrove and Young Street with Whitehill (xvi 541). Basis of Union xvi 516,526**.**

Church built in 1870, being the former Whitehill property. The former Bellgrove buildings were demolished.

Minister - Archibald Ritchie Thomson, from Bellgrove and Young Street -1973.
Continued Vacancy from 1973 till union.

Terminated on 6th May 1982 on uniting with Dennistoun and with Blackfriars as DENNISTOUN BLACKFRIARS.

165 Dovehill Relief (or Dowhill)

The first Relief congregation in Glasgow was located on Dovehill (near Gallowgate) and they continued to use that name, possibly, until they settled in their ultimate home in Kelvingrove Street.

166 Dowanhill (O)

Source - United Presbyterian Church - United Secession.

Located at 93 Hyndland Street (near Highburgh Road)**.**

Began in 1815 when Mr William Purdie, a Baptist minister, instituted evening services in Partick where at that time there was no church of any de-nomination. When he emigrated the Congregational Theological Seminary gave supply of students. Application was made to some of the Secession ministers in the city and they gave supply. On 3Oth August 1823 a. public meeting was held in Mr Walker's Schoolroom to consider the propriety of erecting a church, when it was unanimously resolved that the village required a place of worship, and a committee was formed "to forward this project." Difficulty was encountered, however, because of differences between Relievers and Seceders, so a further meeting was held on 13th September "to ascertain more directly the mind of the village." At this meeting a vote was taken which resulted - For a Chapel of Ease, nil: For Relief, 13: For United Secession, 22. Shortly afterwards the suggestion was made by the victorious Seceders that the preaching would be done by probationers from the two sides alternately, but the Relief supporters decided to go it alone. (See Newton Place.) On 14th October 1823 a petition for sermon was agreed to by the Secession Presbytery and before the year was out work had begun on the erection of a church. This became Partick East United Presbyterian Church, changing on its move north to Partick Dowanhill United Presbyterian Church, and later Partick Dowanhill United Free Church. The original church at the foot of Byres Road (very close to where Kelvin Hall Underground Station now stands) was the first to be opened (1824), but their rivals of Relief (Newton Place) were the first to secure a minister**.**

Church dedicated on 11th November 1866. Architect, William Leiper. List B building.

Administered under the Model Constitution since December 1970 (xv 471).

Ministers - William Dickie 1889-1923; William James Baxter 1923-61; Henry Norwell Chisholm 1962-67; Robert Currie 1969-1984.

Terminated in 4th September 1984 on uniting with Partick East as Partick East and Dowanhill.

Now part of PARTICK TRINITY.

Notes

1. About the Church built in 1824 it is recorded that 'the inner arrangements of the building for the first 24 years were peculiar - only the galleries were occupied, with flooring across the open space and over the low church.' Under Mr Laurie, the second minister, the growth of the congregation was so rapid that in 1848 the ground flat had to be taken in and fitted with pews. Mr Laurie's own account of the arrangement is as follows - 'The building itself was a curiosity in its way. The congregation occupied only the gallery. The open space between the galleries was floored over and fitted up with pews, while the underground area was utilised, partly as a joiner's shop and partly as a hall for religious meetings and for our Sunday Schools. We worshipped in that upper room for five or six years, but the place became too strait for us, and we set about enlarging it. The floor of separation was removed, and the whole edifice converted into a church, such as it remains at this day." This church was finally demolished in December 1901. (See Partick East)

2. The 1866 building was sold prior to the union with Partick East to the Four Acres Trust, who have converted it into the Cottier Theatre. It now contains a theatre, restaurant and bar.

167 Dowanvale

See Partick Dowanvale.

168 DRUMCHAPEL DRUMRY ST MARY'S (U)

Source - Post-1929 Church of Scotland Church Extension.

Located in Drumry Road East, Drumchapel**.**

Began as a Church Extension charge on 9th February 1955 with the appointment of a minister. The first services were held in Halgreen Primary School till the church was ready at the beginning of 1957. The congregation was granted full status in terms of Act of General Assembly 1959 and thus became Drumchapel Drumry St Mary's Parish Church quoad sacra within the Presbytery of Dumbarton**.**

Church dedicated on 25th January 1957.

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Ministers - John Clark 1955-60; Alistair Francis Kelly 1961-66; Robert Erskine Gilbert 1967-1991; Hilda Smith 1992-2001; Brian Sheret 2002-

Transferred from the Presbytery of Dumbarton 1976.

Note
Of the early days in Halgreen School it is said - "They were extremely well attended in spite of the fact that the congregation sat on chairs meant for small children. These chairs were placed in a very long corridor and the minister had the very difficult task of speaking to people seated on right and left hand and a classroom wall in front of him. The pianist and choir had an equally difficult job in leading the praise from beside the minister."

169 Drumchapel Old (O)

Source - Church of Scotland quoad sacra

Located in Garscadden Road north of the railway line.

Began in 1893 as a mission under New Kilpatrick, served by the Assistant there, the Assistant in that opening year being none other than the great John White. The congregation worshipped at two centres, at what was No 30 The Row, and at Old Blairdardie Schoolhouse, south of the Canal. In 1901 a small church was built at 102 Drumchapel Road. In November 1923 the parish was disjoined from New Kilpatrick and became Drumchapel Parish Church quoad sacra within the Presbytery of Dumbarton**.**

Church dedicated on 16th October 1939 (see Note hereunder). Architect, Launcelot C Ross.

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Ministers - John White 1893-94; Robert Harvie Smith 1894-96; Archibald Hunter 1896-99; Dugald Clark 1902-04; James Bain 1905-06; Gavin Lawson 1906-08; Robert Montgomerie Rollo 1908-10; John Easton Black 1910-37; John Alexander Kitchin 1938-50; William Arbuckle 1951-58; Frederick John Marshall 1959-68; Kinniburgh John Turnbull 1969-76; David Allan Keddie 1977-83; John Purves 1984- to Drumchapel St.Andrew's (II). Associate Ministers: Bob Davidson 1983-1990; John Macnaughton 1991- to Drumchapel St.Andrew's (II).

Terminated on 31st August 1995 on uniting with Drumchapel St.Andrew's (I) as DRUMCHAPEL ST.ANDREW'S (II)

Transferred from the Presbytery of Dumbarton 1976.

Note
The congregation moved from the original church at 102 Drumchapel Road to a new building dedicated on 16th October 1939. This was very considerably damaged, the whole eastern gable (by compass, not ritual) being demolished as the result of enemy action on 14th March 1941 - 'the Clydebank blitz." The rebuilt church was dedicated on 18th April 1943 after temporary repairs. In 1951 the work of restoration was completed.

170 Drumchapel St.Andrew's (I) (O)

Source - Post-1929 Church of Scotland Church Extension.

Located at 404 Kinfauns Drive, Drumchapel**.**

Began as a Church Extension charge with the induction of a minister in 1956. Services were first held in the Primary School and then in 'The Byre', part of an old farm steading which the congregation cleaned up as a temporary home till the hall was ready for occupancy on 29th September 1957. The congregation was granted full status in terms of Act XXIX of General Assembly 1977, becoming Drumchapel St Andrew's Parish Church quoad sacra, within the Presbytery of Dumbarton**.**

Church dedicated on 5th April 1960. Demolished c.1996, after the union.

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Ministers - William Frederick Laing 1956-63; James Charles Stewart 1964-74; Edward MacBean Haldane Lewis 1975-1993.

Terminated on 31st August 1995 on uniting with Drumchapel Old as DRUMCHAPEL ST.ANDREW'S (II).

Transferred from the Presbytery of Dumbarton 1976.

170.1 DRUMCHAPEL ST.ANDREW'S (II) (P)

Located in Garscadden Road north of the railway line.

Began on 31st August 1995, consequent on the union of Drumchapel St.Andrew's (I) with Drumchapel Old.

Church built in 1939, being the Drumchapel Old building.

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Ministers – John Purves from Drumchapel St.Andrew's (I) –
Associate Ministers: John Macnaughton from Drumchapel Old –1996; Kay Gilchrist 1996-1999; Bet Gregson 1996-2001; Alan McKenzie 2000-2001;

171 DRUMCHAPEL ST MARK'S (U)

Source - Post-1929 Church of Scotland Church Extension.

Located in Kinfauns Drive, Drumchapel**.**

Began as a Church Extension charge with the appointment of a minister in 1955.
The congregation was granted full status in terms of Act XVI of General Assembly 1967 and thus became Drumchapel St Mark's Parish Church quoad sacra within the Presbytery of Dumbarton**.**

Church dedicated on 3rd December 1958.

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Ministers - Robert John Henderson 1955-60; George William Low Parkinson 1961-70; Robert Howat Duncan 1970-82; Robert Alasdair Calvert 1983-1995; Elizabeth Smith 1996-2000; Alistair J MacKichan 2001-2005;

Transferred from the Presbytery of Dumbarton 1976.

172 Duke Street Anti-Burgher

The name, and location, of the congregation that had split from Shuttle Street over the Burgess Oath from 1801 (when they left Havannah Street) till 1880 (when they moved to Cathedral Square). (See Cathedral Square)

173 Duke Street Gaelic Chapel (D)

Source - Church of Scotland Chapel of Ease.

Located in Duke Street.

Began when a chapel was built in 1798. On 31st May 1834 the Assembly granted a constitution**.**

Church built in 1798.

Terminated in 1849 when the mission was given up.

174 Duke Street Free (Gaelic) (O)

Source - Free Church.

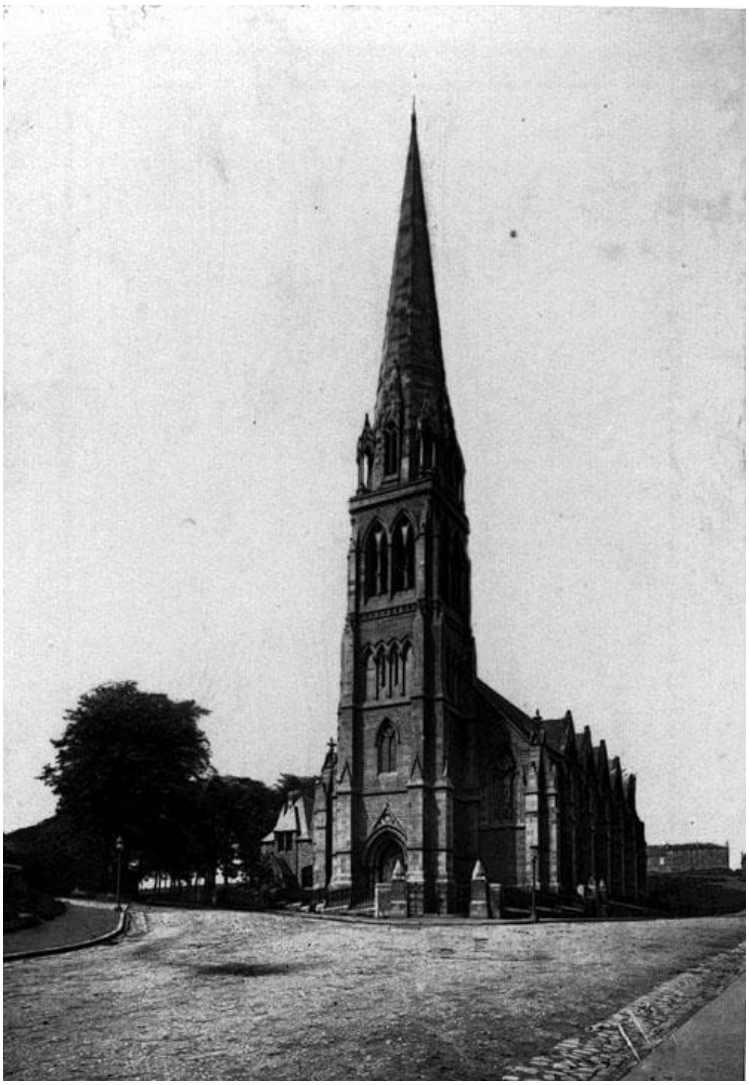
Located at 76 Mains (Blythswood) Street between Waterloo Street and Both-well Lane**.**

Began in 1843 when a number of members came out from the Chapel of Ease. Erskine says that at first they worshipped along with Free St Andrew's in Bridgegate quoad sacra, but in the story of Free St Andrew's he represents them as worshipping in the Black Bull Inn. At some point they seem to have moved back into the former chapel (vacant of a minister) until they were deprived in 1847. They then built in Mains Street. Around 1930 they moved into the former Grant Street property where they still are**.**

Church built in 1848.

Ministers - Evan Gordon 1869-1904; John Macleod - to Free Church.

Terminated in 1900 when the junior minister and part of the congregation adhered to the Free Church and the property was allocated to that denomination.



DOWANHILL CHURCH

E

175 EASTBANK (U)

Source - United Presbyterian Church.

Located at 679 Old Shettleston Road (at Annick Street), Shettleston

Began on 6th September 1896 when services were held in a school at the south end of Gartocher Road. By the end of the year the site for a church had been selected, but it was not until 1899 that halls were available, and a church followed five years later. Thus while it began as Shettleston United Presbyterian Church it very quickly changed to Shettleston Eastbank United Free Church**.**

Church dedicated on 4th March 1904. Architect W G Rowan.

Administered under the old U P constitution.

Ministers - James Hyslop 1897-1900; John Wallace Mann 1901-13; Andrew James Forrest 1914-25; James Menzies 1925-51; Samuel Gillies Macnab 1952-56; Alexander Stevenson 1957-65; William Alexander Beck McCabe 1966- 71; Thomas Alastair McLachlan 1972-83; *Ronald Alexander Stephen Craig 1983-
* Linked with Carntyne Old as from 4th May 1983.

Notes
1. 'The village of Shettleston, according to the old reckoning, was two miles east of Glasgow, and used to be 'of little account'. But by 1896 the quoad sacra parish of the same name included a population of nearly 20,000, having doubled the number in sixteen years, and the only U P congregation within its borders was at Tollcross. With the view of having one at Shettleston a local committee was formed in April of that year - and things proceeded from there." Small slipped up rather badly in regard to the status of the Established Church in Shettleston, which had been created a parish quoad omnia from its inception in 1047.

2. A more detailed picture of Shettleston just before the turn of the century is given in a parish history - 'It was a quiet village with straggling lines of whitewashed cottages and open farmland stretching away on every side. The villagers were reminded of their proximity to Glasgow by the train which drew into the station at infrequent intervals, and by an occasional horse-drawn cart passing on its way to Coatbridge or Airdrie. Tram cars came no further than Parkhead. The village was divided into three sections. There was Westmuir, embracing an area round about the Sheddens (the junction of what are now Old and New Shettleston Roads). There was Middle Quarter, stretching from Chester Street to the site of Eastbank Church. And there was Eastmuir, running from what is now the State Cinema to York Terrace. Practically the only signs of industry in the district were J & T Boyd's Iron Foundry and Thomson Black's Ropeworks, a weaving mill west of the present, a football ground, and a coal pit off what is now Greenfield Avenue, from which bogeys laden with clay went tumbling down the Hollow Glen to a small brickwork in Budhill. Otherwise it was a completely rural area. From the village could be seen the towers of Barlinnie Prison. On a still autumn morning the silence would be broken by the Notes of a horn, and the scarlet-coated huntsmen of the Lanarkshire and Renfrewsihre Foxhounds would come bursting into view."

176 East Campbell Street Auld Licht

This congregation owed its origin to a number of people of the Auld Licht persuasion who left the Shuttle Street congregation and who worshipped for a time in the Tron session-house (for which they paid is 6d a time) and also in a tent which, apparently, was hired from Gorbals Parish congregation at a cost of two guineas. In 1800 they built the church in East Campbell Street. On 4th November 1840 Mr. Peter Currie, the minister, with the kirk session and a number of members separated from the congregation and came into the Church of Scotland, forming Stockwell Chapel of Ease (see Albert Drive). The remainder, retaining the property, united with the Original Secession Synod in May 1842, joining the Free Church in 1852. They then came to be known as East Campbell Street Free Church. This later became Blackfriars Free Church and as such was dissolved in 1903.

Note
It is recorded that the church in East Campbell Street was frequently the meeting-place of the Original Burgher Synod, and that in fact it was here in 1852 that the Disruption of Synod took place - the division between those who united with the Free Church and those who continued as the Remanent Original Secession Church.

177 East Campbell First

See Sydney Place - latterly there were a lot of kirks in East Campbell Street, and it was something to have been there first.

178 East Campbell Street Free

See East Campbell Street Auld Licht above.

179 EASTERHOUSE ST GEORGE'S AND ST PETER'S (U)

Source - Post-1929 Church of Scotland Church Extension.

Located in Boyndie Street, Easterhouse**.**

Began as a Church Extension charge with the appointment of a minister in 1957 the name being derived from the congregation in Elderslie Street whose funds were made available to assist with the venture and some of whose furnishings were incorporated in it. It is still Easterhouse St George's and St Peter's Church Extension charge**.**

Church dedicated on 16th December 1960 (xi 237). Hall dedicated 11th September 1959 (x 526).

Administered under the Model Constitution as modified for Church Extension charges.

Ministers - George Kerr Higgins 1957-68; John Cook 1968-84; Malcolm Cuthbertson 1984-

180 East Gorbals Free

This was the first name adopted by the congregation that later came to be known as 'Victoria'.

181 East Miller Street

This congregation later became 'Rutherford' (q v). came Millerston Street.

182 East Parish

See St Paul's Outer High.

183 East Park Free (O)

Source - Free Church.

Located at 95 Sanda Street (at Hotspur Street), Maryhill**.**

Began in 1863 when mission work at the instance of Maryhill was put in hand. Sanction for a charge was granted in 1877. At first the congregation met in rented premises, but halls were built in 1878 and a church was dedicated seven years later. It became East Park Free Church and, in 1900, East Park United Free Church**.**

Church built in 1885.

Ministers - John White 1877-1919; Alexander Maclean 1920-30; George Whitfield Macarthur 1930-36; Francis Joseph Chambers 1937-49; Alexander Young Struthers 1950-56; William McAreavey 1956- to Kelvinside East Park.

Terminated on 18th October 1967 on uniting with Kelvinside Old as Kelvinside East Park.

Now part of KELVIN STEVENSON MEMORIAL.

184 Eastpark Chapel

This later became Kelvinside Parish Church quoad sacra and then Kelvinside Old (q v).

185 East Regent Place United Secession (O)

Source - United Presbyterian Church - United Secession.

Located in East Regent Place**.**

Began in consequence of a division within Duke Street (Cathedral Square) congregation. Walter Duncan, the fourth minister of that congregation, had been deposed in April 1835. Part of the congregation went on towards the appointment of a successor, but there were those (a large number at that) who were confident the young man would be restored and who therefore wanted the position left open. On the former party being successful the latter departed, forming a separate congregation which met at first in the Lyceum and later in a new church erected in East Regent Place. Thus they became East Regent Place United Secession Church. Most unfortunately from their point of view the Synod rejected a petition to have the sentence on Mr Duncan recalled (see Bath Street)**.**

Church built in 1837. It was later occupied by an Evangelical Union congregation until it was acquired by the railway company.

Ministers - John Peden 1838-41; Alexander Duncan 1842-45.

Terminated on 9th December 1845 on uniting with Duke Street (Cathedral Square). Ultimately part of ***Regent Place and Cathedral Square.***

Now DISSOLVED.

Notes
1. Regent Place was at the east end of Blackfriars Street which ran in an easterly direction from High Street through what until recently was the railway yard in High Street.

2. The Evangelical Union congregation which bought the church later sold out to the railway company and moved to Montrose Street to a building just vacated by what had become Woodlands congregation.

3. Immediately after being formed the new congregation petitioned the Synod to have Mr Duncan restored, but by 80 votes to 66 the crave was refused. This resulted in Mr Duncan conducting services in the Trades Hall, whither a considerable number of his admirers followed him. The debt on the property was considerable, and the congregation seems to have steadily dwindled, until on 9th December 1845 they appeared before the Presbytery with a request to be united with Duke Street (which in turn had just been seriously disturbed by the departure of the followers of Mr John Graham (see Cathedral Square). For a congregation whose total life-span was less than ten years it might seem to have been a bit ambitious to erect - even if not to pay for - a church with 1370 sittings!

186 EASTWOOD (U)

Source - Church of Scotland quoad omnia.

Located at 5 Mansewood Road (at Thornliebank Road)**.**

Began in pre-Reformation days**.**

Church opened in 1863.

Administered under the old quoad omnia constitution.

Ministers - George Campbell 1853-1904; James Mackie 1904-08; Frederick David Langlands 1909-25; William Sutherland 1926-29; Thomas Harper 1930-59; Ian Bruce Doyle 1960-77; Archibald Robertson 1977-1999; Moyna McGlynn 1999-

Transferred from the Presbytery of Paisley 1929.

Notes

1. An alternative name for the parish was 'Pollok'. The vicarage of Pollok belonged to the Abbey of Paisley. The church was dedicated to St. Conal.

2. The Parish Church was removed from Pollok to Eastwood in the 17th century. It was located in what is now Old Eastwood Cemetery. A new church, 'an unpretentious building', was erected on a new site in Mansewood in 1781 and a further new church, the gift of Sir John Maxwell Bart of Pollok, erected on the same site, was opened in 1863.

3. Matthew Crawfurd (1679-1700) was licensed in 1671 at a meeting held in private in Glasgow for fear of penalties. In 1674 he was complained against to the Diocesan Synod for attending conventicles, and on 6th April 1676 he was denounced rebel by the Glasgow Committee of the Privy Council, but though eagerly sought for, he was not apprehended. Being called by the parishioners of Eastwood with consent of Sir John Maxwell he was privately ordained at Paisley in 1679. He attended the first meeting of Synod after the Toleration on 30th August 1687, was a member of Assembly in 1690, and took a prominent part in arranging and settling the affairs of the Church at a critical time when Presbyterianism was re-established. He left in manuscript, a History of the Church of Scotland from the Introduction of Christianity to the End of 1680, in two folio volumes of 1400 pages.

4. Robert Wodrow (1703-34) was born in a house in the Trongate of Glasgow in 1679. At the very hour of his birth soldiers, under warrant of the Privy Council, were searching the house to seize his father, but the latter, having exchanged clothes with the doctor's manservant, escaped. On the accession of George I in 1714 Wodrow was principal correspondent and adviser of the five ministers sent by the Assembly to London to plead the rights of the Church, and in particular to petition for the abolition of patronage. He assisted Principal Hadow in drafting the Act of Assembly (1731) for the filling of vacant parishes, the passing of which in the following year led to the Secession under the Erskines followed by the creation of the Associate Synod. He left behind a vast collection of manuscripts in relation to the history of the Church and its ministry.

5. Writing in 1842, George Logan, the minister, records: "There are 56 licensed ale-houses or whisky shops in the parish. Their number has been greatly increased within these twenty years. They have a very injurious effect upon the morals of the people, and are known from actual observation to be productive of great misery and much crime. Their number, I am informed, is much greater in proportion to the population than in any other part of the county; and the number of eases of assault and other minor offences, arising generally from intoxication, seems nearly in the same proportion.

6. He further records that "the roads are oppressed with toll-dues so much that in going from the south-west of Pollokshaws to Glasgow, a distance of only three miles, a single-horse gig pays 1s 4d." Day-labourers who were earning 10s a week would not be able to make the journey very often!

187 Eglinton Elgin (T)

Located at 19 Elgin Street (now Turriff Street)**.**

Began in 1920 consequent on the union of Eglinton Street with Elgin Street**.**

Church built in 1873, being the former Elgin Street property. The former Eglinton Street buildings were sold and converted into the Bedford Cinema. This caused considerable hostile comment at the time, this being the first occasion in my knowledge of a church being put to such secular use. The building was considerably altered at a later stage and is now the Mecca Social Club.

Ministers - Alfred Ernest Fee 1922-35; John Robson Martin 1938-53.

Terminated on 1st March 1953 on uniting with Candlish Memorial as Candlish Memorial (II).

Now part of GOVANHILL TRINITY.

188 Eglinton Street U F (O)

Source - United Presbyterian Church - United Secession.

Located in Eglinton Street at Bedford Street**.**

Began in December 1823 when a number of people in the Gorbals area intimated to the United Secession Presbytery their intention of building a church there, and that as they had already procured a commodious place to worship (in the Lancastrian School, Portugal Street) they desired sermon at once. For another year they were referred to as 'the congregation assembling in the Lancastrian Schoolroom, Laurieston', but by the beginning of 1825 they had built a church and the congregation was officially established as Eglinton Street United Secession (later U P) Church. In 1900 they became Eglinton Street United Free Church**.**

Church built in 1825. Now the Mecca Social Club.

Minister - Robert Auld 1894-1920.

Terminated in 1920 on uniting with Elgin Street as Eglinton Elgin.

Now part of GOVANHILL TRINITY.

Note
In course of their petition to the Secession Presbytery to be set up as a congregation the petitioners set forth rather clearly the contemporary church situation in Gorbals. They say - a little pompously - "Taking into consideration the church accommodation in the Barony of Gorbals and finding it quite inadequate to supply the inhabitants - there being church room for only 6000 while the population amounts to more than 20,000; and actuated by the most sincere wish that the people in this quarter may the more amply be furnished with the means of enjoying the preaching of the Son of God, contemplate the erection of a church for that purpose in connection with the United Secession Church."

189 Elder Park (O)

Source - Church of Scotland quoad sacra.

Located at 100 Golspie Street (near Langlands Road), Govan**.**

Began with the erection of a church in 1884, the appointment of a minister in 1890, and the disjoining of a parish in 1892. The result was Elder Park Parish Church quoad sacra.

Church built in 1884. The parish church of Govan, built in 1826, was taken down in 1884 and re-erected, almost stone for stone, at the junction of Logie Street and John Street (now Golspie Street), near to the Elder Park. Its spire was a reproduction of that of Stratford upon Avon, and for many years it formed a conspicuous object in the landscape, "rising with fine effect among the surrounding elms." The architect of the 1826 building had been James Smith of Jordanhill; the transportation was undertaken by John Honeyman. The building which, after union, had been disposed of to the Corporation was set on fire by vandals and has subsequently been demolished.

Ministers - David Orr 1890-1911; Robert John Paul 1912-20; Archibald Graham Stuart 1921-36; William Gilchrist Mills 1937-43; James Rankin 1944-52; John Mackay Nimmo 1953-56. Thereafter there was a Continued Vacancy until the time of union.

Terminated on 22nd April 1970 on uniting with Macgregor Memorial as Elder Park Macgregor Memorial.

Now part of GOVAN OLD (II).

190 Elder Park Macgregor Memorial (T)

Located at 137 Crossloan Road (at Craigton Road), Govan**.**

Began on 22nd April 1970 consequent on the union of Elder Park with Macgregor Memorial (xv 302). Basis of Union xv 254,264.

Church built in 1902, in memory of Mrs. Mary Macgregor, being the former Macgregor Memorial property. List C building. The building was sold prior to the union with Govan Old and has subsequently been demolished.

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Minister - John Gillies Fraser, from Macgregor Memorial –1986; Albert Stuart Dickson 1988-1993.*
*At the union Mr.Dickson became Associate Minister of Govan Old.

Terminated on 7th October 1993 on uniting with Govan Old (I) as GOVAN OLD (II).

191 Elders' Church (Plantation) or Elders' Church Havannah

These appear to have been earlier alternative names for the congregation that came to be Plantation St Andrew's (q v).

192 Elgin Street (O)

Source - United Presbyterian Church

Located at 19 Elgin (Turriff) Street on the north side at McKinlay Street**.**

Began when on 13th April 1852 the United Presbyterian Presbytery resolved to establish a Preaching Station on the south side of the Clyde "in a very poor, populous, and needy locality.' Work of a sporadic kind had been going on for some time (Note 3) but it was thought proper it should be put on a more permanent footing. The area, it was said, could be gone round in five minutes, but it contained at least two thousand of the non-Church-going classes. In 1854 a church was built in Main Street, Gorbals. Twenty years later the congregation moved further south to Elgin Street and adopted the name of Elgin Street United Presbyterian (Mission) Church. They later became Elgin Street United Free Church**.**

Church dedicated on 12 th October 1873.

Ministers - John Goold 1882-1910; William Arnott 1910-20.

Terminated in 1920 on uniting with Eglinton Street as Eglinton Elgin. Now part of GOVANHILL TRINITY.

Notes

1. Elgin Street, which connects Eglinton Street with Pollokshaws Road just north of Eglinton Toll is now called Turriff Street. Main Street, Gorbals is now called Gorbals Street.

2. At the induction service of the first minister (which was held in Erskine Church in South Portland Street) the preacher said, "Five minutes' walk from Portland Street to the site of your new church in Main Street is all that is necessary to conduct you from the extreme of modern civilisation to the extreme of modern wretchedness."

3. An even more depressing picture of conditions in Main Street, Gorbals, is conveyed in the following - "In the year 1850 a few individuals, deeply concerned on account of the spiritual destitution that prevailed in Main Street, Gorbals, formed themselves into a Christian Visiting Association, with a view to visit the whole locality; and by means of conversation, reading the Scriptures, and tract distribution, to awaken the poor, the ignorant, and the neglected, in the densely populated lanes and closes there, to a view of their miserable condition, and to lead them to the Savious for instruction and salvation. These men found intemperance the monster evil against which they had to contend, and accordingly formed a Total Abstainers Society which had soon a large membership. The call of visitors became more welcome, their counsels and admonitions were kindly received, and the tracts distributed were read with eagerness. At first meetings were held in private houses for devotional exercises and for mutual encouragement. Thereafter an upper room was engaged in the centre of a densely-populated part of Main Street, for the purpose of holding meetings on Sabbath and on other days of the week. The place of meeting required very soon to be enlarged, and this was done by converting the whole floor into a hall. These meetings became so numerous and well attended that it was deemed proper, after much consultation and prayer, to have a preaching station formed. Good men from all evangelical denominations were interested in this young and growing cause, and supply of sermon was readily obtained from ministers and preachers of various churches. At last, however, it was thought advisable that a particular body should be invited to take charge of the station and supply sermon accordingly. It was unanimously agreed that the U P Church should be requested to undertake this work; and from that time the supply of sermon was chiefly from that quarter."

193 Erskine Old (O)

Source - United Presbyterian Church - United Secession.

Located at 43 South Portland Street**.**

Began in 1821 when a congregation, complete with its minister, came over from the Independents to the recently formed United Secession Presbytery. For the history of this group see Note hereunder. They became Erskine United Secession Church, Erskine United Presbyterian Church, and later Erskine United Free Church**.**

Church dedicated on 15th May 1842. Architect, John Baird. Now a warehouse.

Ministers - James Kidd 1888-1912; James Alexander Aitchison 1913-24; William Campbell Smith 1924-28; George Culmaily Cumming 1929-46.

Terminated on 18th September 1947 on uniting with Rose Street as Erskine Rose.

Now part of LANGSIDE.

Notes
1. They had an interesting beginning. The group of Independents who came back into the Secession fold in 1820 had in the first place came out of a congregation in the Relief Synod. They worshipped at first in the Tabernacle in Jamaica Street which had been built by the Haldanes and which was vacated at Whitsunday 1809 by the Rev Grenville Ewing's congregation. Declining to avail themselves any longer of Mr Haldane's liberality - owing to his having embraced Baptist views - they met for a time first in one city hall then in another. On 16th December 1814 they took possession of their new church in Nicholson Street.

2. Their first minister, John Campbell (1810-28) a native of Lochgilphead, had been with them during the days of independency, though his roots appear to have been in the Establishment since he had studied with them for two years. In 1810 he had come to this Independent group in Jamaica Street, "where he and his people so far swerved from the genuine type of Independency as to have a regular eldership, and after ten years they decided to adopt the Presbyterian system altogether."

194 Erskine Rose (T)

Located at 43 South Portland Street; later at 20 Cartvale Road (near Carmichael Place), Langside**.**

Began on 18th September 1947 consequent on the union of Erskine Old with Rose Street (vi 447). Basis of Union vi 447.

Church built in [n.d.]. The new church was built in Cartvale Road.

Minister - James Clark Brown, from Rose Street -1971.

Terminated on 24th November 1971 on uniting with Battlefield West as Battlefield Erskine.

Now part of LANGSIDE.

195 Erskine South Portland Street

There appears to have been a Church of Scotland charge of that name in South Portland Street, though strictly it was never established as a parish. Quite clearly it began life as a mission under the tutelage of Laurieston. It had, it would seem, only one incumbent, James McBurney Brisby, who was ordained in 1926 "to be in charge here" and who died on 4th August 1945. Strangely, the Presbytery does not seem to have met on the occasion of Mr Brisby's funeral. At the August meeting a tribute was paid to his memory and an interim moderator was appointed. One wonders at the name 'Erskine'. I am not aware that it belongs to the district and one would scarcely expect the Established kirk to be paying tribute to the memory of the brothers of that name.

Note
It would seem that the parish must in fact have been established as such, for on 5th May 1936 the Presbytery 'in pursuance of the deliverance of the Synod of Clydesdale thereanent, dissolved the congregation of Erskine South Portland Street as from this date' (iii 1365).

EASTWOOD CHURCH

F

196 Fairbairn (O)

Source - Free Church.

Located at 197 Baltic Street (opposite Fairbairh Street), Bridgeton**.**

Began when a charge was sanctioned in 1875. Work was started under the care of Trinity Free Church in a public hall. The new church was opened in 1876. It began, therefore, as Fairbairn Free Church, later to become Fairbairn United Free Church**.**

Church built in 1876.

Ministers - Gilbert Laurie 1875-1908; John Weir 1908-32; James Stewart Simpson 1908-59.

Terminated on 7th June 1959 on uniting with Hall Memorial as Hall Memorial Fairbairn.

Now part of RUTHERGLEN OLD (IV).

197 Fairfield (O)

Source - United Presbyterian Church.

Located at 30 Golspie Street (near Govan Road), Govan**.**

Began in 1876 when a wooden church, the property of the Presbytery, which had seen service in Plantation was put up in Hamilton Street, Govan and where, on 18th February (1876) opening services were duly held. At first the station was manned by an evangelist, but on 1st May 1877 a congregation was formed - Greenfield United Presbyterian Church - and on 14th November the first minister was inducted. In 1882 the permanent church in Golspie (then White) Street was completed and, on moving, the congregation changed its name to Govan Fairfield United Presbyterian Church, to become, in 1900, Govan Fairfield United Free Church. After 1929 the 'Govan' was omitted**.**

Church dedicated on 24th March 1882. Architect, J L Watson. Now demolished.

Ministers - A Scott Macpherson 1880-1900; Donald Grant Fairley 1901-10; Andrew M Kelly 1910-24; John Mackenzie 1925-29; James Elphinstone Pirie 1930-32; William Gardiner 1933-41; Charles Macintosh Maclean 1941-46; Kenneth Stewart 1947-75.

Terminated on 1st May 1975 on uniting with St Mary's Govan as St Mary's Fairfield.

Now part of NEW GOVAN.

198 FERNHILL AND CATHKIN (U)

Source - Post-1929 Church of Scotland Church Extension.

Located in Neilvaig Drive, Fernhill**.**

Began as a Church Extension charge with the appointment of a minister and the building of a hall in 1959. The congregation was granted full status in terms of Act XII of General Assembly 1964, when it became Fernhill and Cathkin Parish Church quoad sacra**.**

Church dedicated on 17th May 1962. Architects, Rogerson and Spence.

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Ministers - Donald Maciver Ross 1959-67; Francis Symington Gibson 1968-72; Ian Riddock Fisher 1972-89; Douglas Wallace 1990-2001; Margaret McArthur 2002-

199 Finnieston (O)

Source - Free Church.

Located in Derby Street (off Sauchiehall Street)**.**

Began in 1856 when a congregation was formed here by Free St Matthew's and a number of elders from that congregation constituted a provisional kirk session. The charge was sanctioned the same year, and the following year a church was opened. This was Finnieston Free Church, later Finnieston United Free Church**.**

Church built in 1878; dedicated on 9th December 1878. Architect, James Sellars. The church suffered severe damage on the night of 13 th March 1941 as the result of a land-mine which exploded on the bridge in Kelvin Way. Windows were blown in, doors were blown out. part of the ceiling collapsed and in its fall damaged a number of pews. It was September of the following year before the church was re-opened for worship.

Ministers - David Martin McIntyre 1891-1915; William Simpson 1915-40; Alexander Fraser 1941-43; William Russell Kennedy 1944-55; David Wilson Orrock 1955-62.

Terminated on 26th April 1963 on uniting with Claremont (III) as Kelvingrove (I).

Now part of ANDERSTON KELVINGROVE**.**

Notes

1. The mission work began in a day school which had been built by Free St Matthew's in Grace Street at the corner of Stobcross Street, as well as in a number of household groups. In 1856 the first church was built at the corner of Finnieston Street and Houldsworth Street.

2. There is an interesting sidelight on the school where the congregation had its beginnings. It was, of course, a day school run by Free St Matthews for the increasing numbers of children and adults living in the west of Anderston village. "The school was in a cottage in Stobcross Street at the foot of Grace Street. Mr Robert Dunlop, 'the singing joiner,' who had discovered in himself an aptitude for teaching was appointed teacher in charge in 1849, his salary being £30 per annum guaranteed from funds of Free St Matthew's, and in addition £28 from fees. In 1852 a new school was built in Grace Street, the cost partly contributed by the people of the district, the rest by the church. Fees were charged according to the progress of the scholars and the circumstances of the parents (4d to 1/4d per month for locals and 2/6d to 5/- per quarter for those from other localities). Fees were never taken from scholars whose parents were unemployed, locked out or on strike,

or during continued family affliction. No fees were charged for the fourth child - sometimes the third. The school being missionary, Robert Dunlop and a company of fellow-labourers began a Sabbath School on a Sunday evening when classes were provided for young and old. A bell was rung at the end of the children's classes and the older people then entered the classroom for instruction. As the numbers attending the classes grew it was felt to be time for a church to be built in the area.'

200 Flemington

Until around 1925 this charge was known as Hallside Parish Church quoad sacra (q v).

FERNHILL AND CATHKIN CHURCH

G

201 GAIRBRAID (U)

Source - United Presbyterian Church.

Located at 1517 Maryhill Road (beside Canal Bridge), Maryhill**.**

Began on 10th July 1855 when a petition was presented to the U P Presbytery from a group of-people in Maryhill. Mission work in the district had been carried on by Shamrock Street congregation. "Maryhill is three miles from the heart of the city to the north and the population was estimated at 3000, but the soil was hard to work." A congregation was formed and became Maryhill United Presbyterian Church. In 1900 it became Gairbraid United Free Church**.**

Church built in 1859.

Administered under the Model Constitution as from December 1965 (xiii 235).

Ministers - William Duncan 1882-1917; Alexander Pender Crichton 1917-25; Frederick Sydney Mess Walker 1925-30; Duncan McDiarmid 1931-43; James Alexander Watt 1944-48; William Thomson Revel 1949-59; Robert Lindsay Muirhead 1959-71; Ian Campbell MacKenzie 1971-2005;

202 Gallowgate (O)

Source - Free Church.

Located at 760 Gallowgate (corner of David Street)**.**

Began when the congregation of Camlachie quoad sacra, which was vacant at the time, came out, being joined by some people from Shettleston. They continued to worship in the church until deprived in 1849. They then met in the schoolroom in Camlachie until their own church in Gallowgate was ready in 1850. This building was several times altered and improved, and halls were added in 1880. It was first known as Camlachie Free Church until about 1879 when it changed to become Whitevale Free Church. In 1900 it became Gallowgate United Free Church**.**

Church built in 1850.

Ministers - John Hanson 1878-1904; Alexander Guthrie Murdoch 1904-16; James Mathewson Ritchie 1919-21; Thomas Notman 1922-29; John Murray Sutherland 1929- to St Thomas' Gallowgate.

Terminated on 3rd March 1938 on uniting with St Thomas' as ST THOMAS' GALLOWGATE.

203 GARDNER STREET (U)

Source - Free Church.

Located at 10 Muirpark Street (corner of Gardner Street), Partick.

Began in 1875 as a mission for Gaelic-speaking residents in tbe Partick area. For some time worship was conducted in an iron building. The charge was sanctioned in 1887 and a hall was built in 1900. At first it was known as Partick Gaelic Free Church. From 1900 to 1908 it was Partick Gaelic United Free Church, then changed to Partick Gardner Street United Free Church**.**

Church built in 1905.

Administered under the old Free Church Constitution.

Ministers - Alexander Macrae 1898-1903; Donald Finlay MacLeod 1903-23; Kenneth Gillies 1924-76; David MacInnes 1977-1993; Roderick Morrison 1994-

Notes

1. The cause must have been established considerably before 1875 for it was in that year that a committee was set up to have oversight of the work of a Gaelic missionary who had some time before been appointed by the Glasgow City Mission. These services were being held in St Mary's Church Hall at 292 Dumbarton Road, and by that time (1875) the numbers attending were too great for the space available, so that new premises were found in Douglas Street. An iron church was found in Scotstoun (it had served first Kelvinside Free and then Dowanhill earlier in its career), and this was bought (for £200) and moved to Douglas Street where it continued for some time before being again transplanted, this time to Gardner Street and the site of the present church. The congregation lost members in 1893 when the Free Presbyterian Church was formed, and again to the Free Church in 1900, but it prospered in spite of that. Before obtaining full status in 1898 the mission was under the charge of Hope Street Free Church.

2. The first minister, Alexander Macrae (1898-1903), published some books, including "Life of Dr Aird," "Revival in the Highlands," 'Fire of God anong the Heather," and 'Hymns of Bean Thora Damph."

204 Garnethill (T)

Located in Shamrock Street**.**

Began on 29th October 1930 consequent on the union of Grant Street with Shamrock Street (i 270). Basis of Union i 269**.**

Church built in 1850, being the former Shamrock Street property. The former Grant Street buildings passed to the Free Church and became Duke Street Gaelic Free Church.

Ministers - William Henry Stonebridge, from Shamrock Street - 1931; Andrew Glendinning 1931-40.

Terminated on 28th January 1941 on uniting with St Stephen's West as St Stephen's Garnethill.

Now part of RENFIELD ST STEPHEN'S.

205 [Unused number]

206 Garngad (O)

Source - Free Church.

Located in Tharsis Street, off Royston Road, Garngad**.**

Began in 1895 when a mission was opened. In 1911 it was raised in status to a full charge, Garngad United Free Church**.**

Church built in 1861, being the former St Rollox building.

Ministers - Robert Dickson 1895-1910; Daniel Gibson Baine 1911-21; George Shier 1922-33; George Hope Jamie 1933-35; Andrew Drummond Baird 1935-44.

Terminated on 30th January 1946 on uniting with Alexandra Parade (I) as Alexandra Parade (II). Ultimately part of ***Greyfriars and Alexandra Parade***.

Now DISSOLVED.

207 Garscube Netherton (O)

Source - Post-1929 Church of Scotland Church Extension.

Located at 73 Glendinning Road, Netherton**.**

Began as a Church Extension charge under Anniesland Cross Kirk Session with Mr John Mackay Cooke as Assistant-in-charge. It became a full Church Extension charge in 1950, being granted full status in terms of Act XX of General Assembly 1953 as Garscube Netherton Parish Church quoad sacra**.**

Church built in 1949. Architects, Honeyman Jack and Robertson.

Minister - John Mackay Cooke 1950 - to Netherton St Matthew's.

Terminated on 11th October 1953 on uniting with St Matthew's Highlanders' Memorial as Netherton St Matthew's.

Now part of KNIGHTSWOOD ST MARGARET'S (II).

208 Garscube Road U P

This congregation became St George's Road (q v).

209 GARTHAMLOCK AND CRAIGEND EAST (U)

Source - Post-1929 Church of Scotland Church Extension.

Located in Porchester Street at Balvenny Street, Garthamlock**.**

Began as a Church Extension charge in 1955 with the appointment of a minister when it became Garthamlock Church Extension charge. In 1972 the name was changed by the addition of 'and Craigend East' following on the development of a new housing area in the western part of the parish. It still has Church Extension status**.**

Church (hall-church) dedicated on 4th May 1957 (x 72).

Administered under the Model Constitution as modified for Church Extension charges.

Ministers - Thomas Donaldson Barr 1955-59; John Harrison Prescott 1960-71; Robert Fleming Brown 1971-78; George Russell Barr 1979-1988; Adaminah Younger 1988-1966; Valerie Duff 1966-

210 Gilbertfield Mission

This mission united with Hallside Parish Church quoad sacra and became Hallside and Gilbertfield (q v).

211 Gillespie (O)

Source - United Presbyterian Church - Relief.

Located at 71 Great Hamilton Street (London Road) at Bain Street**.**

Began with a division in Calton Relief. In 1844 a call was addressed by that congregation to Mr James G Stewart and this did not give universal satisfaction. The disgruntled minority (to the tune of about 300) presented a petition asking to be formed into a congregation because they were "dissatisfied with the manner in which the late nomination of a minister was conducted." They met in the Merchants' Hall, Canning Street, until their new church in Great Hamilton Street was ready. This was Gillespie Relief Church, which was in due season to become Gillespie United Secession Church, and, later still, Gillespie United Presbyterian Church and Gillespie United Free Church**.**

Church built in 1845. Was in commercial use. Now demolished.

Ministers - Adam Shaw 1892-1906; John Weipers 1908-36; Andrew Louis Ireland 1935-49.

Terminated on 12 th February 1950 on uniting with Central as Gillespie Central.

Now part of ST LUKE'S AND ST ANDREW'S.

212 Gillespie Central (T)

Located in Charlotte Street.

Began on 12th February 1950 consequent on the union of Central with Gillespie (vii 410). Basis of Union vii 409,435.

Church built in 1862, being the former Central property. The former Gillespie buildings were sold into commercial use and are now demolished.

Minister - George McMichen 1950-52.

Terminated on 28th June 1953 on uniting with St Andrew's as St Andrew's (III).

Now part of ST LUKE'S AND ST ANDREW'S.

213 Gilmorehill (D)

Source - Free Church.

Located at 19 University Avenue (at Kelvin Way)**.**

Began as Anderston Free Church when, in 1843 the minister and kirk session of Anderston quoad sacra came out. The building they left stood vacant till 1849 when it was destroyed by fire. The new congregation worshipped for a time in Catherine Street hall, then in the Relief Church, till a brick building was opened in 1844, to be replaced five years later with a building of stone at 89 Cadogan Street. In 1878 they moved to a new district (and building) at the foot of University Avenue. The name was changed (after 1892) to Hillhead Free Church, then to Hillhead United Free Church, and, in 1929, to Gilmorehill Parish Church**.**

Church dedicated on 7th September 1879. After dissolution this was sold to the University of Glasgow (in March 1960) and they retain it in use. See note 2 below.

Ministers - Thomas Adammon 1888-1909; Daniel Lamont 1910-19; Edward James Hagan 1920-26; Archibald Campbell Craig 1926-30; William Morgan Robertson Rusk 1930-41; William Marshall Cumming 1942-48; Donald MacFarlane 1945-55; Robert Carswell Pollock 1956-58.

Terminated by dissolution as from 7th April 1959.

Notes

1. It seems quite a remarkable thing that one congregation should have provided three of its ministers in a row to become, in due time, Moderators of the General Assembly - Daniel Lamont in 1936, Edward J Hagan in 1944, and Archibald C Craig in 1961. [Herron]

2. The building is now occupied by the University's Department of Theatre, Film and Television Studies and known as the Gilmorehill Centre for Theatre, Film and Television. The imaginative conversion of the old building - which many former students will remember only too well as a place where they took University examinations – took place in 1997. [Wale].

214 Gorbals (I) (O)

Source - Church of Scotland quoad sacra.

Located at 34 Carlton Place**.**

Began when a Chapel of Ease was opened in Buchan (now Salisbury) Street on 7th January 1730, though it was not until 21st February 1771 that the parish was disjoined from Govan. A new church was built in 1810 and in 1819 the cause became Gorbals Parish Church quoad sacra**.**

Church dedicated on 29th September 1861.

Ministers - Andrew Leiper 1862-1903; John Thomson 1903-14; Thomas Logan Douglas 1915-22; William Fulton 1922-28; Edward Arthur Neil Sinclair 1928-42.

Terminated on 30th March 1943 on uniting with John Knox and Tradeston as Gorbals John Knox.

Now part of GORBALS (II)

Note
1. At Hospital Street within this parish there was founded, circa 1450, at the instance of Lady Lochawe St Ninian's Hospital for Lepers. Charitable work was still carried on there until the early part of the 17th century.

2. James McLean (1793-1833) saw a revolution in the face of his parish. It is said that during his incumbency the population of his parish increased from 500 to 35,000. He is also credited with having managed the Poor Fund for thirty years without an assessment - so much so that Dr Chalmers (of St John's) held him up as "a pattern minister in parish economy". He had, however, a misunderstanding with the Managers of Gorbals Barony. One great (therefore small) dispute was who should have the election of kirk-officer, or beadle, or bethral, as he was termed. This was considered of so great importance as to become the subject of a process in the Court of Session. Both bodies had appointed an official. Mutual interdicts were obtained to prevent the two nominees entering into office. Dr McLean managed to avoid all breach of interdict by dispensing with the important services of both aspirants, and for a long time walked from the little vestry with the large Bible and Psalm-book under his oxter, mounted the stairs, opened the door of the tub; and after service extricated himself in like manner.

3. There was great difficulty in arranging the purchase of the site for the new church, which was covered with very ancient buildings, seemingly granaries or tarns, from the existence of which, it is said, the name of Gorbals is derived. The feu-duty was very high, and in process of time it accumulated so much that in January 1852 the church was adjudicated and sold by vendue. It was purchased for the Free Church, and for a time the Established Church was ejected, the congregation assembling in a schoolroom. But before the legal time of redemption was expired the Established Church once more acquired possession of its former temple - in 1864. Altogether they were 'out' for twelve years.

4. Ord in his "Story of the Barony of Gorbals" enlarges on the temporary loss of the ownership of the building in Carlton Place. He writes: "At the Disruption the greater part of the congregation left the Established Church. During the ministry of the Rev Robert Houston, 1844-54, the feu-duty was allowed to fall into arrears, and the congregation was ejected by the Superior on 29th January 1852 and the building was put up for public sale. With the assistance of Messrs John Blackie, Nathaniel Stevenson, Richard Kidston of Ferniegair, and William Campbell of Tullichowan, the property was bought for £2850 and handed it over to be the home of the new (Free) East Gorbals Territorial congregation. Under the name of East Gorbals Free Church it was opened for service on the first Sabbath of January 1853. Ten years later the Church of Scotland

claimed the right to buy back the church, and although the claim was resisted the decision of the Court of Session was in their favour. In 1864 it was reopened as the Parish Church of Gorbals, the Revd. Andrew Leiper being minister."

5. The steeple was seriously damaged by lightning on the night of Sunday 8th December 1929 (i 68). It was a somewhat truncated steeple, as I remember, with which it was later replaced.

215 GORBALS (II) (P)

Located in Cumberland Street at the corner of Eglinton Street**.**

Began on 31st January 1973 consequent on the union of Abbotsford Chalmers with Gorbals John Knox, with Laurieston Renwick, and with St Ninian's Wynd (xvi 561, xvii 3,8). Basis of Union xvi 543,549. Immediately after the union the congregation worshipped in the Abbotsford Chalmers building and then in a wooden ball erected on the site of the new church. The District Council had purchased (voluntarily) all the buildings except Gorbals John Knox which had been sold for the erection of the new Sheriff Court premises. Also included in the sale was the former John Street property, that congregation before dissolution having directed that their assets be directed this way. The total received from these various transactions enabled a new church to be built on the former Laurieston Renwick site**.**

Church dedicated on 4th October 1976. Architect, Margaret Brodie.

Ministers - William Muir McPherson 1973-79; Myra Daphne W Smith 1979-84; D McLachlan 1984-1993; Ian F Galloway 1996-

Constituents – See Appendix 1.

216 Gorbals East Free

This was the original name of what became 'Victoria' (q v).

217 Gorbals Free

This was the original name of what became Gorbals Macnicol Memorial (q v). ((t t)) G Go or rb ba al ls s *Add to Notes*

5. The steeple was seriously damaged by lightning on the night of Sunday 8th December 1929 (i 68). It was a somewhat truncated steeple, as I remember, with which it was later replaced.

218 Gorbals John Knox (T)

Located at 34 Carlton Place**.**

Began on 30th March 1943 consequent on the union of Gorbals with John Knox and Tradeston (v 213). Basis of Union v 196**.**

Church built in 1810, being the former Gorbals property. Demolished as a dangerous building in 1976. Site sold to Court Commissioners in connection with the erection of the new Sheriff Court. The former John Knox and Tradeston buildings were sold for commercial purposes and are now demolished.

Minister - John Mackay, from John Knox and Tradeston -1962. The congregation continued vacant from then until the union.

Terminated on 30th January 1973 on uniting with Abbotsford Chalmers, with Laurieston Renwick and with St Ninian's Wynd as GORBALS (II).

219 Gorbals Macnicol Memorial (O)

Source - Free Church.

Located in South Portland Street**.**

Began in 1843 when the majority of the kirk session of Gorbals came out. They met at first in the Baronial Hall in South Portland Street until a church was erected in 1844 at 26 King Street, Tradeston. By 1891 this was proving inadequate (due largely to the drawing power of the then minister, John Robertson (1891-95) - and was sold to Tradeston (q v), the Gorbals congregation moving to the National Halls in Main Street with, a seating capacity of 2500, till they would build a new church on the river bank. Mr Robertson, however, left in 1895 and a new modestly-sized church was erected in South Portland Street in 1898. This was Gorbals Free Church, and affer 1900 Gorbals Macnicol Memorial United Free Church. By this time the character of the area was beginning to change, which it did increasingly and dramatically over the years, so that when a census of the parish was taken in 1932 it was revealed that 43% of the population were Roman Catholics and 45% were Jews. In all, only twenty-eight professedly Protestant but non-church-going families were found. On 31st December 1933 the congregation all but unanimously agreed to remove to a new location at Croftfoot**.**

Church dedicated on 18th December 1898. After transportation the buildings were sold and occupied by a Jewish club. They are now demolished.

Ministers - Duncan Clark Macnicol 1895-1904; William Baillie Hutton 1905-19; Thomas McEwen 1919-23; James Scott 1924-29; John Guthrie 1929 - to Croftfoot.

Terminated in 1935 on moving to Croftfoot.

Now known as CROFTFOOT.

220 Gordon Park (O)

Source - Free Church.

Located at 1288 Dumbarton Road (at Victoria Park Street)**.**

Began in 1873 as a Preaching Station with work centred on Jenkins' Cooking Depot at the corner of Squire Street and South Street. Mr Howie of Free St Mary's across the river, with the sympathy and financial support of Gordon Oswald Esq of Scotstoun, took a lead in collecting the funds needed to enable a church (later the church hall) to be opened in 1874. The charge was sanctioned that same year. Three years later the church was built. It is recorded that the congregation profited greatly from the effects of the Moodie and Sankey campaign of 1874. The cause began as Whiteinch Free Church, becoming Whiteinch United Free Church. In 1929 the name of 'Gordon Park' was chosen in recognition of what had been owed in the early days to Mr Gordon Oswald**.**

Church built in 1877. Architects, McKissock and Rowan.

Ministers - John Coutts 1881-1909; Thomas Tully 1909-23; Alexander Maclean 1924-31; Duncan Graham Lyle 1932-40; Harry Lister Thomson 1941-71; Gavin John McFadyen 1972- to Whiteinch.

Terminated on 30th April 1981 on uniting with Jordanvale as WHITEINCH.

Note
From the congregation's Centenary Booklet I quote this picture of the Whiteinch that witnessed the birth of the congregation. "Whiteinch was just awakening from its long sleep. Once an island in the ill-defined channels of the River Clyde it had now lost its insularity and stood clearly on the north bank of the deep waterway dredged by the Clyde Trust. Brave sailing-ships passed upstream with their cargoes from America, and these in turn were replaced by ships of steel. Wylie and Lochhead's Paper Mill introduced industry to rural Whiteinch, and women workers were being paid the princely sum of six shillings (thirty new pence) for working from 6 30 a.m. to 6 p.m. producing quality wallpaper mainly for export. To meet the demands of Transatlantic trade Barclay Curle's shipyard was opened, and this led to an influx of population necessitating the building of new homes in the district. In the mid-19th century the population of Whiteinch shot up from a mere handful to several hundreds living in North (now Northinch) Street, Centre (now Curle) Street, and South Street. But already Dumbarton Road was clearly developing as the main thoroughfare between east and west, but Whiteinch was still essentially a rural area. There was not a single house on the north side of Dumbarton Road between the church and Yoker. Cattle were still grazing on Caldwell's Farm at the foot of Smith Street; there was an orchard west of this, and still further west on both sides of Dumbarton Road were great stretches of pasturage and corn fields with hawthorn hedges separating the fields from the main thoroughfare. For one penny passengers could sail by the popular Cluthas from Stockwell Street to Whiteinch. The village also stabled the horses for the tramcars which ran regularly to the city, passengers paying threepence from Westland Drive to Queen Street."

221 Gordon Street U S

This was the original name (and location) of what later became St Vincent Street U F congregation.

222 Govan Copland Road (O)

Source - United Presbyterian Church - United Secession.

Located in Copland Road at Govan Road**.**

Began around 1825 when evening services were started under Secession auspices in the 'village of Govan'. Twelve years later it was agreed to form a congregation. A church of modest proportions was erected in 1847, a gallery being added eight years later. This was replaced in 1870 by a very grand building in the Greek idiom. The congregation seems, over a long period, to have enjoyed mixed fortunes. It started as Govan united Secession Church, then Govan United Presbyterian Church, and then Govan Copland Road United Free Church**.**

Church built in 1870. Architect, James Thomson. Now demolished.

Ministers - Thomas Randall Anderson 1881-1902; John King 1902-26; William Lamb Fordyce 1927-30.

Terminated in 1930 on uniting with St Columba Gaelic as St Columba's Copland Road.

Now part of NEW GOVAN.

Note
It is said that in 1836 Govan was a village of little more than 1000 inhabitants and that the only place of worship in it was the Parish Church. By 1851, on the other hand, the village was swelling up into a large town with a population of 15,000.

223 Govan Gaelic

This is the name under which the congregation of St Kiaran's appears in the Post Office Directory.

224 Govan Old (I) (O)

Source - Church of Scotland quoad omnia.

Located on the river just west of Govan Cross**.**

Began in pre-Reformation days.

Church built in 1884 to the design of R R Anderson. It was dedicated on 19th May 1888. It replaced the church of 1826 which had been re-erected for Elder Park (q v). This in turn had replaced a building of 1762, which was itself the replacement of an earlier structure. Grade A listed.

Administered under the old quoad omnia constitution.

Ministers - John Macleod 1875-98; Roger Sandilands Kirkpatrick 1898-1916; John McGilchrist 1913-23; George Gordon Oundas Stewart Duncan 1924-29;David Bruce Nicol 1929-30; George Fielden Macleod 1930-38; Thomas Bentley Stewart Thomson 1939-48; John Symington 1950-59; David Campbell Orr 1960- 80; *William John Harvey 1981-1988; Thomas A Davidson Kelly 1989- to Govan Old (II).
*Terminable Appointment 1985-85; full status 1985-88.

Terminated on 7th October 1993 on uniting with Elder Park Macgreggor Memorial as GOVAN OLD (II).

Notes

1/ The Church of Govan was a prebend of Glasgow. It was dedicated to St Constantine who was buried there. In 1577 the tiends were granted to the University and the Principal was to be minister ex officio, but this was set aside in 1621, the patronage being retained by the University.

2. The church is dedicated to St Constantine, from Cornwall, a contemporary of St Kentigern, who is reputed to be its founder. John C MacFarlane, author of the parish history, has this to say: "From all this we can sum up there was a saint named Constantine in the sixth century who, during the life time of Pope Gregory the Great, laboured in what is now called Govan, was killed in Kintyre on his missionary journey, and was brought back to Govan. There he was placed in a plain sarcophagus and then buried beneath the altar of his simple 'church'. Later that stone coffin was disinterred and then engraved, as befitted him whose remains were within, in the twelfth century scholars reckon. It lay in the chancel, an object of pilgrimage, for several centuries before burial when our land suffered from frequent internecine incursions and was overrun and pillaged by the rapacious Vikings."

3. Thomas Smeaton (1580-85) was Moderator of the General Assembly in 1579 and again in 1583. "In learning he was far before the generality of his brethren, while his manners were mild and conciliatory."

4. William Wilkie (1640-9) was deposed in 1649 for "not preaching against the Duke of Hamilton's engagement, for associating with malignants, and for being remiss in exercising discipline."

5. Hugh Binning (1650-3) was remarkably popular as a preacher, having been considered "the most accomplished philosopher and divine in his time and styled 'the Scottish Cicero'." He died of consumption in 1653.

6. David Veitch (1654-8) had it said of him by Samuel Rutherford that "the like of him in his age for great learning and piety had not been known", and Baillie called him "one of the ablest of our Presbytery."

7. Matthew Leishman (1821-74) belonged to the non-intrusion party until the decision of the House of Lords in the First Auchterarder Case, when he and others, accepting the situation and obeying the law, sought rather to reform than to disrupt. They came to be called 'The Forty Thieves', of whom he was the acknowledged leader.

8. John Macleod (1875-98) promoted many Church Extension projects within the parish. He was one of the founders of the Scottish Church Society in 1892. He was acknowledged leader of the important movement in doctrine, and ritual, and church order of which the Society was a principal exponent.

9. George Fielden Macleod (1930-38) came to Govan in a day when the shipyards were hard hit by the depression of the 'thirties and he became famous for his work among the unemployed. He left Govan to found the Iona Community and in 1949 sought to return to Govan while continuing his leadership of the Community. After long debate in the Presbytery and ultimately in the Assembly this was not permitted since this would represent 'plurality'.

224.1 GOVAN OLD (II) (P)

Located on the river just west of Govan Cross.

Began on 7th October 1993 consequent on the union of Elder Park Macgregor Memorial with Govan Old (I).

Church build in 1884-8, being the Govan Old (I) building.

Administered under the old quoad omnia constitution.

Ministers – Thomas A Davidson Kelly from Govan Old (I) – 2002; Norman J Shanks 2003- Associate Minister – Albert Stuart Dickson, the minister from Elder Park Macgregor Memorial - 1995.

Constituents: See Appendix 1.

225 Govan Trinity

Located at 41 Summertown Road (near Copland Road) Govan**.**

Began on 16th September 1976 consequent on the union of St Kiaran's Dean Park with St Columba Summertown (xviii 481). Basis of Union xviii 390,398**.**

Church built in 1873, being the former Summertown property. The former St Kiaran's Dean Park buildings were disposed of to the local authority for demolition.

Minister - David McClure Mitchell, from St Columba Summertown -1981.

Terminated on 14th April 1982 on uniting with St Mary's Fairfield as New Govan.

Now part of NEW GOVAN.

226 Govanhill (T)

Located at 12 Daisy Street**.**

Began on 7th December 1952 consequent on the union of Govanhill South with Govanhill West (viii 354). Basis of Union viii 364**.**

Church built in 1880, being the former Govanhill West property. The former Govanhill South buildings were sold commercially, being used for many years as a furniture store. The site has now been cleared and is occupied by a child care centre.

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Ministers - Murdo Macloed MacSween 1951- 60; Richard Porter 1961-1988.

Terminated on 17th May 1989 on uniting with Candlish Polmadie as GOVANHILL TRINITY.

227 Govanhill South (O)

Source - Church of Scotland quoad sacra.

Located in Cathcart Road at Allison Street (north-west corner)**.**

Began in 1874 with the establishment of mission work, the church being built in 1881. The parish was disjoined from Govan on 14th July 1893 when it became Govanhill Parish Church quoad sacra**.**

Church built in 1881.

Ministers - John Muir 1875-1916; Thomas Stobo Glen 1916-29; William Darling Guthrie 1929-52.

Terminated on 7th December 1952 on uniting with Govanhill West as Govanhill.

Now part of GOVANHILL TRINITY.

227.1 GOVANHILL TRINITY (P)

Located at 12 Daisy Street.

Began on 17th May 1989 consequent on the union of Candlish Polmadie with Govanhill.

Church built in 1880, being the former Govanhill property.

Administered under the Model Deed Constitution quoad sacra.

Ministers – Thomas Bisek 1990-1996; Sigrid Marten 1997-2001; *Bernard P Lodge 2002-2004; Lily McKinnon 2006-
*Interim Minister.

Constituents: See Appendix 1.

228 Govanhill West (O)

Source - United Presbyterian Church.

Located at 12 Daisy Street, Govanhill**.**

Began on 12th October 1875 with the opening of a Preaching Station in Cathcart Road sanctioned by Glasgow (South) U P Presbytery. A former school building was secured, fitted out, and opened for worship on 1st December under the name of Cathcart Road U P Church. The congregation was officially recognised on 6th June 1876 as Govanhill Extension congregation of the United Presbyterian Church, later to become Govanhill United Free Church**.**

Church built in 1880.

Ministers - David M Connor 1879-1908; Adam Shaw 1908-14; William Dobbie 1914- 21; James Barclay 1922-50.

Terminated on 7th December 1952 on uniting with Govanhill South as Govanhill.

Now part of GOVANHILL TRINITY.

229 Gower Street

This was the name by which the congregation of Steven Memorial was known in the first place.

230 Grant Street (O)

Source - Free Church.

Located in Grant Street, St George's Cross**.**

Began in 1876 when what had been a Reformed Presbyterian congregation came into the Free Church in the union of that year. This became St George's Road Free Church, later changing its name to Grant Street Free Church, and then to Grant Street United Free Church**.**

Church built in 1860. Now Duke Street Gaelic Free Church.

Ministers - John Torrance 1861-1901; James Kennedy 1902-07; Archibald Fletcher Campbell 1907-30.

Terminated on 29th October 1930 on uniting with Shamrock Street as Garnethill.

Now part of RENFIELD ST STEPHEN'S.

231 Great Hamilton Street

This was the name first applied to both the Free and later the United Free congregation in London Road which in 1929 adopted the name 'Macmillan'.

232 Greenfield U P

This was the first name of the congregation which later became Fairfield.

233 Greenhead (T)

Located at 570 London Road (at Bridgeton Cross)**.**

Began on 19th November 1937 consequent on the union of Greenhead East with Greenhead West (iii 1608)**.**

Church built in 1840, being the former Greenhead West property. The former Greenhead East buildings were sold and are now demolished.

Minister - John Hart, from Greenhead East -1961.

Terminated on 25th March 1962 on uniting with Bridgeton West and Barrowfield as Greenhead Barrowfield.

Now part of ST LUKE'S AND ST ANDREW'S.

234 Greenhead Barrowfield (T)

Located at 10 Landressy Street**.**

Began on 25th March 1962 consequent on the union of Greenhead with Bridgeton West and Barrowfield (xi 516). Basis of Union xi 528**.**

Church built in 1849, being the former Barrowfield property. The Greenhead buildings were later destroyed by fire.

Minister - John Mackenzie, from Bridgeton West and Barrowfield -1971.

Terminated on 2nd March 1971 on uniting with Calton New (II) as Calton New (III).

Now part of ST LUKE'S AND ST ANDREW'S.

235 Greenhead East (O)

Source - United Presbyterian Church - Relief.

Located at 31 John Street, Bridgeton**.**

Began on 2nd July 1801 when a petition for sermon was laid before the Relief Presbytery by a group from Bridgeton, it being represented that the village (of Bridgeton) was standing in need of a house for public worship. So began Greenhead Relief Church, later to become Greenhead United Presbyterian Church, and, in turn, Greenhead United Free Church**.**

Church built in 1806 and completely reconstructed in 1858. Hall rebuilt in 1928. At the time of union (1937) the church was declared to be "in a precarious condition" and was disposed of. It is now demolished.

Ministers - John Steel 1878-1915; Frank Jeffrey 1915-26; John Hart 1928 -to Greenhead.

Terminated on 19th November 1937 on uniting with Greenhead West as Greenhead.

Now part of ST LUKE'S AND ST ANDREW'S.

Note
Writing in 1875 the minister says, "What was merely a village at the time this church formed is now incorporated with Glasgow, forming the First Ward of the City and sending three representatives to the Council Board: and what was the only place of public worship in the district for many years after its erection is now encircled with upwards of a dozen new churches connected with various religious denominations and many of them attended by large and flourishing. congregations."

236 Greenhead West (O)

Source - Church of Scotland quoad sacra.

Located at 100 Canning Street (70 London Road), at Bridgeton Cross**.**

Began with the erection of a church in 1840 and the appointment of a minister in the early days of 1842. This was followed by a ten year vacancy consequent on the translation of the minister a few months after the Disruption. The parish was disjoined from Calton in 1876 and the cause became Greenhead Parish Church quoad sacra**.**

Church built in 1840.

Ministers - Thomas Hamilton Shearer 1874-1920; Edward Gillespie 1920-37.

Terminated on 19th November 1937 on uniting with Greenhead East as Greenhead.

Now part of ST LUKE'S AND ST ANDREW'S.

237 Greyfriars (O)

Source - United Presbyterian Church - Burgher.

Located in Albion Street just south of George Street (east side)**.**

Began as the first church of the Secession (the Associate Synod) in the West of Scotland. On 17th December 1738 a petition signed by 83 persons, members of Praying Societies in and about Glasgow, was presented to the Associate Presbytery asking to be taken under their inspection. The first minister, James Fisher, was a son-in-law of Ebenezer Erskine. In November 1742 theY moved into the church they had built in Shuttle Street (off High Street south of George Street) and came to be known as 'the Associate congregation of Shuttle Street', though the address is also given as Inkle Factory Lane. In 1821 they moved to the new church in Albion Street and adopted the name of 'Greyfriars', the Grey Friars having had an establishment close by. After the rift of 1747 they had become known as "Shuttle Street Burgher congregation" (see Note hereunder), and later, of course, they were Greyfriars United Presbyterian Church and then Greyfriars United Free Church**.**

Church dedicated on 18th November 1821. Architect, John Baird (the First).

Ministers - William Simpson Goodall 1883-1903; Alexander Grieve 1904-27; Thomas Brown 1927-30; Archibald Herbert Minto 1931-34; James Alexander Laurie 1935-47; John Hastings Miller 1948-50.

Terminated on 3rd June 1951 on uniting with Alexandra Parade as ***Greyfriars and Alexandra Parade.***

Now DISSOLVED.

Notes
1. This congregation took a strong line on the Burgher side in the great controversy of 1747, Mr Fisher throwing himself with indignant warmth on the side of forbearance. He went so far as to publish a couple of pamphlets on the subject. For his misdeeds he was one of the three selected at the outset to undergo the sentence of the greater excommunication at the hands of the Anti-Burgher Synod - "the first droppings of a thunder-shower". 2. Further troubles arose thirty years later over a proposal to interfere with the Formula. "For nearly a year before the rupture in the Synod the dissatisfied party in Glasgow formed themselves into a Society and were holding meetings "for prayer and conversation". They issued in strong terms a manifesto on the Original Principles of Secession with charges of apostasy against the Synod in general and certain of their leaders in particular. This party had two retired ministers in their number, both of whom came from Shuttle Street." Thus there came into being a new division - the 'Original Burgher'

congregation in Glasgow - five hundred strong. (See Pollokshaws East, also Note 4 under Pollok) These withdrawals in 1799 must have thinned the pews of Shuttle Street; though Small claims it is too much to say they reduced the congregation to a shadow.

3. In digging the foundations for the new church in Albion Street great quantities of human bones were found, supporting the view that this had been the site of the monastery of the Grey Friars.

238 Greyfriars and Alexandra Parade (D)

Located at 190 Albion Street, just south of George Street**.**

Began on 3rd June 1951 consequent on the union of Greyfriars with Alexandra Parade (viii 76). Basis of Union viii 58**.**

Church built in 1821, being the former Greyfriars property. This was sold after the dissolution to Glasgow Corporation and is now demolished. The Alexandra Parade buildings had been destroyed by fire in 1951.

Minister - John Warnock, from Alexandra Parade - 1966.

Terminated by dissolution as from 30th September 1966 (xiii 409).

Note
The free proceeds of the sale of the property were given to the Church Extension charge at Barlanark to assist with the erection of additional accommodation there (q v). The name 'Greyfriars' was adopted in recognition of this gift.

GLASGOW CATHEDRAL

H

239 Hall Memorial (O)

Source - United Presbyterian Church.

Located at 665 Dalmarnock Road**.**

Began in 1875 with the labour of an evangelist in the district. The congregating took place in January of the following year and the cause became Dalmarnock Road Extension Church of the United Presbyterians. For over three years they worshipped in a temporary structure under the railway arch at Mordaunt Street, and from this fact took, for a time, the name of Mordaunt Street U P Church. In 1900 they became Dalmarnock United Free Church**.**

Church built in 1881.

Ministers - Robert Hall 1877-1905; Hugh Cameron Hutchison 1905-18; William Sutherland 1919-21; Donald Charles Campbell Gollan 1921-24; William Russell Paterson 1925-34; James Bissett 1934-48; Nigel Alexander Malcolm Mackenzie 1948-55; Walter Gowanlock Fyfe 1955-58; William Maxwell 1958- to Hall Memorial Fairbairn.

Terminated on 7th June 1959 on uniting with Fairbairn as Hall Memorial Fairbairn.

Now part of RUTHERGLEN OLD (IV).

240 Hall Memorial Fairbairn (T)

Located at 665 Dalmarnock Road.

Began on 7th June 1959 consequent on the union of Hall Memorial with Fairbairn (x 461). Basis of Union x 461**.**

Church built in 1861, being the former Hall Memorial property. The former Fairbairn buildings are now demolished.

Ministers - William Maxwell, from Hall Memorial -1967; George Harkes 1967- to Summerfield.

Terminated on 6th October 1970 on uniting with Rockcliffe as Summerfield.

Now part of RUTHERGLEN OLD (IV).

241 Hallside Q S (O)

Source - Church of Scotland quoad sacra.

Located beside Hallside Steel Works**.**

Began when disjoined from Cambuslang on 15th March 1901 as Hallside Parish Church quoad sacra**.**

Church built in 1892.

Ministers - Patrick Hynds Hutchinson 1892-94; William Henry Porter 1894-96; Robert Logan 1896-1911; William McMillan 1912-17; William Conway 1918-27; Thomas Ramsay Kearney 1927- to Cambuslang Flemington.

Terminated circa 1927 on becoming Cambuslang Flemington (q v).

Now part of CAMBUSLANG FLEMINGTON HALLSIDE.

242 Hallside U F (O)

Source - United Presbyterian Church.

Located at Halfway**.**

Began on 27th September 1874 when a Preaching Station was established for the people of the village of Hallside, though the meeting-place was a cooking depot at Newton some distance away. Within a couple of years a church was opened, Hallside United Presbyterian Church, which in 1900 became Hallside United Free Church**.**

Church dedicated on 17th December 1876.

Minister - Robert John Robson Cowan 1877-1903.

Terminated in 1903 on uniting with the Mission at Gilbertfield as Hallside and Gilbertfield.

Now part of CAMBUSLANG FLEMINGTON HALLSIDE.

243 Hallside and Gilbertfield (T)

Began in 1903 consequent on the union of Hallside U F with the mission cause at Gilbertfield**.**

Church built in 1876, being the former Hallside property. The buildings at Gilbertfield continued in use.

Ministers - John A Owen 1903-14; Robert Ferguson 1915-32.

Terminated on 21st December 1932 on uniting with Newton Mission Church, Gilbertfield becoming a mission station under that congregation.

Now part of CAMBUSLANG FLEMINGTON HALLSIDE.

244 Hamilton Crescent (T)

Located at 16 Peel Street (near Dumbarton Road)**.**

Began on 27th October 1963 consequent on the union of St Mary's Partick with Partick High and Dowanvale (xii 207). Basis of Union xii 213**.**

Church built in 1863, being the former St Mary's Partick property. The former Partick High and Dowanvale buildings were sold to the congregation that had worshipped in the City Temple in Elmbank Street, but after the later union this independent congregation moved into the former

Hamilton Crescent property. The building has now been demolished and the site used for housing.

Ministers - Archibald Maccallum Campbell 1964-67; John Buchan 1968-78.

Terminated on 23rd April 1978 on uniting with Partick South (I) as PARTICK SOUTH (II)

245 Havannah Anti-Burgher, The

This was the name given to the group that had separated off from Shuttle Street in 1747 when they moved into their first church in Havannah Street. They were later to become Cathedral Square (q v).

246 Henderson Memorial (O)

Source - United Presbyterian Church.

Located at 68 Overnewton Street (at Lumsden Street)**.**

Began as a result of a bequest of £5000 left by John Henderson of Park for church building in populous districts in Glasgow. In March 1870 it was resolved by Glasgow U P Presbytery that they should apply this money to the erection of one single church which might serve as a model for Extension efforts "among the masses in other parts of the city. " As the work progressed it was thought appropriate that the minister to be appointed should also conduct classes for the training of evangelists**.**

Church dedicated on 17th June 1878. Improvements were carried out on the church and the halls were rebuilt in 1911.

Ministers - David Hay 1878-95; Timothy Wightman Stirling 1895-1922; John Mitchell 1923- 32; Charles Simpson McGhee 1932-38.

Terminated on 8th June 1938 on uniting with Sandyford as SANDYFORD HENDERSON MEMORIAL.

Notes
1. It is unfortunate that Small gives no indication either of the reasons for thinking it to be specially befitting the donor's design to have classes for evangelists, or - more important - of the progress that was in fact made along that line.

2. Writing in a Souvenir Booklet on the occasion of the congregational Jubilee (1928) the author has this comment to make on the position of the church - "Standing at the extreme west of Overnewton Street, the situation of Henderson Memorial United Free Church largely explains its history. Chosen from a number of sites, any one of which it is now known would have been more suitable, it was believed at the time of building that there would very shortly be a very great development in the Overnewton district. That development has not yet taken place, and indeed, until about 1909. comparatively few houses were built in the district. Off the beaten track and reached by side streets, people could live in the neighbourhood for many years and never have occasion to pass its door, so out of the way is the position of the church."

247 Henry Drummond (O)

Source - Free Chrurch

Located in Allander Street at Barloch Street, Possilpark**.**

Began as the outcome of a mission conducted by Renfield Free Church in Possilpark around 1870. Regular services were initiated in 1878 under the leadership of Professor Henry Drummond. The charge was sanctioned in 1891 and became Possil Park Free Church, adopting later the name of Henry Drummond Memorial Free Church, and, on 11th August 1931, of Henry Drummond United Free Church**.**

Church built in 1881. Now demolished.

Ministers - William McKilliam 1882-1901; William Alexander Morton 1902-19; Robert Kerr Goodfellow 1919-26; Hugh Watson 1926-29; Matthew Aitken Tudhope 1930-48; Charles Keith Ormond Spence 1949-58; Peter Donaldson 1959-66; Alexander Leishman Walker 1966 - to Trinity Possil and Henry Drummond.

Terminated on 8th June 1967 on uniting with Trinity Possil as TRINITY POSSIL AND HENRY DRUMMOND.

248 HIGH CARNTYNE (U)

Source - Post-1929 Church of Scotland Church Extension.

Located at 358 Carntynehall Road, Carntyne**.**

Began on 30th March 1930 as a Church Extension charge, the appointment of the first minister following on 4th December of the same year. The first services were held in a hut (a fairly ambitious 'hut') which had been erected by the Boys' Brigade and the use of which had been offered by them to the new congregation. The church was opened in 1932 and on 21st June 1933 the minister was formally inducted, the congregation being raised to full status in May of the following year. This was High Carntyne Parish Church quoad sacra. The suite of halls was opened for use in 1951**.**

Church dedicated on 10th June 1932, the foundation stone having been laid in September 1931. Architect, John Taylor Thomson.

Administered under the Model Constitution. .

Ministers - Thomas Smith Crichton 1930-48; Ivan Francis Tibbs 1948-53; James Martin 1954-1987; John Hegarty 1988-1997; Peter Nimmo 1998-2004; Joan Ross 2005-

Note
It is claimed this was the first Church Extension charge to be erected in the lifetime of the reunited Church of Scotland, having been put in hand by the U F Presbytery some time before the Union.

249 Highlanders' Memorial U F (O)

Source - United Free Church.

Located in Mains (Blythswood) Street at Waterloo Street**.**

Began in 1902 when a congregation was formed to gather Highlanders favourable to the Union (of 1900) but whose property had gone to the Free Church. At first they were housed in the West U F Church, but the building was condemned in 1914 and they then moved to the former Sandyford U F premises in Breadalbane Street. In 1916 the former St Peter's buildings became available, and these were purchased and presented to the congregation as a memorial to the Highlanders who had lost their lives in the war. For practical purposes the charge may be regarded as a union with the West U F in 1917**.**

Church built in 1850, being the former St Peter's U F property.

Ministers - Peter Macfarlane Macdonald, from West U F -1919; Andrew Douglas 1919-26; Donald Thomson 1927-32; John McLellan 1933-40.

Terminated on 25th June 1941 on uniting with St Matthew's U F as St Matthew's Highlanders' Memorial.

Now part of KNIGHTSWOOD ST MARGARET'S (II).

250 Hillhead (O)

Source - Church of Scotland quoad sacra.

Located in Huntly Gardens**.**

Began when the church was built in 1876. The parish was disjoined from Govan on 13th March 1882 and the cause became Hillhead Parish Church quoad sacra**.**

Church built in 1875-6. Architect, James Sellers.

Ministers - David Strong 1872-1914; Walter Roland Lacey 1914-22; Alfred Ernest Warr 1923-33; William Dalbert Maxwell 1934-50.

Terminated on 3rd December 1950 on uniting with Belmont as Belmont and Hillhead.

Now part of KELVINSIDE HILLHEAD.

251 Hillhead Free

This had been Anderston Free congregation until it moved to University Avenue. The name was later changed to 'Gilmorehill' (q v). The name of 'Hillhead Free' was adopted in its early years by the congregation (then in the Presbytery of Paisley) which later changed its name to 'Jordanhill' (q v).

252 HILLINGTON PARK (U)

Source - United Free Church.

Located in Berryknowes Road just off Paisley Road West**.**

Began as Cardonald United Free Church, the charge being established in 1908 and the Church built in 1925. Hall built in 1908**.**

Church dedicated on 13th September 1925.

Administered under the Model Constitution since June 1966 (xiii 340).

Ministers - Alexander MacInnes 1908-19; John Scorgie 1919-59; James Stewart Pyper 1959-70; Kenneth Mackenzie Anderson 1971-82; Morris Cowper Coull 1983-96; Iain Morrison 1997-2003; John B MacGregor 2004-

253 Hogganfield (O)

Source - Church of Scotland quoad sacra**.**

Began with the erection of a church in 1875 and the appointment of a minister the following year. The parish was disjoined in 1885 and the cause became Hogganfield Parish Church quoad sacra**.** [But see note under St Enoch's Hogganfield]

Church built in 1875.

Ministers - James Ferguson Andison 1887-1931.

Terminated on 29th March 1931 with Communion Service in St Enoch's Hogganfield with which the congregation was now united (i 392).

254 Hope Street Gaelic Free (O)

Source - Church of Scotland Chapel of Ease.

Located at 200 Saint Vincent Street**.**

Began on 6th March 1823 when a small company of Highlanders resident in Glasgow met in Provand's Hall in Ingram Street for the purpose "of taking into consideration the propriety of erecting another Gaelic Chapel in Glasgow." A year later, on 13th June 1824, the new church, a plain but very spacious building on the north-east corner of Hope Street and Melville (Gordon) Street was opened and the congregation of Hope Street Gaelic Chapel was in business. The Assenbly of 1834 granted it a constitution. In 1843 the minister Mr Walter McGilvray, with his entire congregation, went over to the Free Church, taking the property with them (but see Note 3). The cause now became Hope Street Gaelic Free Church. In 1886 they resolved to seek new premises and on 28th April 1889 they moved into the church at the north-west corner of Waterloo Street and West Campbell Street which had formerly been Ewing Place Congregational Church. Their old building had been very advantageously sold the year before. The congregation unanimously elected to remain out of the Union of 1900. On 16th July 1957 the building was destroyed by fire. For some years they were accommodated in Mains Street (q v), and then for a time in the unused St Matthew's Blythswood premises, until in October 1971 they entered into a

lease with the Corporation for the occupancy of the old 'Greek' Thomson building in St Vincent Street. Church built in 1859, being the former St Vincent Street property.

Terminated in 1900 when the minister and congregation adhered to the Free Church. Since moving to the new premises the congregation has adopted the name of St Vincent Street Free Church.

Notes

1. The position around 1820 of Glasgow's growing population of Gaelic speakers has been defined as follows - "The call by the group in Provand's Hall for another Gaelic chapel was also based on a cultural factor. The pews and pulpits of the existing Gaelic chapels in Glasgow were occupied very largely, it was claimed, by Highlanders from the north-west of Scotland, so that Highlanders from elsewhere, "though forming a very large majority of the Highlanders in Glasgow, are subjected to an inconvenience which to a Highlander is extreme and insuperable. For the difference between the dialects of the west and north is so great that the natives of the one frequently do not understand at all the language spoken in the other."

2. The Ewing Place building in Waterloo Street had been designed by Hugh Barclay and opened in 1858 and was a most imposing edifice. The fire was believed to have been accidentally started by workmen carrying out repairs in the roof area. The site was sold for commercial development the following year.

3. There was a considerable debt still on the property in 1843 and the bondholder was apparently anxious about his money so that he forced a sale. The Established Church had no concern to purchase the property now the congregation had gone in its entirety, but a Mr William Steele, a lawyer in the city, came to the rescue, purchasing the property in name of the congregation and being eventually paid off by them.

255 HOUSEHILLWOOD ST CHRISTOPHER'S (U)

Source - Post-1929 Church of Scotland Church Extension.

Located in Meikle Road close to the Haugh Roundabout, Pollok**.**

Began in 1940 as a Church Extension charge within the Presbytery of Paisley with the appointment of a minister. Halls originally begun in 1941 were delayed because of war-time restrictions and were completed on extremely 'utility' standards under building licence in 1950. A new church was added in 1962. Church opened in 1962.

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Ministers - Andrew Baillie 1940-47; Thomas Shearer 1947-56; Donald Stewart 1957-69; Donald Kinloch Edmonds 1969-74; William Howard Ellis 1975-80; William Clem Robb 1981-83; Alan Kenneth Sorensen 1983-2000; May M Allison 2001-

Transferred from the Presbytery of Paisley 1976.

255.1 Hutchesontown

The name by which the congregation of Rutherglen Road (q.v.) was known between 1987 and 1995.

256 Hutchesontown Free

This congregation became 'Crosshill' (q v).

257 Hutchesontown (I) (O)

Source - Church of Scotland quoad sacra.

Located at 117 Rutherglen Road (at Florence Street)**.**

Began when a Chapel of Ease was opened in March 1839 at 54 Hospital Street. In 1843 the minister and most of the congregation came out, continuing in occupation of the church. Possession was recovered in 1850 when mission services were instituted. A minister was appointed, in 1853 and on 27th May 1871 the parish was disjoined and the cause became Hutchesontown Parish Church quoad sacra. At the close of the century the buildings were sold to the Glasgow and South Western Railway Company, a new church being built in Rutherglen Road**.**

Church dedicated on 4th March 1900.

Ministers - Robert Knox Monteath 1853-1907; John Robertson Macgregor 1902-07; John Watt 1907-16; Charles Heughan 1917-21; Duncan MacGillivray 1921-31.

Terminated on 17th June 1931 on uniting with Cuninghame and with Bridgegate as ***Hutchesontown (II).***

Now DISSOLVED.

258 Hutchesontown (II) (D)

Located in Rutherglen Road at Florence Street**.**

Began on 17th June 1931 consequent on the union of Cuninghame with Bridgegate and with Hutchesontown (i 459,472). Basis of Union i 476**.**

Church built in 1900, being the former Hutchesontown property. The former Cuninghame and Bridgegate buildings were sold and have now been demolished. After dissolution the Hutchesontown building was used for a short time to house youth work, but it too was later demolished.

Ministers - John Cameron Peddie, from Cuninghame -1960; Ronald Lindsay Crawford 1961-67.

Terminated by dissolution as from 9th June 1969 (xiv 230,237, 250,355,456; xv 58; and Act XXI of General Assembly 1969).

259 Hutchesontown U F (O)

Source - United Presbyterian Church - Relief.

Located at 61 Hospital Street (at Ballater Street), Gorbals**.**

Began on 9th February 1799 when Glasgow Relief Presbytery received a petition from a group in Gorbals to have a congregation formed. This was agreed to in April and a church was opened on the second Sunday in May. This was Hutchesontown Relief congregation and later Hutchesontown United Presbyterian Church and so, in 1900, to Hutchesontown United Free Church**.**

Church dedicated in May 1799. It is reported to have undergone 'repairs' in 1855 (see Note 4).

Ministers - William Nairn 1873-88; James Brown Nicholson 1889-1924.

Terminated in 1924 on uniting with Caledonia Road U F as ***Hutchesontown and Caledonia Road U F*.**

Now DISSOLVED.

Notes

1. There is an interesting commentary on the calling of the first minister. I quote Small - "This congregation and that of John Street were nearly contemporaneous and very much alike in their origin. Both sprang from the same contested election in the parent Relief Church at Dovehill. John Street was begun by friends of the Rev John Pitcairn, Kelso, the minority's candidate, and Hutchesontown by friends of the Rev John Watt, Blairlogie, the majority's candidate. Though the latter had declined the divided call from Dovehill the impression was that he would accept Hutchesontown where all was harmony. The moderation took place in January 1800, and as Mr Pitcairn disappointed his friends in John Street, so Mr Watt disappointed his friends in Hutchesontown. "

2. The minister ultimately called was William Thomson, from Beith, and he continued till 1839. He appears to have been an authority on extra-sensory perception, for it is said of him that "during the winter he gave a series of lectures, on Sabbath evenings, on the Witch of Endor in which he introduced the subject of witchcraft, sorcery and spiritualism. These drew large audiences from all parts of the city.

3. The end of Mr James S Taylor, the second minister's career in the Relief denomination is also worthy of Note. "In 1872 when the Synod sanctioned the introduction of instrumental music into public worship Mr Taylor wrote to the Moderator renouncing connection with the United Presbyterian Church because, he wrote, 'I am obliged to regard the U P Church as having on a point of vital moment ceased to be a witness for truth in the land.' A committee was appointed to have an interview with Mr Taylor, but he declined all conference on the subject and the case was remitted to the Presbytery. Again the attempt to have conversation with him was baffled "because my mind has long been made up on the matter in question." On 13th August Mr Taylor's resignation was accepted. After this he went over to the Baptists.

4. Of the repair job carried: out in 1855 it is recorded that "the church was entirely reseated and internally modernised and heating apparatus was introduced; so that now there is no church in the south side more comfortable or cheerful, although externally it still wears somewhat of its original aspect."

260 Hutchesontown and Caledonia Road (D)

Located in Cathcart Road at Caledonia Road**.**

Began in 1924 consequent on the union of Hutchesontown U F with Caledonia Road U F**.**

Church built in 1857, being the former Caledonia Road property. This (the 'Greek Thomson' building) was sold to Glasgow Corporation shortly after dissolution. Soon after, it was almost completely destroyed by fire. The front wall with its pillars and the distinctive tower are alone preserved. The Hutchesontown buildings were demolished.

Ministers - Robert Shillen Sleigh 1925-35; James Mackay 1931-36; Robert Alexander Orchison Wylie 1936-59.

Terminated by dissolution as from 3lst December 1963 (xi 652).

261 HYNDLAND (U)

Source - Church of Scotland quoad sacra.

Located at 79 Hyndland Road (opposite Novar Drive)**.**

Began on 25th February 1878 when a meeting was held in a 'tin' church in Byres Road, the property of Hillhead Parish Church, to consider the propriety of building a church for the Establishment farther west where housing development was beginning to make strides. The result was the moving of the iron church to a site on Hyndland Road at Novar Drive and the appointment of a minister later in that same year of 1878. A permanent church was erected in 1886 and on 5th July 1910 the parish was disjoined from Govan and the cause became Hyndland Parish Church quoad sacra**.**

Church built in 1886. Architect, William Leiper. Hall built in 1913, being the converted church of Hyndland U F in Novar Drive, bought from them in 1928 at the time when they were transporting to Kelvindale (see Hyndland U F hereunder).

Administered under the Model Constitution since 1980.

Ministers - John Service 1878-84; Henry Gray Graham 1884-1906; Matthew Gardner 1907- 23; John Lamb 1923-37; Edward Thomson Vernon 1938-47; James Hay Hamilton 1948-68; John Anderson Macnaughton 1968-1989; John Cairns Christie 1990-2004; Craig Lancaster 2004-

262 Hyndland U F (O)

Source - United Presbyterian Church.

Located in Novar Drive, near Hyndland Road**.**

Began in 1852 when a few individuals, chiefly members of Wellington, "secured the Temperance Hall, Jamieson's Lane, Anderston, for the purpose of conducting services for those who were not in the habit of attending church." (One imagines this was a group hostile to the translation of Wellington to the street of that name.) On 24th April 1855 the same group of people, who were now worshipping in Catherine Street Burgh Schoolroom, Anderston, presented a petition to be congregated, claiming there was want of accommodation in Wellington Street, Anderston, and

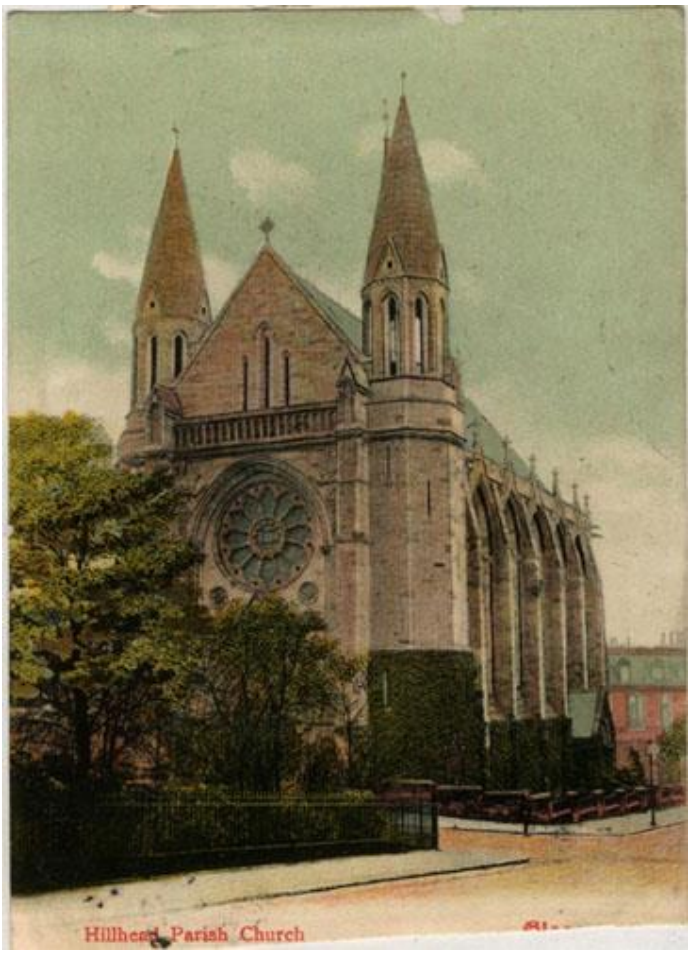
Shamrock Street. A church was built in Cheapside Street in 1856 under the name of Mitchell U P Church, and in that same year the first minister was appointed. The church in Sandyford, at 12 Breadalbane Street, was opened on 5th October 1873 and became Sandyford United Presbyterian Church. On 1st October 1913 the congregation moved to new premises in Novar Drive, the name being again changed, this time to Hyndland United Free Church**.**

Church built in 1913. This now provides hall accommodation for Hyndland (above).
The property in Breadalbane Street passed to the Highlanders' Memorial congregation who occupied it until it became unsafe and had to be demolished.

Ministers - John Wilson 1860-95; William Macalister Paton 1895-1927.

Terminated in 1927 on uniting with St John's and Renfield as ST JOHN'S RENFIELD.

Note
I imagine that the name 'Mitchell' must have been a tribute to the memory of Dr John Mitchell who was minister of Wellington from 1793 to 1844 though I cannot find any authority for this. In any case the name seems to have been short-lived.



HILLHEAD CHURCH

I

263 Ibrox (I) (O)

Source - United Presbyterian Church.

Located at 534 Paisley Road West**.**

Began on 14th May 1865 when a temporary wooden church was opened, a favourable answer having been received from the Presbytery by a group of people who, a month before, had petitioned for the opening of a Preaching Station in Ibroxholme, claiming that it had a population of 13,000. The congregation, Ibrox United Presbyterian Church, was formed on 9th January 1866 and the permanent stone church completed two years later. It is interesting that in 1875 it was still possible to describe this church as being "situated two miles from Glasgow". In 1900 it became Ibrox United Free Church**.**

Church dedicated on 20th December 1868. Architect, Angus Kennedy. The church was enlarged to the extent of 250 sittings 'and much improved', being reopened on 21st November 1897.

Ministers - William Thomson Bankhead 1890-1930; William Grant 1930-40; Adam Jack 1940-46; Angus Logan 1946-51; George Ramsay Rattray Mackenzie 1952-64; Robert Thomson Bone 1964- to Ibrox (II).

Terminated on 1st October 1978 on uniting with Bellahouston Steven as IBROX (II).

264 IBROX (II) (P)

Located in Clifford Street opposite Carillon Road**.**

Began on 1st October 1978 consequent on the union of Ibrox (I) with Bellahouston Steven (xix 527). Service of Union held on 17th January 1979. Until the results of the arbitration on buildings was known the congregation was known as Bellahouston Steven and Ibrox**.**

Church built in 1863, being the former Bellahouston Steven property. The former Ibrox buildings were sold to Admiral Street Methodist congregation who had been dispossessed of their property in Admiral Street.

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Ministers - Robert Thomson Bone, from Ibrox (I) -1979; Charles Blair Gillon 1980-2007;

Constituents: See Appendix 1.

J

265 John Knox's (O)

Source - Church of Scotland Chapel of Ease: Free Church.

Located at 5 Surrey Street (see Note)**.**

Began in 1842 when a Chapel of Ease was established, but the minister and congregation adhered to the Free Church the following year and the title to the property was so framed that they were in a position to take that with them, with the result that it became John Knox's Free Church, and later John Knox's United Free Church. Sometimes, apparently, it was referred to simply as 'Knox's'**.**

Church built in 1842.

Minister - John Buchan 1888-1910.

Terminated in 1911 on uniting with Tradeston as John Knox and Tradeston.

Now part of GORBALS (II).

Notes
1. There is no longer a Surrey Street. It ran parallel with Gorbals Street, west of it, and the church was situated practically at the end of Bedford Street, which stopped there.

2. This John Buchan was the father of the famous family of writers of that name.

266 John Knox and Tradeston (T)

Located at 5 Surrey Street (see Note 1 above)**.**

Began in 1911 consequent on the union of John Knox's with Tradeston. In 1929 the 'Tradeston' was dropped from the name and the congregation came to be known simply as 'John Knox'**.**

Church built in 1842, being the former John Knox's property. The former Tradeston buildings were sold for commercial purposes.

Ministers - John Ross, from Tradeston -1924; Malcolm Macleod 1924-37; John Mackay 1938- to Gorbals John Knox.

Terminated on 30th March 1943 on uniting with Gorbals (I) as Gorbals John Knox.

Now part of GORBALS (II).

267.1 JOHN ROSS MEMORIAL (U)

[Information not available]

267 Johnston (O)

Source - United Presbyterian Church

Located in Springburn Road at Queenshill Street**.**

Began on 10th November 1855 when a small company met in the Old Schoolroom, Centre Street, to consider the establishment of a U P presence in Springburn, said at that time to be a village about a mile and a half north-east of Glasgow, inhabited chiefly by weavers. This was followed in January of the following year with the presentation of a petition from twenty-two members residing in the district asking to be formed into a congregation. The first church was opened on 17th August 1856 when it became Springburn United Presbyterian Church. It was eighteen years later that a new church was erected on a different site. After 1900 the cause was known as Springburn Johnstone Memorial United Free Church**.**

Church dedicated on 19th March 1874. Architects, Clarke and Bell. Compulsorily acquired by the local authority for development within the shopping centre a couple of years before the union. In the interim the congregation worshipped along with Sighthill in the latter's building under the ministry of Mr Prendergast.

Ministers - Alexander Filchrist 1895-1930; Robert Melbourne Howieson 1931-34; Donald Fraser Findlay 1935-39; Alexander Monteith Davidson 1940-45; John Russell Anderson 1946-54; Robert Mackinnon Hutcheon 1955-66; William Inglis Miller 1967-74.

Terminated on 11 th May 1978 on uniting with Cowlairs Somerville, with Sighthill, with Springburn North Hill and with Wellfield as SPRINGBURN.

268 John Street (D)

Source - United Presbyterian Church - Relief.

Located in John Street at Cochrane Street**.**

Began when, in October 1798, it was agreed that a group of people (who had hived off from Dovehill) having built a church in John Street should be received as a forming congregation by the Relief Presbytery. The church was opened in November 1798. It thus became John Street Relief Church, later John Street United Secession Church, then John Street United Presbyterian Church, and later still John Street United Free Church. (See also under Hutchesontown U F.) Church built in 1859. Architect, J T Rochhead.

Ministers - Alexander Wylie Blue 1900-05; James Victor Logan 1906-34; James Main Stewart 1938-43; Continued Vacancy thereafter till date of dissolution.

Terminated by dissolution as from 13th June 1972 (xvi 209,403).

Notes
1. Such funds as were available at the date of dissolution were given to assist with the new building at Gorbals. The church was sold to the Corporation as part of a 'package deal' along

with Abbotsford Chalmers and St Ninian's Wynd and the proceeds of sale were devoted to the same purpose.

2. For many years after dissolution the building was used as a night shelter for some of the homeless men who haunt the city centre. This work has now been moved to Kirkhaven, the former Trinity Duke Street building. The John Street property has now been sold by the District Council for use as a leisure centre.

3. It is said that at one time almost all the city fleshers were sitters in this church and that they vied with one another in ornamental pews along the walls, so that the lower portion of the church had more the aspect of a theatre than of a place of divine worship. By an odd coincidenc a flesh market was opened in John Street adjacent to the church.

3. William Anderson (1822-55) had an interesting career. The first difficulty had to do with his election. In a sermon preached before the Presbytery he had hard things to say about preachers who prayed for inspiration to be given them in the pulpit when they would have been better occupied preparing in advance what they had to say. It was, he said, as though they were putting themselves on a level with the Apostles. For himself he proposed to stick to his manuscript. The Presbytery "for many weighty reasons" refused to sustain the election - they wanted a pledge that he would discontinue reading his discourses. He agreed that if the congregation were happy about it all should be well. He was accused also of repeating lines from Shakespeare and admitted that he had done so four times within the last fourteen months. After expressions of regret and promise of reformation the trials were sustained. At the Synod in 1829 strong measures were in course of adoption in relation to the organ question and Mr Anderson stood boldly for toleration. He got little or no support, the best being a middle-of-the-road motion that the introduction of the organ was highly inexpedient though they were not prepared to say it was opposed to Scripture or the spirituality of Gospel worship. In a passage-way in the church building there is - or was - a most impressive bas-relief to the memory of Mr Anderson. It bears the inscription, 'He being dead yet speaketh'. I have always felt there might have been added - 'from his manuscript'.

269 JORDANHILL (U)

Source - Free Church.

Located in Woodend Drive at Munro Road, Jordanhill**.**

Began in November 1854 when mission work in the area was initiated by the congregation of Renfrew Free Church which six years earlier had built a Free Church School on land obtained from Miss 0swald of Scotstoun beside the Knightswood Burn (in what are now the grounds of Knightswood Hospital). The following year the Presbytery of Paisley sanctioned the congregation as Hillhead Free Church. At this time the congregation worshipped in the school, but in 1858 a church was erected on an adjoining site. It was in 1859 that the first regular minister was settled - Peter McLachlan, who in 1870 joined the Church of Scotland and began missionary work in the London Road area (q v). By 1866 the congregation had been transferred to the Presbytery of Glasgow, and to avoid confusion with the other congregation of the same name this cause in 1873 became Hillhead West Free Church. In 1888 it became Jordanhill Free Church - United Free after 1900. By 1901 it was felt the time had come to contemplate a move, partly because the structure was suffering very badly from subsidence and partly because the mines having become worked out there was considerable depopulation in the area. Conference was held with those of the U P persuasion who were proposing to build at Anniesland (see Note on Anniesland) but this proving abortive, a site was obtained at Woodend and a new Church built there**.** Hall extensions were

completed in 1972, providing four extra halls, which were named after previous ministers: Munro, Livingstone, Allison and Cockburn. Structural renovation to the sanctuary in 1980 included the creation of a small 'side' chapel named the West Chancel.

Church dedicated on 8th June 1905. Architect, Miller. After the halls had been built as a War Memorial and opened in 1922 work was begun on an extensive addition to the church and installation of the organ, the re-dedication being held on 7th September 1923. List B building.

Administered under the later Free Church constitution.

Ministers - George Douglas Ross Munro 1874-98; Archibald Duncan Livingstone 1899-1938; George McInnes Allison 1939-43; John Chisholm Cockburn 1944-59; James McMichael Orr 1960-76; Finlay Angus John Macdonald 1977-1996; Colin Charles Renwick 1996-

Transferred from the Presbytery of Paisley 1866.

Note
Hugh Macdonald included the area concerned in one of his famous Rambles, contributing to The Citizen in 1852 - a tale of a trip to Duntocher and Old Kilpatrick. He tells how he made his way towards Partick, then turned north near the west end of that village by what was locally denominated the Craw Road. An agreeable walk of some half-hour's duration, between verdant hedgerows and overhanging trees, brought him to Anniesland Toll. Turning to the west he pursued his journey in a westerly direction, noting that "the valuable black diamond' abounded to an extraordinary degree in the bowels of the land over which he was now treading. He continues, "Passing the entrance to Jordanhill we turn again towards the north by a rough country road to the 'Red Town'. This is the name given to several ranges of colliers' houses which are quite as plain, unattractive and uncomfortable in appearance as such edifices generally are. We are rather surprised, however, at one adjunct to the Red Town, namely an extensive and somewhat elegant school. From its capacity one would imagine it was designed to accommodate not only the juvenile but also the adult inhabitants of the village. . . . We were gratified to learn, from a little fair-haired girl, whom we overtook, with a couple of pitchers returning from the well that there were "a gey wheen o' scholars in the schule baith on ilka days and on Sundays.'"

270 Jordanvale (O)

Source - Church of Scotland quoad sacra.

Located at 25 Squire Street, Whiteinch**.**

Began with the appointment of a minister in 1872, followed by the erection of the church in 1873. The parish was disjoined from Govan on 6th March 1875. It then became Whiteinch Parish Church quoad sacra**.**

Church built in 1911. Architect, P McGregor Chalmers.

Ministers - David Ness 1894-1928; Wilson Summers Leslie 1928-40; Eric Park Hind 1941-48; Thomas Donaldson Barr 1949-55; John Graham 1956-62; Kenneth Maclean Bethune 1963-74; Continued Vacancy thereafter till the Union.

Terminated on 30th April 1981 on uniting with Gordon Park as WHITEINCH (I).

K

271 Kelvin (T)

Located at 121 Wilton Street (at Yarrow Gardens), North Kelvinside**.**

Began on 30th January 1975 consequent on the union of Kelvinside East Park with Wilton (xvii 528, xviii 15). Basis of Union xvii 505,520**.**

Church built in 1895, being the former Wilton property. The former Kelvinside East Park buildings were sold to the Education Authority for extension to North Kelvinside School.

Minister - William McAreavey, from Kelvinside East Park - to Kelvin Stevenson Memorial.

Terminated on 19th January 1979 on uniting with Stevenson Memorial as KELVIN STEVENSON MEMORIAL

272 KELVIN STEVENSON MEMORIAL (P)

Located at 62 Belmont Street (at Belmont Street Bridge)**.**

Began on 18th January 1979 consequent on the union of Kelvin with Stevenson Memorial (xx 10). Basis of Union xix 460,466**.**

Church built in 1902 being the former Stevenson Memorial property. The former Wilton buildings were sold.

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Ministers - William McAreavey, from Kelvin – 2002; Gordon Kirkwood 2003-

Constituents: East Park: Kelvinside East Park: Kelvinside Old: Wilton.

273 Kelvingrove U F (O)

Source - United Presbyterian Church - Relief.

Located in Kelvingrove Street, off Sauchiehall Street on island site**.**

Began as the first congregation of Relief in Glasgow. A contested appointment to the Wynd Burgh Church in 1761 led to the erection in 1766 of a chapel in Canon (North Albion) Street called "the meeting-house of the Free Presbyterian Society." It seems to have been an ambitious project, for it had 1800 sittings. In April/May 1771 this body divided, the official move being towards being accepted by the Church of Scotland (see North Albion Street Chapel), but a section of the membership petitioned the Relief Presbytery to be recognised as a forming congregation. By 1776 they had built Dovehill Church. They moved to Cathedral Street on 22nd December 1844 and in 1880 to Kelvingrove. Finally they became Kelvingrove United Secession Church, then Kelvingrove United Presbyterian Church, then Kelvingrove United Free Church**.**

Church dedicated on 13th May 1880. This was destroyed by fire in August 1927.

Minister - Peter Rutherford 1879-1908.

Terminated in 1908 on uniting with College as College and Kelvingrove.

Now part of ANDERSTON KELVINGROVE.

Notes
1. In 1763 the Magistrates were declared to be exclusive patrons to vacant Burgh charges and a presentation was made to Wynd for its first ministry. This was contested by the General Session who were supported by the Presbytery, but on appeal the Baillies' presentation was supported by both the Synod and the General Assembly. This resulted in the chapel in Canon Street and the Church in Dovehill.

2. For myself I have never heard 'Dovehill' called anything locally but 'The Doohill." I cannot, of course, say how the name of the congregation was pronounced, though I imagine it would take the name of the bird. I have always thought (without any authority) that Doohill was a corruption of 'Dowhill' (no doubt pronounced 'Doohill') which some clerk of yesteryear thought he was correcting by making it Dovehill - a doo being in the Queen's English a dove. An early Post Office Directory calls the congregation 'Dowhill'.

3. On 22nd December 1844 a new church was opened at 21 Cathedral Street and there the congregation remained for 35 years. On 16th October 1868 the building was said to be in an insecure state as a result of railway working and it was not used for worship again. The people moved temporarily to the Berkeley Hall. A site was then secured at Kelvingrove Park "but a number of the Presbytery were opposed to the proposal, believing that the western district of Glasgow was already over-churched and that Cathedral Street was more necessitous now than when the former place of worship was opened." After a discussion of several hours the transfer was sanctioned in November 1878 and the church was opened two years later. They had recovered the whole cost of the new building out of the compensation received from the railway company.

274 Kelvingrove (I) (T)

Located at 49 Derby Street (near Sauchiehall Street)**.**

Began on 28th April 1963 consequent on the union of Claremont with Finnieston (xii 66). Basis of Union xii 22,44**.**

Church built in 1878, being the former Finnieston Property. The former Claremont buildings were sold, demolished, and an office-block built on the site. The free proceeds of sale went to East Kilbride to help with the erection of the church in the St Leonard's area which, in recognition of this, took the name 'Claremont' into its title.

Minister - Arthur David Courtenay Greer 1964- to Kelvingrove (II).

Terminated on 7th June 1967 on uniting with St Enoch's Kelvinhaugh as Kelvingrove (II).

Now part of ANDERSTON KELVINGROVE.

275 Kelvingrove (II) (T)

Located at 49 Derby Street (near Sauchiehall Street)**.**

Began on 7th June 1967 consequent on the union of Kelvingrove (I) with St Enoch's Kelvinhaugh (x) Basis of Union xiv 68,76**.**

Church built in 1878, being the former Finnieston property. The former St Enoch's Kelvinhaugh buildings had been so severly damaged in the storm of January 1967 as to have to be demolished.

Minister - Arthur David Courtenay Greer, from Kelvingrove (I) - 1978.

Terminated on 19th April 1979 on uniting with Anderston as ANDERSTON KELVINGROVE.

276 Kelvinhaugh (O)

Source - Church of Scotland quoad sacra.

Located in Kelvinhaugh Street at Yorkhill Street**.**

Began as a result of mission work which had been going on in a building called East Park Chapel in 1855. A church was buiit in 1859. The parish was disjoined from The Barony on 17th March 1873 and became Kelvinhaugh Parish Church quoad sacra**.**

Church built in 1859.

Ministers - Donald Macmillan 1891-1923; George Macleod Dunn 1924-27; Archibald Bell 1927-33; Henry Norman Willox 1933 - to St Enoch's Kelvinhaugh.

Terminated on 8th March 1935 on uniting with St Enoch's Kelvingrove as St Enoch's Kelvinhaugh.

Now part of ANDERSTON KELVINGROVE.

277 Kelvinside Botanic Gardens (O)

Source - Free Church.

Located at 408 Byres Road (at Great Western Road)**.**

Began around 1850 as a mission effort promoted by Free St George's at whose instance the right to dispense ordinances was given in 1854. A wooden church was erected in 1859, the permanent church, with halls and offices, being opened in 1863. This was Kelvinside Free Church, then Kelvinside United Free Church. The wooden church was moved to Merkland Street to provide a first place of worship for Partick High**.**

Church built in 1862. Architect, J J Stevenson.

Ministers - Walter Ross Taylor 1868-1907; Peter Donald Thomson 1907-38; Alan Boyd Robson 1938- to Kelvinside Hillhead.

Terminated on 18th May 1978 on uniting with Belmont and Hillhead as Kelvinside Hillhead. The Kelvinside Botanic Gardens property was sold to the Bible Training Institute who had been disturbed from the Christian Institute in Bothwell Street.

Now part of KELVINSIDE HILLHEAD.

278 Kelvinside East Park (T)

Located at 13 Kelvinside Avenue (near Maryhill Road)**.**

Began on 18th October 1967 consequent on the union of Kelvinside Old with East Park (xiv 181,207). Basis of Union xiv 154,160**.**

Church built in 1873, being the former Kelvinside Old property. The former East Park buildings were sold and have since been demolished.

Minister - William McAreavey, from East Park - to Kelvin.

Terminated on 30th January 1975 on uniting with Wilton as Kelvin.

Now part of KELVIN STEVENSON MEMORIAL.

279 KELVINSIDE HILLHEAD (P)

Located in Huntly Gardens**.**

Began on 18th May 1978 consequent on the union of Kelvinside Botanic Gardens with Belmont and Hillhead (xix 389,432).- Basis of Union xix 389,432**.**

Church built in 1876, being the former Hillhead property. List B building.

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Ministers - *Alan Boyd Robson, from Kelvinside Botanic Gardens – 1978; *George McKenzie Denny Grieve, from Belmont and Hillhead – 1987; Valerie Watson 1987-1999; Jennifer Macrae 2000-
*Messrs.Robson and Grieve were colleagues until Mr.Robson's retirement in 1978, when Mr.Grieve became sole minister.

280 Kelvinside Old (O)

Source - Church of Scotland quoad sacra.

Located at 13 Kelvinside Avenue (near Maryhill Road)**.**

Began in 1872 with the appointment of a minister, which was followed the next year with the building of a church. This seems at first to have been called Eastpark Parish Church. The parish was disjoined from Maryhill on 30th January 1888. Thus it became Kelvinside Parish Church quoad sacra**.**

Church built in 1873.

Ministers - John Anderson 1877-1925; Alexander Douglas Fraser 1925-29; John Cohrane Murdoch Conn 1930-42; Alan John Robert Shearer 1942-55; Albert Jenner 1956-66.

Terminated on 18th October 1967 on uniting with East Park as Kelvinside East Park.

Now part of KELVIN STEVENSON MEMORIAL.

281 Kent Road (O)

Source - United Presbyterian Church.

Located at 69 Kent Road**.**

Began on 18th March 1863 when a number of U P members presented a petition for sermon with a view to forming a new congregation in the area towards the west end of Glasgow. The resulting congregation became Kent Road United Presbyterian Church**.**

Church built in 1865.

Ministers - Alexander Kirkland 1887-1923; William John Martin 1923-30; George Gordon Cameron 1931- to Kent Road St Vincent.

Terminated on 6th September 1934 on uniting with St Vincent as ***Kent Road St Vincent.***

Now DISSOLVED.

282 Kent Road St. Vincent (D)

Located at 69 Kent Road**.**

Began on 6th September 1934 consequent on the union of Kent Road with St Vincent's (ii 1029). Basis of Union ii 1015**.**

Church built in 1865, being the former Kent Road property. The former St Vincent's buildings were sold and are now demolished. After dissolution the remaining property was sold to William Smith, booksellers, who use it as a store. [Thus Herron. Presumably he refers to the old Glasgow firm of John Smith and Sons, who used the St.Vincent's building until sometime in the 1990's, when they moved their operations to Hillington Industrial Estate.

Ministers - George Gordon Cameron, from Kent Road - 1946; Oscar Bussey 1947-55; Ainslie Walton 1955-65; David Allan Keddie 1966-71; Alexander Thomson Ham Taylor 1972- 77.

Terminated by dissolution as from 31st July 1977 (xviii 542; xix 166; Act XXI of General Assembly 1977).

283 KENMUIR MOUNT VERNON (U)

Source - Church of Scotland quoad sacra.

Located on London Road at Mount Vernon**.**

Began with the appointment of a minister in 1883. The parish was disjoined from Old Monkland in 1887. It thus became Kenmuir Parish Church quoad sacra within the Presbytery of Hamilton. The name 'Kenmuir Mount Vernon' was adopted in 1932**.**

Church built in 1883.

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Ministers - John Currie Hutton 1883-1910; George Alexander Stalker 1910-26; Robert Laurie Kilgour 1926-31; Neil Munro Murray 1931-47; William Martin 1947-73; * Herbert Marshall Gibson 1974-82; James McBride Davies 1983-1989; B MacDowall 1989-1999; Murdo Maclean

1999-
*Linked with Carmyle as from 22nd February 1978 (xix 348, 359). Basis of Linking xix 331,338.

Transferred from the Presbytery of Hamilton 1976.

284 Keppochhill Free

This was the name initially given to the congregation that became Somerville (q v).

285 Kiln Kirk, The

This was the title (unofficial) applied to Pollok from 1805 to 1847. See Pollok, particularly Notes 5 and 6.

286 KING'S PARK (U)

Source - Post-1929 Church of Scotland Church Extension.

Located at 242 Castlemilk Road (near King's Park Avenue)**.**

Began in 1930 as a Church Extension charge, work at first being conducted in a wooden hut which was dedicated in May of that year. The church was built in 1932 and a suite of halls added in 1952. The congregation was granted full status in terms of an Act of the 1933 General Assembly, and so became King's Park Parish Church quoad sacra**.** A further suite of a hall and two rooms was added (replacing the old wooden hall) in 1997.

Church dedicated on 6th February 1932. Architect, John Taylor Thomson.

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Ministers - William Robert Clarke 1931-50; Robert Paterson 1950-68; James Hosie 1968-78; George Stewart Smith 1979-2006;

287 Kingston (O)

Source - Church of Scotland quoad sacra.

Located in Morrison Street**.**

Began in 1838 when a minister was appointed and a constitution was granted by the General Assembly for the erection of a Chapel of Ease. The place of worship was opened a year later. The parish was disjoined on 6th March 1875 and the cause became Kingston Parish Church quoad sacra**.**

Church built in 1839.

Ministers - John Gunson 1882-1916; James Campbell 1916-22; John Laurie Farquhar 1922-26; John Torrens Dougherty 1926-38.

Terminated on 19th December 1938 on uniting with Union as Kingston Union.

Now part of CARNWADRIC.

288 Kingston Free (D)

Source - Free Church.

Located in Commerce Street**.**

Began in 1843 when the minister and congregation adhered to the Disruption. The congregation soon found itself in difficulties and there were questions before they were allowed to call a minister in 1862.

Church built in 1848.

Ministers - Joseph Logan 1862-22; Robert Gault 1866-84.

Terminated - Dissolved by the General Assembly of 1884. A sum of £1200 obtained from the sale of the property and this went as a contribution towards the purchase of the church for White Memorial (q v)

Now DISSOLVED.

289 Kingston UP

This is said to have been the original name borne by the congregation of Pollok Street.

290 Kingston Union (T)

Located in Morrison Street**.**

Began on 19th December 1938 consequent on the union of Kingston with Union (iii 1826). Basis of Union iii 1791,1810**.**

Church built in 1839, being the former Kingston property. The Union church was to be used for evening services. On 13 th March 1941 both churches and the Union hall were completely destroyed as a result of enemy action. The former Kingston hall thereafter provided the place of worship for the united congregation.

Ministers - James Morton 1939-45; Alexander Young Strethers 1946-50; Douglas Dugald McPhail 1950 - to Carnwadric.

Terminated when the charge was transported to Carnwadric on 20th September 1953.

Now known as CARNWADRIC.

291 Kinning Park (I) (T)

Located at 567 Scotland Street (opposite Middlesex Street)**.**

Began on 24th March 1957 consequent on the union of Kinning Park East with Kinning Park West (x *37,58).* Basis of Union x 58**.**

Church built in 1873, being the former Kinning Park West property. It in turn became the subject of a Compulsory Purchase Order in connection with the construction of the Motorway in 1973 after which the congregation occupied the church-hall in Portman Street until 1978. After union the former Kinning Park East buildings lay empty for some time till they were demolished in 1960 to make way for a petrol station which occupied the site, until it was required for the road works. The James Wells Memorial Mission property passed to the congregation of Kinning Park in 1941, was sold by them in 1954 and demolished in connection with the road in 1973.

Ministers - James Macrune 1957-64; *Donald Finlay Maclennan 1965-68; *Adrian Hay Stephen 1969-80.
*Terminable Appointment.

Terminated on 19th November 1978 on uniting with Cessnock and with St. Andrews Plantation as KINNING PARK (II).

292 KINNING PARK (II) (P)

Located at Eaglesham Place (on the former Plantation Street)**.**

Began on 19th November 1978 consequent on the union of Kinning Park (I) with Cessnock and with St Andrew's Plantation (xix 310,566,570)**.**

Church - In terms of the Basis of Union the congregation worshipped in the former Cessnock buildings while there was a renovation of Plantation and this became the place of worship of the united congregation in 1989 .The Edwin Street building was destroyed by fire in 1990 and of the consituents, only the present church building remains.

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Ministers - Robert Dunlop McHaffie 1981-91; Stewart Jackson Lamont 1991-1999; Margaret H Johnston 2000-

Constituents – See Appendix 1.

293 Kinning Park U F (O)

Source - Free Church.

Located at 376 Scotland Street (at Shields Road)**.**

Began in 1862 when in response to a petition from Free Church residents in this district services were begun in Parkholm Hall on the footing of a Preaching Station, and the cause was sanctioned that same year. The building followed the next year. It became Kinning Park Free Church and later Kinning Park United Free Church**.**

Church built in 1863.

Ministers - Archibald Russell 1880-1915; Walter William Aitken Bell 1915-19.

Terminated in 1919 on uniting with West Scotland Street as Kinning Park East.

Now part of KINNING PARK (II).

294 Kinning Park East (T)

Located at 376 Scotland Street (at Shields Road)**.**

Began in 1919 consequent on the union of Kinning Park U F with West Scotland Street**.**

Church built in 1863, being the former Kinning Park property. The West Scotland buildings were taken over and run as a mission under Pollokshields U F until they were demolished in 1924, being replaced with the James Wells Memorial Mission (see Kinning Park (I) above).

Ministers - James Tolmie 1920-23; James McIntosh Dawson 1924-57.

Terminated on 24th March 1957 on uniting with Kinning Park West as Kinning Park (I).

Now part of KINNING PARK (II).

295 Kinning Park West (O)

Source - Church of Scotland quoad sacra.

Located at 567 Scotland Street (opposite Middlesex Street)**.**

Began in 1868 when mission work was conducted under the Kirk Session of Maxwell in a brick building in Stanley Street which later came to be called Maxwell Territorial Church. A second outreach of mission, again under Maxwell, was begun in makeshift premises in Vermont Street. A church was built in Scotland Street in 1873, a minister was appointed that same year, and on 5th June 1876 the parish was disjoined from Govan. It thus became Kinning Park Parish Church quoad sacra**.**

Church dedicated on 16th November 1873.

Ministers - James Douglas 1873 (February to November); William Pierre Ewen 1874-1903; John Alexander Coull MacKellar 1903-10; William Edgar 1911-40; Joseph Lewis Mangles 1940-47; Robert Douglas 1947-54.

Terminated on 24th March 1957 on uniting with Kinning Park East as Kinning Park (I).

Now part of KINNING PARK(II).

296 Kirk Street Relief

This was the original name of what later became Calton Relief (q v).

297 Kirkfield Gaelic Chapel

This was a Gaelic Chapel, located in Gorbals to serve the Gaelic-speaking population on the south side of the city. It began with the appointment of a minister in 1814. It was granted a constitution as a Chapel of Ease in 1834. The congregation adhered to the Disruption in 1843 and appear to have had some connection with the Argyll congregation that later became Tradeston (qv).

298 Knightswood St Margaret's (I) (O)

Source - Post 1929 Church of Scotland Church Extension.

Located at Knightswood Cross**.**

Began as a Church Extension cause in 1925 when a minister was appointed and a hall with.offices was erected. The church was built in 1931-2. The congregation was granted full status. The cause then became Knightswood St Margaret's Parish Church quoad sacra within the Presbytery of Dumbarton**.**

Church dedicated on Easter Day 1932. Architects, Sir Robert Lorimer and Matthew.

Ministers - George Wilson Hamilton 1925-37; George Leslie Heatley 1939-50; Ian Gordon Forbes 1951-65; Thomas Douglas Allsop 1965-77; David William Lacy 1977- to Knightswood St Margaret's (II).

Transferred from the Presbytery of Dumbarton 1976.

Terminated on 2nd June 1982 on uniting with Netherton St Matthew's as KNIGHTS WOOD ST MARGARET'S (II)

299 KNIGHTSWOOD ST MARGARET'S (II) (P)

Located at Knightswood Cross**.**

Began on 2nd June 1982 consequent on the union of Knightswood St Margaret's (I) with Netherton St Matthew's (xxi 461). Basis of Union xxi 359,444**.**

Church built in 1932, being the former Knightswood St Margaret's property. The former Netherton St Matthew's buildings were demolished and the site used for housing.

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Minister - David William Lacy, from Knightswood St Margaret's (I) –1989; Andrew P Lees 1989-2002; Adam J Dillon 2003-

Constituents – See Appendix 1.

300 Knox's

This seems to have been an alternative name for the congregation of John Knox (q v).

L

301 Ladywell and Wellpark QS

This congregation, located on Duke Street at Ladywell, became Colston Wellpark (q v).

302 Laigh Kirk, The

This was the original title for what came to be known as The Tron , to distinguish it from the High Kirk (The Cathedral). See Tron St Mary's.

303 Lancefield (O)

Source - United Presbyterian Church.

Located in Lancefield Street, Anderston**.**

Began some years before 1875 when Wellington carried on a mission in the area of Cranstonhill. On 13th July 1875 a regular congregation was formed. This was Cranstonhill United Presbyterian Church. It would appear there was already a building which was provided by Wellington and that this was more or less rebuilt in 1887. In 1900 they became Lancefield United Free Church**.**

Church built in 1887 - see above.

Ministers - George G Green 1870-1907; John Alexander Grahame 1907-10; Robert Asher 1911-29.

Terminated on 16th April 1931 on uniting with St Mark's West as St Mark's Lancefield.

Now part of ANDERSTON KELVINGROVE.

304 LANGSIDE (P)

Located at 167 Ledard Road**.**

Began on 28th March 1975 consequent on the union of Langside Old with Battlefield Erskine (xviii 79). Basis of Union xviii 18,25**.**

Church built in 1909. Additional halls built in 1954. This was the property of the former Battlefield Erskine (that is, the original Battlefield West building). The former Langside Old buildings were sold to the Regional Hospital Board for extension to the Victoria Infirmary. They were completely destroyed by fire in 1981. List C building.
The building was demolished in April 1996 and a new building and halls opened on the same site in December 1996.

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Ministers - John Durham Ross, from Battlefield Erskine –1984; George J Whyte 1985-92; Elizabeth E J McIntyre 1992-97; John Owain Jones 1998-2002; David N McLachlan, 2004-

Constituents – See Appendix 1.

Notes.
1. Between the union in 1975 and 1984, the congregation was known as Langside Battlefield Erskine.

2. Langside Academy was not, as is suggested, in Balvicar Avenue, but at the other side of the Park altogether, at the corner of Langside and Camphill Avenues. Very soon a site was secured at the entrance to the village of Langside, where the monument now stands, and work was begun on the erection of a brick church. The residents in the villas close by raised an action of interdict against this 'unsightly brick building' going up in their modst, but an amicable settlement was apparently reached, and the building, seating 421, was opened in April 1883. Eighteen months later transepts holding an additional 200 were thrown out. In September 1893 yet a further extension was made to one of the transepts, giving another 83 seats. It seemed clear by now that a new church was essential and a site adjoining the brick building was sought. The offer was made, however, of the site on which Queen Mary's cottage stood, and this was gratefully accepted and the new Church built, the foundation-stone being laid by the Fifteenth Earl of Moray, whose forebear was believed to have stood at that very spot when directing the fortunes of the Battle of Langside in 1568. The former brick building was sold to the Corporation and the congregation moved into their new premises before the close of 1896.

3. When I came to the Presbytery (1959) one of our retired ministers, R Y Cairns (whose last charge had been Tayvallich) told me that his father had been, I think, the proprietor and certainly the headmaster of the school in Balvicar Avenue. This I understood him to say had been Langside Academy. Hence the confusion. My personal recollection of this particular school was that during the First World War it for a time housed a party of refugee Belgian children - a fact commemorated in a tree planted on the main avenue of Queen's Park. To the great amusement of us local children those visitors had pinned to them great placards (or so to us they appeared) setting forth particulars of their identity and whither they were to be returned if found wandering at large.

305 Langside and Battlefield Erskine

This was the name adopted between 1975 and 1984 by the congregation of LANGSIDE.

306 LangsideAvenue (O)

Source - United Presbyterian Church.

Located in Langside Avenue at Stevenson (Deanston) Drive**.**

Began on 14th April 1847 when a petition was submitted to the U P Presbytery to have a congregation created in the Langside area. By 1858 the people were still worshipping in a schoolroom in Crossmyloof, but in March 1859 a church was opened. The present church followed in 1897. It was first known as Langside Road United Presbyterian Church and later as Langside Avenue United Free Church**.**

Church built in 1897.

Ministers - James Robb Houston 1879-1909; Donald Grant Fairley 1910-17; David Graham Cadenhead 1917-51; James Ewing 1952-56; John Bowie 1957-62.

Terminated on 27th January 1963 on uniting with Shawlands Old (I) as Shawlands Old (II).

Now part of SHAWLANDS.

307 Langside Hill (O)

Source - Free Church.

Located west of the Langside Monument**.**

Began in 1882 when a Preaching Station was established under the Free Presbytery, services at first being held in Langside Academy (which, I'm pretty sure, was the building in Balvicar Avenue next to Camphill Church). A brick church was opened in 1883, and the charge was sanctioned the following year. This was Langside Free Church, which later became Langside United Free Church**.**

Church built in 1896 - dedicated 5th November. Architect - Alexander Skirving

Ministers - Donald Finlayson Mackenzie 1891-1903; Thomas Currie 1904-17; Robert Harvey Strachan 1918-20; William Wallace Gould 1920-23; Archibald Chisholm 1924-39; George Scott 1940-62; Malcolm McNeill Walker Hare 1963-79.

Terminated on 7th June 1979 on uniting with Battlefield East (I) as BATTLEFIELD EAST (II).

308 Langside Old (O)

Source - Church of Scotland quoad sacra.

Located east of the Langside Monument**.**

Began in 1876 when services were held in temporary premises in Seyton Avenue. A church was built in 1886 and the parish was disjoined from The Cathedral on 8th Novenber 1901, thus becoming Langside Parish Church quoad sacra**.**

Church built in 1886. Destroyed by fire 1981. Architect, Alexander Skirving

Ministers - Joseph McNeill Fraser 1897-1926; James Anderson 1926-38; Robert Stirling Cairns 1939-60; Joseph Stanley Andrews 1961-66; David Alexander Kennedy 1967-72; * Colin Andrew Westmarland 1972-75.
*Terminable Appointnent.

Terminated on uniting with Battlefield Erskine as Langside and Battlefield Erskine.

Now part of LANGSIDE.

309 Lansdowne (I) (O)

Source - United Prestyterian Church.

Located on Great Western Road at Kelvin Bridge**.**

Began on 25th November 1861 when eleven gentlemen, members of Cambridge Street, formed themselves into a committee for the purpose of establishing a church in the Hillhead area. Investigation disclosed that there was enough support within Hillhead itself to support such a project, so a site was chosen nearer to the city on the bank of the Kelvin. Work on the building of a church was put in hand the following year. Then in November 1863 sixty three members, along with the minister, severed themselves from Cambridge Street. Thus was constituted Lansdowne United Presbyterian Church, later to become Lansdowne United Free Church**.**

Church dedicated on 6th December 1863. Architect, John Honeynan.

Ministers - Thomas Dobbie 1877-1902; Hugh MacLuskie 1902-09; Andrew Boyd Scott 1910-30; Joseph Gray 1930-44; Arthur Ewing Howard 1945-59.

Terminated on 6th September 1959 on uniting with Woodside as Lansdowne Woodside.

Now part of LANSDOWNE (II).

Note
Small evidently had not heard of 'areas of deprivation' - he recounts the beginnings of the congregation with a nice lack of 'side'. He writes: "The building of this church was begun in the summer of 1862, under the auspices of a committee consisting of 11 gentlemen, members of Cambridge Street congregation. The formal severance from Cambridge Street was not till 10th November 1863, when 68 members, along with Dr Eadie, were formed into a new congregation. It was a removal to a wealthy locality, but it is gratifying to read Dr Eadie's assurance that many of the poorer members were nearer the new church than the old one, and not a few of that class would migrate with him, and they would be specially welcomed.' It would seem that there had in fact been considerable resentment over the move to the west. It is said that one morning this verse was found chalked on the wall of the new building:

This church is not for the poor and needy,
but for the rich and Dr Eadie.
The rich may come in and take their seat,
but the poor go on to Cambridge Street.

Whatever his social aspirations Dr Eadie appears to have had a head for heights, as this quotation from The Glasgow Herald would seem to indicate -'

> U P Church, Great Western Road: The spire of this new church is now completed, and the weather-cock was yesterday placed on its spindle at a height of 218 feet above the ground by the Rev Dr Eadie, in presence of the Convener of the Building Committee, the architect, and other gentlemen.'

310 LANSDOWNE (II) (P)

Located in Great Western Road at Kelvin Bridge**.**

Began on 30th April 1968 consequent on the union of Lansdowne Woodside with Burnbank (xiv 344). Basis of Union xiv 308,311**.**

Church built in 1863, being the former Lansdowne property. The former Burnbank buildings were sold and are now in other use - see Burnbank U F. List A building.

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Ministers - Thomas Williamson, from Lansdowne Woodside - 1975; William James Christman 1976-81; John L Millar 1981-86; Ian Galloway 1987-91; Roy Henderson 1992-

Constituents – See Appendix 1.

311 Lansdowne Woodside (T)

Located in Great Western Road at Kelvin Bridge**.**

Began on 5th September 1959 consequent on the union of Lansdowne (I) with Woodside (x 486). Basis of Union x 463**.**

Church built in 1863, being the former Lansdowne property. The former Woodside buildings were sold and demolished and the site now houses a petrol station.

Minister - Thomas Williamson 1960- to Lansdowne (II).

Terminated on 30th April 1969 on uniting with Burnbank as LANSDOWNE (II).

312 Laurieston (O)

Source - Church of Scotland quoad sacra.

Located at 131 Norfolk Street (at South Portland Street)**.**

Began in 1842 with the appointment of a minister. The parish was disjoined from Kingston on 25th June 1853, a church having been built in 1842. This was Laurieston Parish Church quoad sacra**.**

Church built in 1842.

Ministers - William Rowe 1867-1902; Peter McNab 1902-04; Augustine Wentworth Scudamore Forbes 1905-11; Thomas Forrest Harkness Graham 1912-19; William Ewart Gladstone Millar 1920-23; John Young Clark 1924-26; Thomas Miller McKendrick 1927-35; Magnus James Garson McIntosh 1937-40.

Terminated on 2nd November 1941 on uniting with Renwick as Laurieston Renwick.

Now part of GORBALS (II).

313 Laurieston Free

This was the name until 1851 of the congregation which later took the name of 'Union' (q v).

314 Laurieston Renwick (T)

Located at 21 Cumberland Street (near Eglinton Street)**.**

Began on 2nd November 1941 consequent on the union of Laurieston with Renwick (iv 457). Basis of Union iv 447**.**

Church built in 1870, being the former Renwick property. These buildings were later demolished and the site forms part of that on which was erected the present Gorbals church. The former Laurieston buildings had been demolished as unsafe in 1940.

Ministers - John Herbert Ross, from Renwick -1951; John Turner Lang 1952-60; Keith Campbell Edwards 1961-68; *William John Harvey 1968-71. *Terminable Appointment.

Terminated on 31st January 1973 on uniting with Abbotsford Chalmers, with Gorbals John Knox, and with St Ninian's Wynd as GORBALS (II).

315 Linthouse (O)

Source - Free Church United Free Church.

Located at 9 Skipness Drive, Govan**.**

Began in 1874 when a mission under Free St Mary's was conducted in Linthouse Buildings. This formed the nucleus of a congregation organised by the Church Extension Committee in April 1900. The church and offices were thereafter erected. This became Govan Linthouse United Free Church**.**

Church dedicated on 5th April 1900.

Ministers - John Stewart Hastie 1900-09; Samuel Knox 1910-27; William Grant Kirk 1928-48; Emmanuel Wood 1949-67; Andrew Moyes 1968-76.

Terminated on 2nd May 1976 on uniting with St Kenneth's as LINTHOUSE ST KENNETH'S.

316 LINTHOUSE ST KENNETH'S (P)

Located at 9 Skipness Drive, Govan**.**

Began on 2nd May 1976 consequent on the union of Linthouse with St Kenneth's (xviii 360). Basis of Union xviii 352**.**

Church built in 1900, being the former Linthouse property. The former St Kenneth's buildings were offered for sale and were ultimately demolished.

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Minister - Graham Keith Blount 1976-83; Anne Harper 1984-91; James Macfarlane 1991-2000; David Keddie 2001-2005;

317 LOCHWOOD (U)

Source - Post-1929 Church of Scotland Church Extension.

Located in Lochend Road at Liff Place, Easterhouse**.**

Began in 1961 as a Church Extension charge with the appointment of a minister. At first they worshipped in Bishoploch Primary School till the hall church was ready. The congregation was granted full status in terms of Act XXII of General Assembly 1969 and so became Lochwood Parish Church quoad sacra**.**

Church (hall-church) dedicated on 3lst October 1963. A permanent sanctuary was added and dedicated on 4th October 1964 (xii 471). Architect, Walter Ramsay. (See Note).

Administered under the Model Constitution

Ministers - Peter Youngson 1961-70; William James Christman 1970-76; lain M Goring 1977-85; Hugh F Watt 1986-96; Keith M Steven 1996-97; Stuart M Duff 1997-

Note
Due to problems with the sanctuary (which was circular in design and based on the church in Bowmore, Islay) and the prohibitive costs of repair, it was used for public worship for the last time in April 1993. After worshipping in Lochend Secondary School for five months, the congregation returned to a refurbished "hall-church" in September 1993. The Burning Bush mosaic/plaque, which had been in the original sanctuary and created by pupils from the Art Department of Lochend Secondary School was re-sited in the hall-church. The sanctuary building has subsequently been demolished.

318 London Road (O)

Source - United Presbyterian Church - United Secession.

Located in London Road at Brook Street**.**

Began on 8th August 1837 when a petition for supply of sermon was presented to Glasgow Secession Presbytery by a committee entrusted with the erection of a new church at the eastern extremity of the city. By this time the building was complete (with 1094 sittings) and on the following Sunday it was opened for public worship. On 12th October, with consent of neighbouring sessions, 47 members were constituted into a congregation - London Road Secession Church, later London Road United Presbyterian Church, and later still London Road United Free Church**.**

Church dedicated in August 1837.

Ministers - James Anderson Watt 1898-1923; Ian Duncan Macgregor 1923-27; Thomas Barclay 1927-30; Matthew Andrew 1932-44; Samuel Kennedy 1944- to London Road St Clement's.

Terminated on 8th October 1950 on uniting with St Clement's as London Road St Clement's.

Now part of BRIDGETON ST FRANCIS IN THE EAST.

319 London Road East (D)

Source - Free Church.

Located at 49 Bernard Street, Bridgeton**.**

Began in 1870 as a mission under the wing of the Free Presbytery east of Bridgeton Cross conducted by Peter McLachlan. The charge was sanctioned in 1874 and the work of building a church was put in hand. When Mr McLachlan went over to the Church of Scotland in 1876 he was able to transfer the buildings to that Church (see Newlands East). For the remaining congregation a hall was engaged for a spell. But they prospered greatly, and in 1878 a church with halls etc was opened**.**

Church built in 1878. This was later converted into premises for youth work under St Francis in the East and it is still in such use.

Ministers - David Lowe 1881-1900; David Baird Muir 1900-29; James Izatt Johnstone 1929- 41.

Terminated by dissolution as from 31st October 1941 (iv 426).

320 London Road St Clement's (T)

Located in London Road at Brook Street. created on 8th October 1950 consequent on the union of London Road with St Clement's (vii 583). Basis of Union vii 588**.**

Church built in 1837, being the former London Road property. The former St Clement's buildings are now demolished.

Ministers - Samuel Kennedy, from London Road -1959; William Inglis Miller 1960-67.

Terminated on 15th January 1967 on uniting with Bridgeton and Newhall as Bridgeton.

Now part of BRIDGETON ST FRANCIS IN THE EAST.

321 Lyon Street (O)

Source - Free Church.

Located at 8 Lyon Street (near Garscube Road).

Began as a mission under the direction of Free St George's Kirk Session. In 1852 this became a Preaching Station. A church was erected in 1859 and the charge was sanctioned in 1870. In 1876 the minister and 234 members were transferred to North Woodside to form the nucleus of a new congregation there. Those remaining continued as Lyon Street Free Church and subsequently as Lyon Street United Free Church**.**

Church built in 1859.

Ministers - James Whyte Jackson 1896-1903; William Hood 1904-11; John Gilvray Taylor 1911-21; Ronald Alexander Macdonald Stewart 1921-26; Alexander Mackinnon 1926- 29; Robert Marshall Smart 1929-33; Kenneth Ewen Macaulay 1934-56.

Terminated on 8th January 1956 on uniting with St George's Road as St Georges Road (II).

Now part of RENFIELD ST STEPHEN'S.

Note
On 8th August 1933 the Presbytery 'Noted with satisfaction the action of St George's and St Peter's in conveying to Lyon Street congregation the premises known as The Kelvin Street Mission, thereby giving Lyon Street most commodious hall accommodation' (ii 825).

KELVINSIDE UF CHURCH

M

322 Macdonald

The name of this charge was changed around 1902 to Phoenix Park(qv).

323 Macgregor Memorial (O)

Source - United Free Church.

Located at 137 Crossloan Road (at Craigton Road), Govan.

Began under the wing of St Mary's Govan in May 1903 with the simultaneous dedication of a church and halls and the induction of a minister. The buildings were the gift of Lady Pearce and were erected in memory of Mrs Macgregor who for thirty years had worked as a Bible Woman in Govan. The charge began under the name of Macgregor Memorial United Free Church**.**

Church dedicated on 18th May 1903. Architect, James Miller. The church became the building used by Elder Park Macgregor Memorial; at the union of that church with Govan Old (II), it was sold and subsequently demolished.

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Ministers - Matthew Turnbull 1903-09; Thomas Rowatt Brown 1910-18; George Cameron Grant 1919-28; John Toshack Boag 1929-35; Duncan Macpherson 1936-51; John MacGilbert 1951-54; James Eaglesham Dott 1955-59; John Gillies Fraser 1960- to Elder Park Macgregor Memorial.

Terminated on 22nd April 1970 on uniting with Elder Park as Elder Park Macgregor Memorial.

Now part of GOVAN OLD (II)**.**

Note
Mrs Margaret Macgregor, a native of Edinburgh, was a Bible Woman who became Superintendent of the Fairfield Works Mission in Harmony Row around 1868, continuing in that office until her death in 1901. When she began her work in Govan there were still many thatched cottages in Harmony Row and a salmon could still be taken from the river at Govan Cross. Sickness and crime moved hand in hand with poverty, ignorance and bad housing. Children were often underfed, usually ill-clad, and went barefoot even in winter. It was amid such conditions that Mrs Macgregor's work was done so faithfully that her name became a household word - when trouble arose in a Govan household the instant reaction was, "Send for Mrs Macgregor." Such was the lasting impression of her work that Lady Pearce was moved to build a church in her memory - the only example in Scotland, it is said, of a Church built and dedicated to the memory of a Bible Woman.

324 Macleod (I) (O)

Source - Church of Scotland quoad sacra.

Located in Parliamentary Road at Murray Street**.**

Began in 1865 when a church was erected - chiefly at the instance of Norman Macleod of The Barony - and dedicated as a memorial to him. The endowment was provided by Joseph Henry Houldswortb, merchant in Glasgow. The parish was disjoined from The Barony on 17th March 1873 and the charge became Macleod Parish Church quoad sacra**.**

Church built in 1865.

Ministers - Edward Walters 1881-1919; Francis Gilbert Geddes 1919-29.

Terminated on 24th March 1930 on uniting with Brunton as Macleod (II). Ultimately part of ***Barony Ramshorn.***

Now DISSOLVED.

325 Macleod (II) (T)

Located at 229 Parliamentary Road (at Murray Street)**.**

Began on 24th March 1930 consequent on the union of Macleod with Brunton (i 152). Basis of Union i 108,138**.**

Church built in 1865, being the former Macleod property. The forner Brunton buildings have been demolished.

Minister - Donald Urquhart Crerar 1930-43.

Terminated on 9th January 1944 on uniting with The Barony (I) as The Barony (II). Ultimately part of ***Barony Ramshorn.***

Now DISSOLVED.

326 Macmillan (O) 326

Source - Reformed Presbyterian Church Free Church.

Located at 302 London Road (at Monteith Place)**.**

Began in 1876 when a Reformed Presbyterian congregation came over into the Free Church in the Union of that year, their church having been erected in 1819. What had been mission premises in Green Street had given place to a new suite of buildings there in 1883. The congregation was known at first as Great Hamilton Street Free Church and later as Great Hamilton Street United Free Church. ('Macmillan' was adopted in 1929).

Church built in 1819, being the former R P property.

Ministers - David Eaton 1893-1902; William James Couper 1902-34; Lachlan McLean Robertson 1935-47.

Terminated on 6th November 1949 on uniting with Calton Relief as Macmillan Calton.

Now part of ST LUKE'S AND ST ANDREW'S.

327 Macmillan Calton (T)

Located at 302 London Road (at Monteith Place)**.**

Began on 6th November 1949 consequent on the union of Macmillan with Calton Relief (vii 368) Basis of Union vii 368**.**

Church built in 1819, being the former Macmillan property. The former Calton Relief buildings were demolished.

Ministers - Alexander Slater Geddes 1950-54; William Duncan Crombie 1955- to Calton New.

Terminated on 1st December 1961 on uniting with St Luke's as Calton New (I).

Now part of ST LUKE'S AND ST ANDREW'S.

328 Mains Street (D)

Source - United Original Secession Church.

Located at 17 Mains (Blythswood) Street, on the west side between Holms Street and Cadogan Street**.**

Began soon after the split within the Anti-Burgher section in 1806 over the New Testimony, when members, particularly from Duke Street and Cheapside Street, met for worship under the Rev John Turnbull in his classroom in Havannah Street. During 1807 they held fairly regular services in the Trades Hall conducted by ministers of the Constitutional Presbytery. They were constituted a congregation in 1808. In 1820 they were reinforced by the arrival of a group of Anti-Burghers in protest over the union of the General Associate Synod (Anti-Burghers) and the Associate (Burghers). Another group of these same 'disapprovers' formed themselves into a separate congregation, attaching themselves to the Protesters. The union of the Protesters with the Constitutional Presbytery in 1827 brought these two congregations into one, and in 1837they erected a church in Mains Street at Holms Street. In 1881 this was replaced by a more capacious building**.**

Church built in 1881. At the time of the Accession (1956) the church was used for morning worship by Hope Street Free Church congregation which had been homeless since the destruction of their buildings by fire, and for afternoon worship by the Mains Street congregation. Since Mains Street shared a minister with the Paisley congregation this was a most suitable arrangement - disturbed ultimately by the compulsory purchase of the premises by the Corporation in connection with the construction of the Bus Station.

Minister - There was no settled ministry after the Accession, but services were conducted by James Robert Moffett of Paisley Wellmeadow.

Terminated by dissolution as from 23th February 1964 (xii 226).

Notes
1. An interesting story attaches to Mr John Turnbull in whose classroom the congregation had its

beginnings. In 1779 he was ordained at Ayton on being inducted to the Anti-Burgher congregation there. The following year he was deposed for immorality and betook himself to Glasgow where he was restored in 1792 with consent of the Synod. When disputes arose in the Anti-Burgher Synod over the New Testimony Turnbull took a strong stand on the Auld Licht side and was even described in one of the pamphlets of the day as 'the tool of the Constitutionalists'. When the crisis came he cast in his lot with Dr McCrie's party and their handful of followers met for worship in his classroom. He addressed a 'remonstrance' to the Synod in 1804 and it is said that they read on until they found that it contained insults to the Synod and the members thereof, so they stopped and appointed the Clerk to remit it to Mr Turnbull, giving him to know that he will be attended to when he writes to them in a decent and becoming manner. In 1809 he was appointed by the Constitutional Presbytery to train their students in Hebrew, in which he must have had considerable proficiency considering that he published a New Testament in Hebrew for the use of Jewish students.

2. A very brief account of some of the divisions of those days may help to render the Mairs Street story intelligible - or at least less unintelligible! In 1733, under the leadership principally of Ebenezer Erskine of Stirling occurred what has generally come to be known as 'The Secession' from the Church of Scotland. It should be noted in passing that to refer to this as 'the original secession' is misleading, for the Reformed Presbyterians (the Cameronians) had separated themselves long before 1733. The Erskine group of Seceders formed the Associate Synod. As early as 1747 this new body was rent in two over the question of the attitude to be adopted to the Burgess Oath which had that year gone on the statute book, and so we had Burghers (the Associate Synod), and Anti-Burghers (the General Associate Synod). It was from the Anti-Burgher wing that in 1783 a group detached themselves known as 'the Lifters'.
In and about 1799 the New Licht controversy led to further fraction. The Auld Licht group within the Burghers went their own way that year (1799) and continued on their own until 1839 when they found their way back into the main stream of the Church of Scotland. It was 1806 before the same controversy split the Anti-Burgher ranks, the larger body dictating the official New Light line and the remainder calling themselves 'Constitutionalists' (Auld Licht Anti-Burghers). In 1820 the two streams of the New Licht persuasion flowed together to form the United Secession Church. Needless to say, this union did not give universal satisfaction, the minority group setting up on their own under the title of 'the Protesters'. In 1827 these united with the Constitutionalists. These were in effect the folk who constituted the United Original Seceders and who in 1852 united with the still comparatively young Free Church of Scotland. But once again there was a remnant not prepared to take this step. It was they who acceded to the Church of Scotland in 1956. To complete (ot at least to fill in another corner of) the picture, it might be added that in 1847 the Relief Church, which had broken away from the Establishment in 1752 came in with the United Secession Church to form the United Presbyterian Church.

329 Market Street Free

For its tirst few years (till 1856) this was the name and location of the congregation which was to become Young Street. Market Street ran from Bridgegate to the river.

330 Maitland Free

A mission was carried on in the Rose Street area by East Gorbals Free Church (Victoria), and in 1862, under the bequest of Miss Maitland, a church bearing her name was built in Rose Street. In 1873 the then minister, James McNaught, along with the members, sold the church, moved to a new building in Devon Street and joined the Church of Scotland (see Abbotsford). The buildings in Rose Street were bought by Ralph C Smith and given back to the Free Church (see Rose Street).

331 Martyrs' (I) (O)

Source - Church of Scotland quoad sacra.

Located in Monkland Street, near Castle Street**.**

Began in 1839 when a church was opened for worship and a minister appointed in the Townhead area. In 1843 the minister and part of the congregation went out, continuing to use the building for the next six years. From then until the appointment of a minister in 1855 the building was used for experimental work in evangelism by Dr Norman Macleod of The Barony. The parish was disjoined from Townhead on 3rd July 1876 and the cause became Martyrs' Parish Church quoad sacra**.**

Church built in 1838. Hall built in 1900.

Ministers - James Forfar 1879-1917; Andrew Burnett 1917-26; James Miller 1927-35; Alastair McIver Mowat 1936-44.

Terminated on 3rd June 1945 on uniting with Robertson Memorial as Martyrs (II).

Now part of MARTYRS (III).

Note
In 1537 Jeremiah Russell and John Kennedy were burned to death for their adherence to the cause of the Reformation. This occurred close to the site of the church, and a memorial stood close by. It was in their memory that the new church, opened in 1839, was called 'The Martyrs'.'

332 Martyrs' (II) (T)

Located in Monkland Street near Castle Street**.**

Began on 3rd June 1945 consequent on the union of The Martyrs' with Robertson Memorial (vi 64). Basis of Union vi 39,52**.**

Church built in 1838, being the former Martyrs' property. The former Robertson Memorial buildings have been demolished.

Ministers - Ralph Wynne Fairway 1945-50; Robert Ian Hutcheson 1950-57; Frederick Harold Salter 1957-61.

Terminated on 28th January 1962 on uniting with Martyrs' West as THE MARTYRS (III)

333 MARTYRS' (III) (P)

Located in Saint Mungo Avenue, Townhead**.**

Began on 28th January 1962 consequent on the union of Martyrs' (II) with Martyrs' West (xi 473). Basis of Union xi 480**.**

Church built in 1838, being the former Martyrs' property. The former West buildings were used for some time for congregational purposes until they were acquired by the District Council and demolished.

Transportation - On 10th April 1973 the Presbytery agreed that a new church should be built in Townhead to house the Martyrs' congregation (xvii 71). A site was acquired from the Corporation in Saint Mungo Avenue and a commission was given to Walter Underwood and Partners to design the new church to be built with the compensation received in respect of the Compulsory Purchase of the Monkland Street property as part of the Townhead Interchange on the M8. The foundation-stone of the new complex was laid on 1st July1976 (xviii 416), and the church was dedicated on 9th September 1977 (xix 229).

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Minister - George Mearns Stevenson 1961-1984; Elaine Heather Macrae 1985-94; Ewen MacLean 1995-

Constituents – See Appendix 1.

334 Martyrs' West (O)

Source - Free Church.

Located at 56 Stanhope Street, Townhead**.**

Began when the minister and congregation of The Martyrs' came out in 1843. Having been deprived of the church in 1849 they worshipped with St Andrew's Free for a year until their new church was opened in 1850. A gallery was added in 1879 and halls etc in 1899. This was Martyrs' Free Church, later to become Martyrs' United Free Church**.**

Church built in 1850.

Ministers - Alexander Gibson Oliver 1896-1902; Thomas Mitchell 1902-09; George Caldwell Dalziel 1910-22; David McDougall 1922-28; Robert McMillan 1928-36; John MacFarlane 1937-48; John MacGilbert 1949-51; Neil Campbell Ritchie 1953-60.

Terminated on 28th January 1962 on uniting with Martyrs' (II) as THE MARTYRS (III).

334.1 MARYHILL (P)

Located at 1990 Maryhill Road.

Began on 14th April 1998 consequent on the union of Maryhill High and Maryhill Old.

Church. The congregation worships in the hall of the Maryhill Old church. This was extensively refurbished in 2003, the refurbishment including a new entrance and a new chancel. For details of the properties of the original churches, see the entries for each.

Administerd under the Model Constitution.

Minister – Anthony J D Craig – from Maryhill High/Maryhill Old [linked charge] -
Associate Minister – Margaret H Johnston – from Maryhill High/Maryhill Old [linked charge] – 2000-

335 Maryhill High (O)

Source - Free Church.

Located at 7 Sandbank Street, Maryhill**.**

Began in 1843 when the minister and most of the congregation of the Chapel of Ease came out. For a little while they worshipped in the Oddfellow's Hall but finding that the church was unoccupied they returned and continued there until 1847. They then worshipped in David Swan's Sawmill near Cowal Street until their new church was ready in 1848. This was Maryhill Free Church and later Maryhill United Free Church**.**

Church dedicated on 20th February 1848. Architect, Charles Wilson. The steeple was added in 1859. New halls built in 1930. The building has since been converted into a house and flats, with the exterior remaining intact.

Administered under the Model Constitution since February 1966 (xiii 261).

Ministers - Andrew Gillison 1899-1905; David Kater 1905-34; Harry John Dodd 1934-48; David Thomson Hislop 1949-83; *C Douglas Hamilton [locum] 1983-87; *Anthony J D Craig 1987– to Maryhill.
*Associate Minister Margaret H Johnson 1988- to Maryhill.
*Linked with Maryhill Old between 24th September 1986 and 14th April 1998.

Terminated on 14th April 1998 on uniting with Maryhill Old as MARYHILL.

336 Maryhill Old (O)

Source - Church of Scotland quoad omnia.

Located at 1956 Maryhill Road (at Duart Street), Maryhill**.**

Began in 1824 when the General Assembly authorised the erection of a Chapel of Ease and assigned it a parish. Before this time occasional services had been held in a shed adjoining the dry dock (on the canal). A church to seat 524, paid for by voluntary subscription, was built at the northern extremity of the parish and ten years later was extended by the erection of galleries all round, which had the effect of doubling the amount of accommodation. The constitution of a Chapel of Ease was granted by the Assembly of 1834. It was erected a parish quoad omnia in terms of the New Parishes (Scotland) Act of 1844.

Church built in 1825. Galleries added in 1835. For some time [i.e. by 1984] the roof has been in a highly dangerous condition, pushing out the walls, and worship has been conducted in the

hall, which is a quite separate building. List C building. The church reverted to the heritors of the Garbraid Estate and was demolished in c.1998.

Administered under the old quoad omnia constitution.

Ministers - John Oliver 1888-1922; Peter Cowan 1922-40; Thomas Dickson Gray 1941-59; William Cadzow McCormick 1960-83; George More [locum] 1983-87; *Anthony J D Craig 1987– to Maryhill.
*Associate Minister Margaret H Johnston 1988 – to Maryhill.
*Linked with Maryhill High between 24th September 1986 and 14th April 1998.

Terminated on 14th April 1998 on uniting with Maryhill High as MARYHILL.

337 Maxwell (O)

Source - Church of Scotland quoad sacra.

Located in Pollok Street at Ardgowan Street, Kingston**.**

Began on 18th May 1864 when public worship was inaugurated in a little wooden hut on the site of the church that was to be dedicated the following year. The parish was disjoined on 6th July 1867, this being made possible because of an endowment provided by Sir John Maxwell of Pollok**.**

Church dedicated on 26th March 1865.

Ministers - William Weir Tulloch 1877-1901; Adam Wightman Fergusson 1901-11; Alfred Brown 1912-42; James Esson Gillon 1942-65.

Terminated on 23rd November 1969 on being transported to Maxwell Mearns Castle (xv 211). Basis of Transportation xv 7,13,30,37,43. The Corporation had placed a Compulsory Purchase Order on the site in connection with the approaches to the new Kingston Bridge.

Now MAXWELL MEARNS CASTLE.

Note
"How," asks Mr Alan Brown, the author of 'The Maxwell Story', "did a church come to be built at this time in the pleasant residential district of Kingston on the south-west outskirts of Glasgow?" (The city boundary then ran from Paisley Road Toll - at that time Park House Toll - to Shields Bridge.) The move to build the church came from a little group of Pollokshields men. "Pollokshields at that time was simply a row of elegant and palatial villas, not to become St Andrew's Drive till 1884. These houses were surrounded by woods and fields." The writer goes on to explain how it was decided that a church in Kingston would serve both the new area and also the professional classes resident in the flats round Pollok Street.

338 Maxwell U F

This was the name at first adopted by the congregation that later became Pollokshields U P (see Pollokshields East).

339 Maxwell Territorial Chapel

A brick building in Stanley Street bearing this name was the first home of what was to become Kinning Park quoad sacra congregation. It began as a mission under the Kirk Session of Maxwell.

340 Melville

This was the name given to Free St Enoch's on its moving, in 1873, to Dumbarton Road. See St Enoch's Kelvingrove.

341 Melville Street U P

From 1823 to 1859 the United Secession congregation that was later to become St Vincent Street worshipped in a church in what is now Gordon Street but was then called Melville Street, and during that time they were known by that name. See St Vincent Street.

342 MERRYLEA (U)

Source - Church of Scotland quoad sacra.

Located at 78 Merrylee Road (east of Langside Drive)**.**

Began towards the end of 1902 when it was resolved to erect a church on a site provided by Sir John Stirling Maxwell of Pollok. On 4th October 1903 a 'tin' church was opened, the first minister having been ordained a couple of months earlier. A constitution as a Chapel of Ease was granted in 1904. The church was opened in 1915 and the parish disjoined from Cathcart on 11th March 1918, the cause thus becoming Merrylea Parish Church quoad sacra**.**

Church dedicated on 11th September 1915. Architect, P McGregor Chalmers. South aisle added in 1925. List B building.

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Ministers - Julius McCallum 1904-10; Hugh Sutherland 1911-19; John Maclagan 1919-49; Ironside Simpson 1950-74; Ernest Ross Duncan Smart 1974-81; Sidney Hall Coleman 1982-2001; David P Hood 2001-

343 Millerston (D)

Source - Free Church.

Located on Stirling Road**.**

Began in 1846 when, in response to an application from local residents, a Mission Station was established. This was upgraded to a Preaching Station ten years later, when also a church was built. The cause was sanctioned in 1859. The congregation carried on mission work at Provan Mill and at Garthamlock. It became Millerston Free Church and later Millerston United Free Church**.**

Church built in 1856. In commercial use since dissolution.

Ministers - John Frame Miller 1893-1921; James Sneddon 1921-29; Norman Alexander McLeod 1931-40; John Ferrie 1941-46; James Buchanan Inglis 1946-53.

Terminated by dissolution as from 30th November 1953 (vii 469,503,565,602).

Note
This congregation was vacant at the time of the Union of 1929 and it would appear that considerable difficulty was experienced in regard to ownership of the property. In May 1930 it was reported to the Presbytery that the congregation presently adhering to the Church of Scotland (amounting to a majority of the pre-Union congregation) was restricted to 1½ hours or thereby per week in its use of its own property (i 186). Subsequently there was very great difficulty in securing possession of the Manse.

344 Milton Free

Located at 60 Rose Street, Garnethill, this was the home of the minister and congregation of what had been the new quoad sacra at Milton when they came out in 1843. Little information is available about the congregation, which adhered to the Free Church in 1900.

345 Milton (O)

Source - Church of Scotland quoad sacra.

Located at 31 Milton Street (at Maitland Street), Cowcaddens**.**

Began when a constitution for a Chapel of Ease was granted by the General Assembly of 1836. The parish was erected on 15th March 1869 and the cause became Milton Parish Church quoad sacra**.**

Church built in 1839.

Ministers - John Ronald Macgregor 1898-1911; Donald Campbell Bryce Gordon 1912-13; Donald MacKinnon 1914-19; Thomas Robertson 1920-22; William Seright 1922-29; James Deans 1930-32; Hugh Clarke McColl 1933-44; Murdo MacDonald 1945-50; Robert James Mackay 1951-56.

Terminated on 1st December 1957 on uniting with St Stephen's Garnethill as Milton St Stephen's.

Now part of RENFIELD ST STEPHEN'S.

Note
John Duncan (1826-40), the first minister, was well known later as 'Rabbi Duncan'. In 1842 he went as a missionary to the continental Jews, particularly at Buda Pesth when Adolph Zaphir and

Alfred Edersheim (later well known clergymen in England) were among his converts. He joined the Free Church in 1843 and was immediately appointed to the Chair of Hebrew at New College. He was, however, more successful as a missionary than as a professor and had better have been left in Hungary. "His originality, his inexhaustible wealth.of thought, his marvellous conversation, combined with a childlike simplicity and often ludicrous absent-mindedness, made him one of the most respected and loveable figures in the ecclesiastical life of the time. Dr Taylor described him as 'in appearance half Ancient Mariner and half Wandering Jew and wholly a being of another sphere, with his long beard and flowing skirts, his lifted finger and glittering eye, his archaic language and supra-mundane thinking.'"

346 Milton St Stephen's (T)

Located in Shamrock Street**.**

Began on 1st December 1957 consequent on the union of Milton with St.Stephen's Garnethill (ix 159). Basis of Union ix 159**.**

Church built in 1850, being the original Shamrock Street property. The former Milton buildings were sold into commercial use, but have now been demolished.

Minister - Charles Colin Campbell Gillon 1958- to Renfield.

Terminated on 9th November 1964 on uniting with Renfield Street as Renfield.

Now part of RENFIELD ST STEPHEN'S.

347 Mitchell U P

The name 'Mitchell' seems to have been given to Sandyford U P congregation during the period of its stay in Catherine Street and Cheapside Street. See Hyndland U F.

348 Montrose Street U P

From 1841 till 1875 the congregation that became 'Woodlands' worshipped in a building in Montrose Street and were called by that name. See Woodlands.

349 Mordaunt Street U P

This congregation later adopted the name of 'Dalmarnock U P' and then of 'Hall Memorial' (q v).

350 MOSSPARK (U)

Source - United Free Church - Church Extension.

Located at 149 Ashkirk Drive, Mosspark**.**

Began as a Church Extension charge with the appointment of a minister in 1923. The church was completed in 1929 and the halls two years later. The congregation was granted full status in terms of Act of General Assembly 19?? and so the charge became Mosspark Parish Church qoad sacra, within the Presbytery of Paisley**.**

Church built in 1929, dedicated 20th April. List B building

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Ministers - George Scott 1923-33; John Goudie 1933-40; James Johnston 1941-75; David Mackie 1975-81; Donald Keith 1981-84; D M McLaren 1984-2001; Alan H MacKay 2002-

Transferred from the Presbytery of Paisley 1929.

351 MOUNT FLORIDA (U)

Source - United Presbyterian Church.

Located at 1123 Cathoart Road.

Began on 30th September 1877 when a wooden hut was opened, a congregation being formed in the February following. This became Mount Florida United Presbyterian Church, and later Mount Florida United Free Church**.**

Church dedicated on 29th April 1888. Additional halls opened in 1924.

Administered under the Model Constitution since January 1966 (xiii 243).

Ministers - Henry Drysdale 1878-1906; William Ogg 1907-29; John Llewellyn Morgan 1929-39; John Robertson Ramsay 1940-54; John Wilson Waddell 1955-74; Peter Neilson 1975-1986; Hugh M Wallace 1987-

N

352 Netherton St Matthew's (T)

Located at 73 Glendinning Road, Netherton**.**

Began on 11th October 1953 consequent on the union of Garscube Netherton with St Matthew's Highlanders' Memorial (viii 543). Basis of Union viii 542**.**

Church dedicated on 14th November 1949. Architects, Honeyman, Jack and Robertson.

Ministers - John Mackay Cooke 1950-55; William Gault Shannon 1955-62; David White McCreadie 1962-67; David Chaplin 1968-73; Everett John Paton 1973-81.

Terminated on 2nd June 1982 on uniting with Knightswood St Margaret's (I) as KNIGHTSWOOD ST MARGARET'S (II).

353 New Bridgegate (D)

Source - Free Church.

Located at 69 Dixon Avenue (at Warren Street), Govanhill**.**

Began as an offshoot from the Free Wynd. A church was built in Bridgegate in 1860 when the minister along with a group of members and office-bearers transferred from the Wynd to form the nucleus of the new congregation. This was Bridgegate Free Church and later became Bridgegate United Free Church. Their property was acquired by the railway company and the congregation moved to Govanhill**.**

Church built in 1921. List B building

Administered [information not available]

Ministers - William Scrymgeour 1893-99; James Holburn 1899-1908; John Wyllie 1908-12; Hugh Morton Dunlop 1915-31; John Weir McGlashan 1932-33; John Broadfoot 1934-41; James Stewart Mackenzie 1941-45; James Shirlaw Paterson 1946-53; Robert Dougall 1954-63; Douglas Martin Copp 1965-71; since when there has been a Continued Vacancy.

Note
There was a stone pulpit outside the church in Bridgegate, but the use of this was interdicted on the ground that it led to obstruction of the thoroughfare. The stone bookrest from this has been incorporated in the outside wall of the present church building.

354 New Cathcart (O)

Source - United Free Church.

Located at 212 Newlands Road, Cathcart**.**

Began in the closing days of the independent life of the Free Church. It had been envisaged that the church at Battlefield would meet the needs of Cathcart as well, but these needs were growing steadily. A hall, seated for 350, erected by the Glasgow Free Church Building Society was erected on 31st August 1899, and on that same day the first minister was inducted. It was not till 1907 that the church was added. This was New Cathcart United Free Church**.**

Church dedicated on 9th May 1907. Additional halls opened on 9th December 1939.

Administered under the old Free Church constitution [Herron]. Information from the Session Clerk (2003) indicates that in later years the Model Constitution was adopted. [Wale]

Ministers - Thomas Pearson 1899-1923; John Adamson Finlay 1923-58; Samuel McCrorie Aitkenhead 1959-81; Duncan Anderson 1982-1988; John Murning 1988-1999; Richard Campbell 2001-2002.

Terminated on 19th November 2002 on uniting with Cathcart South as CATHCART TRINITY.

Note
Following the union, the New Cathcart property is to be sold.

355 NEW GOVAN (P)

Located at Govan Cross**.**

Began on 14th April 1982 consequent on the union of Govan Trinity with St Mary's Fairfield (xxi 378,430). Basis of Union xxi 355,361**.**

Church built in 1873, being the original St Mary's Govan property. The former Govan Trinity buildings are being offered for sale. List C building

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Minister - Robert Easton, from St Mary's Fairfield –1988; John P Wright 1989-2000; Robert G McFarlane 2001-2005;

356 Newhall (O)

Source - Church of Scotland quoad sacra.

Located in Main Street, Bridgeton**.**

Began with the appointment of a minister in 1872. The parish was created on 3rd June 1878 as Newhall Parish Church quoad sacra**.**

Church built in 1872.

Ministers - William Alexander Macfarlane 1889-1903; John Nelson Macdonald 1903-40; Andrew John Orr Gordon 1941-52.

Terminated on 14th December 1952 on uniting with Bridgeton as Bridgeton and Newhall.

Now part of BRIDGETON ST FRANCIS IN THE EAST.

357 Newlands East (D)

Source - Free Church Church of Scotland quoad sacra.

Located at 969 London Road**.**

Began when Peter McLachlan who had been a minister of the Free Church resigned from Hillhead (Jordanhill q v) in 1870, began mission work in the east end, forming a congregation in London Road in 1874. In 1876 the congregation entered the Church of Scotland, and the following year Mr McLachlan became its first minister (see London Road East)**.**

Church built in 1874. After dissolution the property was massively vandalised and finally demolished.

Ministers - Peter McLachlan 1877-90; George Allan 1890-1930; John McKechnie 1931-64.

Terminated by dissolution as from 31st May 1966 (xiii 102; Act XIX of General Assembly 1966).

358 NEWLANDS SOUTH (U)

Source - United Presbyterian Church.

Located in Langside Drive at Riverside Road**.**

Began in 1897 when the Extension Board of the United Presbyterian Church made a grant of £500 to assist in the erection of a suitable hall to serve the growing population of this area 'on the borders of Pollokshields' (sic!). In June 1899 the new congregation was formally recognised by the Presbytery, a hall having been built "near Millbrae Bridge". So the cause became Newlands United Presbyterian (very soon to be United Free) Church. Three years later the church was ready for occupancy**.**

Church built in 1903. Architect, H E Clifford. List B building

Administered under the old U P constitution.

Ministers - James Macmillan 1900-25; Duncan Blair 1926-51; James Munn 1951-68; Alwyn James Cecil Macfarlane 1968-1985; Iain F Paton 1985-1997; John D Whiteford 1997-

359 Newton Mission

See 'Cambuslang Hallside and Newton'.

360 Newton Place (O)

Source - United Presbyterian Church - Relief.

Located at 259 Dumbarton Road**.**

Began on 2nd December 1823 when a number of the inhabitants of Partick and its neighbourhood petitioned the Relief Presbytery to be taken under their inspection as a 'forming congregation' (see Note under Dowanhill). Anderston Relief Church is said at this time to have had a large branch in Partick. The new congregation worshipped at first in an old factory in Castlebank Street until in 1824 a church was built which was to become Partick Newton Place Relief Church, later Partick West United Presbyterian Church. In 1865 the church was replaced with another on the same site, and in 1867 the name was again changed - this time to Newton Place United Presbyterian Church. In 1900 the cause became Newton Place United Free Church**.**

Church opened on 8th January 1865 (on the site of the 1824 building).

Ministers - John Tudhope Burton 1896-1920; Archibald Dawson 1920-40; William Halliburton Goodall 1940-52; George Bayne Wilson 1953-60; Donald Norman MacDonald 1966-77.

Terminated on 3rd October 1977 on uniting with Partick Anderson as Partick South (I).

Now part of PARTICK SOUTH (II).

Note
The church building was used by the Partick South congregation until 1985, when it was demolished and a new church and hall complex built on the site.

361 Nithsdale U F

Source - United Presbyterian Church.

Located in Nithsdale Drive at March Street**.**

Began (officially) on 6th September 1887 when it was reported to the U P Presbytery of Glasgow South that the Rev David Burns had come within their bounds to take charge of a mission station at Strathbungo under the wing of Queen's Park church. This was followed by a petition to be congregated. Thus they became Nithsdale United Presbyterian Church and later Nithsdale United Free Church**.**

Church - built in 1888. Now houses a group of Brethren.

Minister - David Burns 1888-1908.

Terminated on 29th November 1908 on uniting with Crosshill (I) as Crosshill (II). Now part of QUEEN'S PARK.

362 Noddy Kirk, The

This was the name given to the chapel in Great Hamilton Street occupied by Mr Turnbull and those who with him left Calton Relief. See Note 3 under Calton Relief.

363 North Albion Street Chapel (D)

Source - Relief Church of Scotland Chapel of Ease.

Located at 17 North Albion Street**.**

Began in 1774 when a minister and congregation, who only ten years earlier had begun as the first Relief congregation in Glasgow, were received into the Church of Scotland. They had been worshipping in a chapel built in 1764. On 31st May 1834 the Assembly granted a constitution for a Chapel of Ease. This seems also to have been known as Albion Chapel. For the ongoing story of the remnant see Kelvingrove**.**

Church opened on 17th August 1766.

Ministers - Archibald Williamson 1791-1821; William Thomson 1821-22; Archibald Bennie 1823-24; Archibald Nisbet 1826-48.

Terminated in 1850 when the cause was 'given up'. The building, however, had a continuing use (see Canon Street).

Now DISSOLVED.

Notes
1. Mr William Cruden was on 6th June 1767 inducted to the new Relief cause in Glasgow. When the question of 'free communion' came before the Relief Synod in 1773 Mr Cruden, along with Mr Cowan of Colinsburgh, took up strongly conservative ground, and when it was carried that it was in accord with Relief principles to hold occasional communion with Episcopalians and Independents, he withdrew from further connection. In the vacancy that ensued it was carried by a majority of the congregation that they should apply to the Established Church to have their place of worship placed on the footing of a Chapel of Ease, the members retaining the right of choosing their own minister. The terms were agreed to and on 8th May "The Meeting House of the Free Presbyterian Society" was opened as a church of the Establishment. A few days later a section of the membership petitioned the Relief Presbytery to be recognised as a 'forming congregation', which was done, and, says Small, 'the continuity was preserved.' By the following year they had built the church at Dovehill (see Kelvingrove U F).

2.It is recorded of this building in North Albion (or Canon) Street that "it was the largest church in the city (it had 1800 sittings) and in consequence services of a more public character were observed here."

364 NORTH KELVINSIDE (U)

Source - United Presbyterian Church.

Located at 10 Kelbourne Street.

Began with missionary work in 1892, a congregation being formed on 22nd January 1894. A hall was opened in 1893. The cause became Kelvinside United Presbyterian Church, and later changed to North Kelvinside United Free Church**.**

Church built in 1896 at 153 Queen Margaret Drive. List B building. This building was demolished in 1987, because of extensive dry rot in the roof. The church hall has subsequently been used for worship.

Administered under the old UP constitution.

Ministers - James Crichton 1897-1911; Thomas Jeffrey 1912-20; James Christian Brown 1921-29; David Bromfield Smith 1929-45; Thomas Allan 1946-53; Hamish Miller Kennedy 1954-59; Robert Ferguson 1959-70; William Graham Alston 1971-

365 North-West Parish

See St David's (Ramshorn).

366 North Woodside (O)

Source - Free Church.

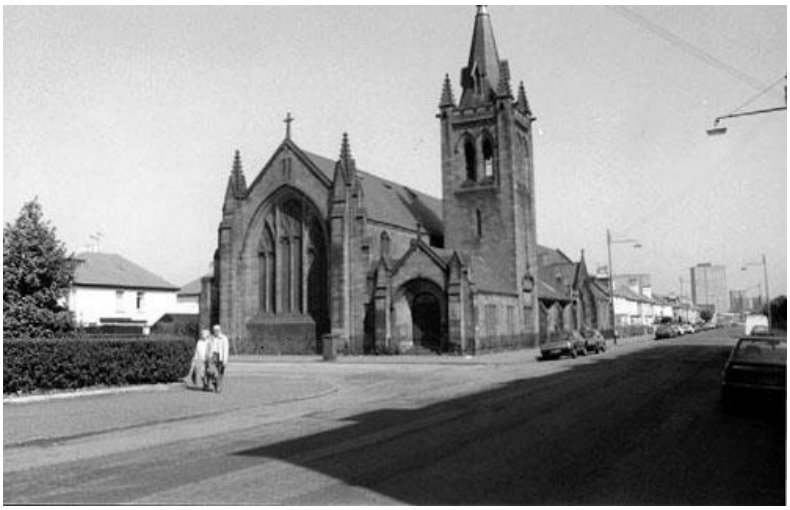
Located in Raeberry Street at Kirkland Street**.**

Began in 1875 when the Free Presbytery, assisted by the Glasgow Free Church Building Society, took steps to meet the needs of this area. In 1876 the minister and 274 members moved from Lyon Street to form the nucleus of a congregation. Church and halls were erected in 1878. The cause became North Woodside Free Church and later North Woodside United Free Church**.**

Church built in 1878.

Ministers – D R Kilpatrick 1876-91; James Weatherhead 1891-1900; Charles James Tennant Merrylees 1901-07; James Sommerville Smith 1908-29.

Terminated in 1929 when the congregation resolved to continue in the United Free Church.



NEW BRIDGEGATE CHURCH

O

367 Oatlands U F (I) (O)

Source - United Presbyterian Church.

Located in Moffat Street at Caledonia Road**.**

Began on 14th September 1875 when a Preaching Station was sanctioned in the district, the services being conducted in temporary quarters till with the help of the U P Church Planning Board they opened a hall of their own in October 1875. The Station was congregated on 12th June 1877. This was Oatlands United Presbyterian Church which, in 1900, became Oatlands United Free Church**.**

Church dedicated on 2lst May 1882.

Ministers - George Blair 1878-1903; John Grassick 1904-08.

Terminated on 11th March 1908 on uniting with Cumberland Street as Oatlands United Free (II). Ultimately part of ***Rutherglen Road.***

Now DISSOLVED.

368 Oatlands U F (II) (T)

Located at Moffat Street at Caledonia Road**.**

Began on 11th March 1908 consequent on the union of Oatlands U F (I) with Cumberland Street**.**

Church built in 1882, being the former Oatlands property. The former Cumberland Street buildings were sold, became a synagogue, then a picture-house, and are now demolished.

Ministers - David Shearer, from Cumberland Street -1928; George Granville Ramage 1928- to Shearer Memorial.

Terminated on becoming Shearer Memorial in 1929, the name being a tribute to the memory of a former minister. Ultimately part of ***Rutherglen Road.***

Now DISSOLVED.

369 Oatlands Q S (O)

Source - Church of Scotland quoad sacra.

Located at 17 Pine Street (at Birch Street), Oatlands**.**

Began in 1875 when mission services were inaugurated in temporary premises until in 1876 a temporary church which had been erected by the Kirk Session of Govan was opened in Oatlands Square. The work at first was carried on under a series of retired ministers. In 1883 a new church

was built and the first minister inducted on a regular basis. The parish was disjoined on 6th July 1891 when the charge became Oatlands Parish Church quoad sacra**.**

Church built in 1883.

Ministers - Arthur Wellesley Wotherspoon 1883-1923; John Thomson Wotherspoon 1925- to Oatlands St Bernard's.

Terminated on 28th May 1931 on uniting with St Bernard's as Oatlands St Bernard's. Ultimately part of ***Rutherglen Road.***

Now DISSOLVED.

370 Oatlands St Bernard's (T)

Located at 17 Pine Street (at Birch Street), Oatlands**.**

Began on 28th May 1931 consequent on the union of Oatlands with St Bernard's (i 387). Basis of Union i 386**.**

Church built in 1883, being the former Oatlands property. The former St Bernard's buildings were converted to provide a suite of halls. They are now demolished.

Ministers - John Thomson Wotherspoon, from Oatlands -1935; James Murray Haddow 1936-40; John Robertson Bell 1941-55; James Arthur MacEwan 1955- to Oatlands Trinity.

Terminated on 2nd February 1958 on uniting with Shearer Memorial as Oatlands Trinity. Ultimately part of ***Rutherglen Road.***

Now DISSOLVED.

371 Oatlands Trinity (T)

Located at 17 Pine Street (at Birch Street), Oatlands**.**

Began on 2nd February 1958 consequent on the union of Oatlands St Bernard's with Shearer Memorial (x 196). Basis of Union x 195**.**

Church built in 1883, being the former Oatlands property. The former Shearer Memorial buildings were for some time used as additional hall accommodation, but are now demolished.

Ministers - James Arthur MacEwan, from Oatlands St Bernard's -1962; Basil John Ross Deane 1963-67.

Terminated on 21st January 1968 on uniting with Augustine Buchanan as ***Rutherglen Road.***

Now DISSOLVED.

372 Old Partick (O)

Source - Church of Scotland quoad sacra

Located at 11 Church Street, Partick.

Began when a church was built here in 1834. Relief and Secession were already ten years established in the village while members of the Auld Kirk had still to cross the Clyde to worship in their parish church in Govan. In 1836 the Assembly granted a constitution as a Chapel of Ease. The parish was disjoined on 15th February 1869 when the cause became Partick Parish Church quoad sacra**.**

Church dedicated on 1st March 1834. It was extended to hold another 300 in 1862, and then in 1878-9 it was "taken down and rebuilt". In 1895 a new bay and chancel were added. At the union with Partick East and Dowanhill, it was sold as a pine furniture warehouse. It was subsequently damaged by fire and demolished. New housing is being built on the site. The stained glass windows were removed prior to the sale and are stored in the People's Palace.

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Ministers - John Smith 1886-1927; John Anthony Macrae 1928-46; Murdo Ewen Macdonald 1947-49; Henry Charles Whitley 1950-54; David Anderson Black 1955-60; David Macintyre Bell Armour Smith 1961-65; John Jolly 1966-1990.

Terminated on 9th May 1990 on uniting with Partick East and Dowanhill as PARTICK TRINITY.

Note
The tale is told of the old body who one Sunday had suffered a very severe drooking as she crossed the Kelvin river and who thought that a dram was called for on strictly medical grounds. But she was not carrying any money. She explained her plight to the publican, promising to return the following Sabbath with the price of the dram. He was not impressed. She then offered to leave her Bible as surety. He was still not impressed. At which the exasperated potential customer exclaimed, "Ye'll no' tak' my word, ye'll no' tak God's word -wha's word will ye tak'?"

373 Old Rose Street

The congregation of Rose Street was occasionally referred to by this name.

P

374 Paisley Road (O)

Source - Free Church.

Located at 15 Edwin Street (off Paisley Road)**.**

Began in 1874 when, to meet the needs of the great and growing population in this district, the directors of the Glasgow Free Church Building Society erected a hall in which services were held under the supervision of the Free Wynd congregation. The charge was sanctioned in 1874, being the first Free Church to the west of Paisley Road Toll which, until a few years earlier, had marked the City Boundary**.**

Church built in 1876.

Ministers - William Sutherland Swanson 1900-19; Robert Weir Forbes 1919-38; John Alexander McFadden 1938-48; Robert Hamilton Porter 1948-51; John Frederick Hart 1952- 58.

Terminated on 8th June 1958 on uniting with White Memorial as Cessnock.

Now part of KINNING PARK (II).

375 Park, The (O)

Source - Church of Scotland quoad sacra.

Located at Lynedoch Place (opposite Trinity College)**.**

Began when mission work was started here in 1857 under the name of West Park. The parish was disjoined from Kelvinhaugh in 1864. It thus became Park Parish Church quoad sacra**.**

Church built in 1858. Architect, James T Rochead. After the union the site was sold for office developemnt, a condition of the granting of planning permission being that the tower be preserved. The income from the sale was used to pay for new church buildings erected at Giffnock The Park and at Priesthill.

Ministers - Donald Macleod 1869-1909; Norman Maclean 1910-15; James Alan Cameron Murray 1915-32; Augustine Wentworth Scudamore Forbes 1932-38; Alexander Douglas Fraser 1938-52; Peter Diack 1953-60.

Terminated on 16th October 1966 on uniting with Giffnock Orchard Park as GIFFNOCK THE PARK.

376 Parkhead (T)

Located at 110 Westmuir Street, Parkhead**.**

Began on 14th January 1965 consequent on the union of Parkhead East with Parkhead West (xiii 13). Basis of Union xii 507,509**.**

Church built in 1878, being the former Parkhead East property. The former Parkhead West buildings were sold and are now demolished.

Minister - Alasdair Ian Mackenzie, from Parkhead East - 1972; Continued Vacancy from then till time of union.

Terminated on 6th October 1977 on uniting with Calton Old and with Dalmarnock as CALTON PARKHEAD.

377 Parkhead East (O)

Source - United Presbyterian Church - United Secession.

Located at 110 Westmuir Street, Parkhead**.**

Began in 1835 when a Preaching Station was opened by the Secession Presbytery. This was given up shortly thereafter. Then in 1872 the Church Extension movement, begun under the leadership of the Elders' Association, got work going once more. The congregating took place on 4th January 1873. Thus was Parkhead Extension charge of the United Presbyterian Church established. It was later to be Parkhead United Free Church**.**

Church built in 1878. Dedicated 25th January.

Ministers - William Young 1874-1907; Alexander Bain Connon 1908-14; William Isaac Hutcheon Marr 1914-21; Colin James Stewart Mackenzie 1921-30; Peter Fenton 1930-37; Henry Glen Alexander Simmons 1937-44; Robert Logan Stevenson 1944-57; Alasdair Ian Mackenzie 1958- to Parkhead.

Terminated on 14th January 1965 on uniting with Parkhead West as Parkhead.

Now part of CALTON PARKHEAD.

Note
I quote from Small - "A Preaching Station was opened at Parkhead by the Secession Presbytery in 1835, but their next report bore that it had been given up. The place was described at the beginning of the forties as a village two miles east from Glasgow, with 1150 inhabitants, consisting chiefly of weavers, carterers, and labourers. Thirty years later it was a quoad sacra with a population of over 7000."

378 Parkhead West (O)

Source - Church of Scotland quoad sacra.

Located at 1159 Gallowgate (opposite Janefield Cemetery)**.**

Began in 1837 when the Assembly granted a constitution for a Chapel of Ease at Camlachie which came to be called Camlachie Mission. The minister and congregation came out in 1843 and continued in occupancy of the church until 1849 (see Gallowgate). On 20th November 1867 the cause was erected into a parish under the title of Parkhead Parish Church quoad sacra**.**

Church built in 1865. Now demolished.

Ministers - Alexander Rattray 1853-1904; Duncan Hunter Brodie 1905-30; David Barnes Cunningham 1931-64.

Terminated on 14th January 1965 on uniting with Parkhead East as Parkhead.

Now part of CALTON PARKHEAD.

379 Parliamentary Road U P

From 1839 to 1877 a congregation bearing this name worshipped in a church in Parliamentary Road. They then moved to Bath Street and adopted that name. See Bath Street.

380 Partick Anderson (O)

Source - Free Church.

Located at 16 Anderson Street, Partick**.**

Began on 11th June 1843 with a meeting for worship held in the Masonic Hall near Partick Cross. A church was built and opened on the 18th of the following February. Partick, which was at that time a village of 1200 people, was growing rapidly. The church, which had been built amid green fields, came to be surrounded by tenements. A second church, on the site of the first, was built in 1860 and halls were opened in January 1903. Because of the Free Kirk Case the congregation were evicted from their property from 1905 to 1907, during which time work was carried on in Gardner Street and in the Wesleyan Church. The church was known first as Partick Free Church, then in 1900 as Partick Anderson United Free Church**.**

Church built in 1860.

Ministers - Henry Anderson 1844-98; David Young 1898-1921; James Webster Kerr 1921-48; Kinniburgh John Turnbull 1948-63; Lawson Richard Brown 1960-68; Ian Donald Fauchelle 1969-71; Robert Stewart Frizzell 1972-75.

Terminated on 3rd October 1977 on uniting with Newton Place as Partick South (I).

Now part of PARTICK SOUTH (II).

Note
The first minister, Henry Anderson (1844-97) must have been one of the first students to be licensed by the Free Church, having been preparing for the ministry of the Established Church. On 19th September 1844 he was ordained and inducted to Partick Free Church where he remained for 53 years. He is said to have been not only a faithful minister but also most active in many local activities - particularly in the field of education, being largely responsible for the building of a Free Church School adjoining the church.

381 Partick Dowanvale (O)

Source - Free Church.

Located at 35 Dowanhil1 Street (at Chancellor Street)**.**

Began 1871 as the outcome of missionary activity carried on in the western end of Partick by Kelvinside Free congregation. At first services were held in an iron church in Scotstounmill Road, then in St James' Halls in Dumbarton Road. The cause was sanctioned in 1878 as East Free Church, and a church - with halls etc underneath - was erected in 1880. This became Partick Dowanvale Free Church and later Partick Dowanvale United Free Church**.**

Church dedicated 5th October 1880. Now occupied by Partick Free Gaelic.

Ministers - James Wallace 1878-1921; Jonathan Fraser Ross 1922-31; Archibald Jamieson 1933-36.

Terminated on 24th April 1936 on uniting with Partick High as Partick High and Dowanvale.

Now part of PARTICK SOUTH (II).

382 Partick East U S

This name was the first to be borne by 'Dowanhill' (q v).

383 Partick East (O)

Source - United Presbyterian Church.

Located at 20 Lawrence Street, Partick**.**

Began in the early 'sixties when mission work was being carried on by Dowanhill under a student during his divinity course, Mr Robert Gibson, in the heart of the buildings known as 'the quarry land'. In May 1863 a petition bearing 407 signatures was presented to the U P Presbytery craving to be erected into a congregation, and this was granted on 2nd September. They met at first in the Kelvin Street Mission Schoolhouse and then when this became too small in the hall of the former Dowanhill Church at the foot of Byres Road. But when the Dowanhill congregation moved in 1866 their former buildings were bought, and there the congregation continued till 1899 when the church in Lawrence Street was built. They were known as Partick East United Presbyterian Church and later as Partick East United Free Church, having initially been called 'the third U P Church in Partick' or 'the U P Mission Church.'

Church dedicated on 9th February 1899. List B building.

Administered under the old U P constitution.

Ministers - David Mackie 1900-21; Robert Gray Macdonald 1921-50; Ian Archibald Macdonald MacRury 1920-63; Gordon Joseph Angus Manson 1964– to Partick East and Dowanhill.

Terminated in 4th September 1984 on uniting with Dowanhill as Partick East and Dowanhill.

Now part of PARTICK TRINITY.

383.1 Partick East and Dowanhill (T)

Located at 20 Lawrence Street, Partick**.**

Began in 4th September 1984 consequent on the union of Dowanhill with Partick East.

Church built in 1899, being the old Partick East building.

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Minister – Gordon Joseph Angus Manson from Partick East – 1990.

Terminated on 9th May 1990 on uniting with Old Partick as PARTICK TRINITY.

384 Partick High (O)

Source - Free Church.

Located at 60 Fortrose Street**.**

Began as a consequence of the Revival of 1859-60 with open air meetings which later moved to a railway-station waiting-room. A committee of sixteen was appointed to find accommodation and these by the labour of their own hands put up a wooden building between Orchard Street and Merkland Street south of Hozier (Beith) Street. On 2nd December 1863 it was sanctioned as a Mission Station and shortly thereafter a gift of a wooden church from the congregation of Kelvinside Free (whose church had just been completed) made it possible for a permanent place of worship to be established in Merkland Street. In 1866 the charge was sanctioned. By 1868 work was in hand for the erection of a stone church, and while this was in progress the congregation worshipped in the Prince's Rooms in Merkland Street, the wooden church being used for hall accommodation**.**

Church dedicated on 28th March 1869.

Ministers - Henry Bremner 1872-1911; William Stoddart 1911-35.

Terminated on 24th April 1936 on uniting with Partick Dowanvale as Partick High and Dowanvale.

Now part of PARTICK SOUTH (II).

Notes
1. An interesting sidelight on the early days is found in Henry Anderson's 'Reminiscences' -' The District Visitors' Association was formed, and members of which did noble work in visiting the people in their homes, and in holding Mothers' Meetings. The first soiree of this association was unique. It was arranged that no bonnets should be worn by the women who were present, and those who had no bonnets put on caps, so that no-one was prevented from being present for lack of proper clothing."

2. Also an interesting sidelight on church accoustics - "At the opening services in the new church a serious defect was apparent in the accoustics of the building and at the first meeting of Deacons' Court a committee was appointed to make experiments of a simple nature with a view of remedying or at least lessening the disturbing echo. A temporary canopy over the pulpit and side curtains were erected, and the effect produced by these was communicated to the architect with a request to furnish suitable designs. In spite of this, however, little improvement seems to have been achieved. Two years later a committee was appointed to consider the advisability of erecting galleries to remove the defect, and after experimenting with temporary galleries made of

pasteboard the Deacons' Board, on 3rd April 1876, agreed to accept the offer of Mr D. More. to erect permanent side galleries at a cost of £630. It is gratifying that this last experiment was completely successful and that there has been no fault found with the accoustics since.

385 Partick High and Dowanvale (T)

Located at 60 Fortrose Street**.**

Began on 24th April 1936 consequent on the union of Partick High with Partick Dowanvale (iii 1347). Basis of Union iii 1346**.**

Church built in 1869, being the former Partick High property. The former Partick Dowanvale buildings now house Partick Gaelic congregation.

Minister - David Herd 1936-62.

Terminated on 27th October 1963 on uniting with St Mary's Partick as Hamilton Crescent.

Now part of PARTICK SOUTH (II).

386 Partick South (I) (T)

Located at 259 Dumbarton Road (opposite Stewartville Street)**.**

Began on 3rd October 1977 consequent on the union of Partick Anderson with Newton Place (xix 233). Basis of Union xix 209,214.

Church built in 1865, being the former Newton Place property. The former Partick Anderson buildings were sold and are now demolished.

Minister - W Douglas Lindsay 1978- to Partick South (II).

387 PARTICK SOUTH (II) (P)

Located at 259 Dumbarton Road (opposite Stewartville Street)**.**

Began on 23rd April 1978 consequent on the union of Partick South (I) with Hamilton Crescent (xix 406). Basis of Union xix 361,371**.**

Church built in 1988 (dedicated in April of that year). Architects Fleming of Lenzie. A further hall complex, also designed by Fleming was dedicated in October 2001

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Ministers - W Douglas Lindsay, from Partick South (I) –1988; Kenneth D Stott 1989-97; Alan L Dunnett 1997-

Constituents – See Appendix 1.

Note
On union, the congregation used the former Newton Place property. The former Hamilton

Crescent buildings were sold to the congregation of the City Temple, which had been worshipping in the former Partick High and Dowanvale buildings. They were subsequently demolished and the site has been used for housing. The former Newton Place building was demolished in 1985, being replaced by the current building.

387.1 PARTICK TRINITY (P)

Located at 20 Laurence Street Partick.

Began on 9th May 1990 consequent on the union of Old Partick with Partick East and with Dowanhill.

Church began in 1899, being the old Partick East building.

Administered under the Model Constitution**.**

Ministers – John Dillon 1990-1993; Stuart Smith 1994-

Constituents – See Appendix 1.

388 Partick West Relief

This appears to have been the name under which the congregation of Newton Place (supra) was originally known.

389 PENILEE ST ANDREW (U)

Source - Post-1929 Church of Scotland Church Extension.

Located in Bowfield Crescent at Bowfield Avenue, Penilee**.**

Began as a Church Extension charge during the war years when the new houses in the scheme began to be occupied and was under the care of St Mark's Oldhall. A temporary brick hall was opened in February 1946 and the next year the cause was established under Church Extension. The congregation was granted full status in 1950 in terms of Act XVIII of General Assembly of that year, and later (in November) a new suite of halls, including a hall-church, was dedicated. The cause became the Church of St Andrew Penilee quoad sacra within the Presbytery of Paisley**.**

Church dedicated on 17th March 1965.

Administered under the Model Constitufion.

Ministers - Alexander Macarthur 1947-50; Thomas Balfour 1950-56; Alexander Maxwell Duff 1957-64; James Guthrie Thomson 1965-69; David Ian Isdale 1970-77; John Colin Caskie 1977-83; Esther Mary Margaret Leitch 1984-2002; Alastair Cherry 2003-

Transferred from the Presbytery of Paisley 1976.

390 Phoenix Park (O)

Source - Free Church.

Located at 100 Maitland Street**.**

Began in 1860 when with permission of the Presbytery the congregation of Hope Street Free Church began a Gaelic mission in the district of Port Dundas. A church, known as Macdonald Free Church, was erected in 1861. The charge was sanctioned in 1863. In 1902 the name was changed to Phoenix Park United Free Church**.**

Church built in 1861.

Ministers - Alexander Murchison 1876-1901; John Bissett 1902 - to Somerville.

Terminated in 1907 on uniting with Somerville (I) as Somerville (II). Now part of SPRINGBURN.

Note
From 1931 until 1965, Somerville (II) was known as Somerville Memorial.

391 Plantation (T)

Located at 115 Plantation Street, Kinning Park**.**

Began on 4th October 1953 consequent on the union of Plantation St Andrew's with Plantation Cornwall Street (viii 529). Basis of Union viii 529**.**

Church built in 1874, being the former Plantation St Andrew's property. The Plantation Cornwall Street buildings continued in church use for some years but are now demolished

Ministers - Robert Menzies Ferguson Ross 1954-65; John Algie Beattie 1966-69; *Edward MacBean Haldane Lewis 1969-75.
*Linked with Pollok Street.

Terminated on 15th June 1975 on uniting with Pollok Street as St Andrew's Plantation.

Now part of KINNING PARK (II).

392 Plantation Cornwall Street (O)

Source - United Presbyterian Church.

Located in Cornwall Street at Milnpark Street**.**

Began on 13th August 1872 with the opening of a Preaching Station on the south side of Paisley Road. Services were held in a wooden church provided by the Elders' Association. The congregation was sanctioned in April 1873 and the church was built three years later. This was Plantation Extension charge of the United Presbyterian Church, and later Plantation United Free Church**.**

Church dedicated on 3rd September 1876. Architect, Robert Baldie.

Ministers - Andrew Scobie 1899-1921; John Watson Kelly 1921-31; William Arnot Mitchell 1933-34; Joseph Gibson Haldane 1934-42; Alexander Roberts 1942-1952.

Terminated on 4th October 1953 on uniting with Plantation St Andrew's as Plantation.

Now part of KINNING PARK (II).

393 Plantation Free

This was the original name of 'White Memorial' , destoyed by fire and now part of KINNING PARK (II).

394 Plantation St Andrew's (O)

Source - Church of Scotland quoad sacra.

Located at 115 Plantation Street, Kinning Park**.**

Began in 1862 when mission work was instituted under the name of Elders' Church Havannah. A new building to take the place of the Elders' church was put up in 1874. The parish was erected on 1st February 1875 and became Plantation Parish Church quoad sacra**.**

Church opened for worship on 11th October 1874.

Ministers - James Wallace 1872-1911; Charles William Farish 1911-15; John Muir Hutcheon 1916-25; John Cooper 1925-53.

Terminated on 4th October 1953 on uniting with Plantation Cornwall Street as Plantation.

Now part of KINNING PARK (II).

Note
It would seem that in the general re-naming of churches following on the Union of 1929 this was one of the last three congregations to make choice of a name. On 9th September 1930 it was reported that they had elected to be called 'Plantation (Inner Church) St Andrew's' (1255). I have no idea to what this title refers - nor can I find any trace of the parenthetical part ever being used.

395 Pollok (D)

Source - Associate Synod - Burgher - New Light.

Located at 2091 Pollokshaws Road (at Matilda Street)**.**

Began with a Praying Society in the Parish of Eastwood which in 1739 acceded to the Associate Presbytery. In 1763 the Seceders in these parts left Shuttle Street and formed a congregation which began on 17th May 1764. A church, with manse adjoining, was built that same year in Old Kirk Lane (in the junction of the Reverford and Riverbank Roads of today), and six years later a burial ground was laid out around it. The 'breach' of 1799 saw a division in the congregation. The majority held to the Auld Licht side and so left the Synod but continued in occupancy of the property (see Pollokshaws East). The minority (properly to be regarded as the continuation of the

congregation since they held by the Synod) in 1805 built themselves 'the Kiln Kirk' and after this was burned erected in 1846 the church in Pollokshaws Road at Matilda Street. They began as Pollokshaws Burgher Church, changing in due course to Pollokshaws United Secession Church, then to Pollokshaws United Presbyterian Church, and, in 1900, to Pollokshaws Pollok United Free Church**.**

Church dedicated in January 1846. Architect, James Brown. After dissolution efforts were made to have the buildings continued in use, but interminable planning delays resulted in extensive vandalism so that in the end the property had to be demolished.

Ministers - George K Heughan 1889-1903; Alexander Baird Dykes 1903-34; George Nicholson 1935-39; Ronald Stewart Wallace 1940-51; Peter Higgins 1951-58; Robert Lawrence Johnstone 1959-71; * John Gardner Oliver 1972-76.
*Terminable Appointment.

Terminated by dissolution as from 30th June 1976 (xviii 367,378,407).

Notes
1. The story of the early years of this troubled congregation seem worthy to be quoted in full - from Small. "On 18th May 1764 a paper of accession was given in to the Burgher Presbytery signed by fifty heads of families in the parishes of Eastwood and Cathcart. The village of Pollokshaws, in the former parish, and reckoned in those days two-and-a-half-miles south-west of Glasgow, was fixed as the place of meeting and Mr Robert Campbell, afterwards of Stirling, was appointed to preach there on the third Sabbath of July. A moderation was applied for with a view of obtaining him for their minister. While the call was pending 169 members of the mother congregation in Glasgow, Shuttle Street, later Greyfriars, petitioned their Session for a disjunction, which was granted without demur. They explained that a number of people in and about Pollokshaws having joined the Secession and called Mr Campbell unanimously it was right that they should coalesce with these. Parties also came forward from Mearns and the east end of Paisley parish craving to be taken under the Presbytery's inspection and to be allowed to concur in the call. But the call was now in conflict with another from Stirling, and though disfigured by fierce contention the latter was preferred by the Synod. Mr Campbell, however, refused to implement the decision of the superiors by facing further warfare, and this revived the hopes of Pollokshaws congregation that they might obtain him after all. They accordingly presented a petition to the Presbytery for transmission to the Synod asking to have the former sentence reviewed, but the Presbytery refused to send up the paper."

2. In 1795 those members who were resident in the western areas detached themselves and formed the congregation of Arthurlie in Barrhead.

3. David Walker (1767-1800). the first minister, before his ministry was long begun got deeply involved in controversy on the question of covenanting and the Relief terms of communion. But it was other troubles of exceptional quality that came to embitter his temper and cloud his closing years. The Presbytery instituted enquiries into the grounds of a fama involving his moral character. Considering that the principal accuser, who had been in his service at one time, was subject to fits of derangement, he could never forgive his brethren for attaching the slightest weight to anything she said, and when the matters were in that state the 'breach' in the Synod (the Auld Licht controversy) took place.

4. In 1791 the congregation passed a resolution that they would not accept the Preamble passed by the Associate Synod, and did so by a majority of four to one. The congregation was thus divided into two unequal parts, the vast majority (four-fifths) taking the Old light side, which meant they separated from the Associate Synod. They were in fact received into the Original Burgher Presbytery in June of the following year (1800). It was quite inevitable that litigation

must follow regarding the destination of the heritable property, but this was avoided by the payment of a sum of £350 to the minority, who built a church for themselves in 1814. Mr Walker, whose demission of his charge had been accepted on 22nd June 1800 died in 1810. Small comments upon the fact that the equivocal position adopted by Mr Walker by continuing to preach after having resigned, told disastrously on the fortunes of the party adhering to the Synod, and before the vacancy of six years through which they passed came to an end, they are believed to have been not more than one-fifth of what they had been before the rupture. Their old minister gave it as his opinion that "the Synod and the New Light Presbytery were much on a level, and it mattered little how one's choice went.' For himself, his mind was made up to have no ministerial fellowship with either party!

5. The remnant (23 members) 'firmly convinced that changes were necessary for the advancement of religion" formed themselves into a separate congregation. Although they were the minority they represented the official position of their church and may therefore be seen as the true continuation of the cause. While the dispute concerning the property was in progress they had been meeting in the Tontine Hall in Main Street and were shortly thereafter recognised by the Associate Synod. Later they met on a site in Shaw Mill which had been used as a drying kiln. Here a church was built in 1805, which, because of its position, came to be popularly known as 'The Kiln Kirk' and its members as 'the kiln folk'. The building was also occasionally referred to as 'the five-cornered kirk' - this being because it was in the shape of an irregular pentagon, a feature which it owed to "the churlish disposition of the adjoining proprietor who refused to sell even a few yards of ground to make it square.

6. On 11th December 1847 the Kiln Kirk was completely destroyed by fire. A new heating system had been introduced which involved the use of flues beneath the floor, and by way of trying this out the furnace had been left on overnight - with disastrous results. The sum of the insurance cover (£800) went only halfway to meet the cost of the new church erected on the same site and opened in the following year.

7. Reference to Note 2 under 'Mains Street' may help to unravel some of the complications here - and at Pollokshaws East.

396 Pollok St Aidan's (O)

Source - Church of Scotland Church Extension.

Located at 205 Lyoncross Road (at Byrebush Road), Pollok**.**

Began on 4th May 1948 when the Presbytery agreed to appoint a minister and to delimit a provisional parish area in the Pollok housing development for the establishment of a cause to be known as Pollok St Aidan's Church Extension charge (vii 87).

Church - there was no permanent place of worship during the short lifetime of this congregation, the people worshipping in temporary hall accommodation.

Minister - James Clarence Finlayson 1948- to St James' Pollok.

Terminated on 7th June 1949 on uniting with St James' as ST JAMES' POLLOK.

397 Pollok Street (O)

Source - United Presbyterian Church.

Located at 5 Pollok Street (off Paisley Road)**.**

Began at a meeting of local people on 12th January 1852. In the July number of the denominational magazine for the year 1855 there appeared a paragraph stating that a church was in course of erection at Pollok Street "on Govan Road near the suburban village of Pollokshields." Nothing further emerged till November when a petition was presented to the U P Presbytery asking to be formed into a congregation. This was granted and the congregation became Pollok Street United Presbyterian Church, later to be Pollok Street United Free Church**.**

Church dedicated on 16th March 1856.

Ministers - Charles Robson 1893-99; Thomas Primrose Rankine 1900-06; Donald George Ross 1907-11; Robert Bowie 1912-41; William Hamilton 1942-48; Robert Davidson 1948-54; Ernest John Brian 1955-62; * Edward MacBean Haldane Lewis 1962-75.
*Linked with Plantation from 1969.

Terminated on 15th June 1975 on uniting with Plantation as Plantation St Andrew's.

Now part of KINNING PARK (II).

398 POLLOKSHAWS (P)

Located at 223 Shawbridge Street, Pollokshaws.

Began on 1st June 1965 consequent on the union of Auldfield with Shawholm (xiii 121). Basis of Union xiii 85,91**.**

Church built in 1843, being the former Shawholm property. The former Auldfield buildings were acquired by the Corporation and demolished in connection with the redevelopment of Pollokshaws. The church bell, together with four stained glass windows, was presented to the People's Palace Museum in Glasgow Green. The windows are now fitted in the Winter Garden there and the bell is also on display in a wrought-iron bell-tower and is rung daily to announce the closing of the gardens. List C building. An additional church hall was added in 1996.

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Ministers - Walter Thomas Currie, from Auldfield -1976; Ronald Johnstone 1977-84; Ruth Unsworth 1984-86; Andrew R Black 1987-1998; Margaret Whyte 2000-

Notes
1. In the earliest days of the community the name 'Pollokshaws' referred exclusively to the land north of the River Cart. Immediately to the south of the river the district was called 'Bogleshaugh', while still farther south at Harriet Street a third village was known as 'Auldhouse'. In 1812 these three comnunities united to form the Burgh of Pollokshaws and exactly a century later this was incorporated in the City of Glasgow.

2. The present church of Pollokshaws, being the former Shawholm property, represents the last and only Original Secession church building still in use for worship within the Church of Scotland.

399 Pollokshaws Auldfield (O)

Source - Church of Scotland quoad sacra.

Located at 169 Shawbridge Street, Pollokshaws**.**

Began with the erection of a Chapel of Ease called Auldfield around 1830. The funds came partly from public subscription but were almost wholly provided by Messrs Cogan, proprietors of the large cotton-mill (the Auldfield Weaving Factory) in the village and the church was erected on their ground. A constitution was granted in 1837. In 1843 those who remained in the Establishment claimed the property in terms of the constitution while Messrs Cogan claimed it or behalf of those who came out and because it was on their land. After much debate the church was bought by the Presbytery of Paisley on payment of £600, money largely subscribed by Mr William Young of Auldhousefield and Mr John Willox of Wheatholm. The parish was disjoined from Eastwood on 6th July 1862, becoming Pollokshaws Parish Church quoad sacra within the Presbytery of Paisley. The name Auldfilield was officially dropped in 1862. The name was reintroduced at the Union of 1929 when distinctive titles were being sought.

Church built in 1836.

Ministers - Samuel Dow McConnell 1888-1918; John MacFarlane 1918-28; Archibald Ewing Macintyre 1928- to Auldfield.

Terminated on 7th September 1930 on uniting with Pollokshaws East as Auldfield.

Now part of POLLOKSHAWS.

400 Pollokshaws East (O)

Source - Associate Synod - Burgher - Auld Licht Free Church.

Located in Rossendale Street, Pollokshaws**.**

Began in 1799 with tbe division in the congregation of Pollok (q v). The majority of the congregation continued to worship in the building in Old Kirk Lane. In 1838 the Kirk Session petitioned against immediate union with the Church of Scotland. Then in 1842 division arose over the choice of a minister, the superior courts finally sustaining the appointment of Mr Clement Moscrip. The disaffected minority was large and included the elders, and they left as a body and formed a separate congregation (see Shawholm). Shortly after Mr Moscrip's untimely death in 1848 the congregation decided to leave the Secession and seek admission to the Free Church. This seems to have been inspired by the fact tiat the Secession Presbytery had had the temerity to criticise the manner in which the minutes of meetings were being kept. The Free Church Assembly of 1849 agreed to receive the congregation. The original church had been built in 1764 and stood in a graveyard. On the occasion of the centenary of the building (1864) the congregation decided to build a new church, opinion being divided as to whether to move to a new site or to build in a different part of the graveyard. The former opinion prevailed and the church was erected in Rossendale Street in 1870**.**

Church dedicated on 30th April 1871.

Ministers - David Stewart 1857-87; Alexander Walker 1887-1930.

Terminated on 7th September 1930 on uniting with Pollokshaws Auldfield as Auldfield.

Now part of POLLOKSHAWS.

401 Pollokshaws West (O)

Source - Free Church.

Located in Shawbridge Street, Pollokshaws**.**

Began in 1843, the minister of Eastwood adhering to the Disruption. He died, however, shortly afterwards. The congregation was recognised in 1844. They met first in the open air and then in a joiner's shop in Cogan Street until their church, a wooden one in Cartcraigs, was ready in 1847. This came to be known as 'The Spale Kirk'. A gallery was added in 1862. The charge was known as Pollokshaws West Free Church, and later as Pollokshaws West United Free Church**.**

Church [Date of construction not known]

Minister - William McAlpine 1883-1929.

Terminated in 1929 when the congregation resolved to continue in the United Free Church.

Note
One Sunday in 1884 the minister of this congregation exchanged pulpits with his neighbour in the parish church to the complete satisfaction, it had seemed, of both congregations. However, strong disapproval was expressed in the Free Church Presbytery that a minister from the Establishment should have been allowed to occupy one of their pulpits. The matter was referred to their Assembly which appointed a Committee of Inquiry, but on an undertaking being given by the Pollokshaws minister that the offence would not be repeated, the matter was pursued no further.

402 POLLOKSHIELDS (P)

Located in Albert Drive at Shields Road**.**

Began on 1st January 1977 consequent on the union of Pollokshields Titwood with Pollokshields Glencairn and with Pollokshields Kenmure (xviii 541, 564). Basis of Union xviii 564**.**

Church built in 1878, being the former Pollokshields Titwood property. This building has undergone very extensive repair and renewal. The Glencairn buildings were sold to Teen Missions (Europe) Ltd, an independent American Baptist group. The Kenmure buildings were retained for congregational purposes, but were completely destroyed by fire in July 1983. List B building.

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Ministers - Henry Thomson, from Pollokshields Kenmure –1990; Philip Earnshaw 1991-96; David R Black 1997-
Associate Minister - Rebecca Beggs 1977-81.

Constituents – See Appendix 1.

403 Pollokshields East (O)

Source - United Presbyterian Church.

Located in Leslie Street at Herriet Street, Pollokshields**.**

Began on 2nd September 1879 when a petition was presented to the U P Presbytery to be formed into a congregation - which was done at once. In the first place the congregation was called Maxwell United Presbyterian Church and then Pollokshields Maxwell United Free Church until 1902 when the name was changed to Pollokshields East United Free Church**.**

Church dedicated on 18th May 1883. Architect, W F McGibbon. Destroyed by fire in July 1983.

Ministers - Alexander Brown 1881-1914; William Manson 1914-19; David Somerville 1920-22; William Topang Morton 1923-33; Robert John Wedderspoon 1934-45; William Buchanan Cullen Buchanan 1946-54; John George Moncur Watt 1954-64.

Terminated on 2nd May 1965 on uniting with Albert Drive as Pollokshields Kenmure.

Now part of POLLOKSHIELDS.

404 Pollokshields Glencairn (T)

Located in Shields Road at Glencairn Drive**.**

Began on 22nd April 1963 consequent on the union of Pollokshields West with Trinity Pollokshields (xii 97). Basis of Union xii 76,34**.**

Church built in 1883, being the former Trinity Pollokshields property. The former Pollokshields West buildings were sold to a group of Plymouth Brethren who still have than in use.

Ministers - John Barr, from Trinity Pollokshields -1964; John William Morrison Cameron 1964-71; Stephen Anton Pacitti 1972-77.

Terminated on 1st January 1977 or. uniting with Pollokshields Titwood and with Pollokshields Kenmure as POLLOKSHIELDS.

405 Pollokshields Kenmure (T)

Located in Leslie Street at Herriet Street, Pollokshields**.**

Began on 2nd May 1965 consequent on the union of Pollokshields East with Albert Drive (xiii 80). Basis of Union xiii 57,64**.**

Church built in 1883, being the former Pollokshields East property. The former Albert Drive buildings were sold to the Roman Catholic archdiocese and now constitute St Albert's Chapel.

Minister - Henry Thomson 1965- to Pollokshields.

Terminated on 1st January 1977 on uniting with Pollokshields Titwood and with Pollokshields Glencairn as POLLOKSHIELDS.

406 Pollokshields St Kentigern's (O)

Source - Church of Scotland quoad sacra.

Located in Albert Drive at Shields Road**.**

Began on 22nd January 1875 with a meeting of feuars and others interested in building a church in the fast-developing area of Pollokshields. A site was secured and plans were made for the erection of a hall which was opened in October 1875. The following year a minister was appointed and the church itself was opened two years later. The parish was disjoined from Govan on 4th November 1878, when it became Pollokshields Parish Church quoad sacra**.**

Church dedicated on 18th May 1878. Architect, Robert Baldie.

Ministers - Thomas Brown William Niven 1876-1911; Norman Macleod Caie 1911-17; Samuel James Ramsay Sibbald 1918-40.

Terminated on 15th June 1941 on uniting with Titwood as Pollokshields Titwood.

Now part of POLLOKSHIELDS.

407 Pollokshields Titwood (T)

Located in Albert Drive at Shields Road, Pollokshields**.**

Began on 15th June 1941 consequent on the union of Pollokshields St Kentigern's with Titwood (iv 384). Basis of Union iv 384**.**

Church built in 1878, being the former Pollokshields St Kentigern's property. The former Titwood buildings were occupied for a time by the congregation of Queen's Park St George's following the destruction of their buildings. The buildings were later transported to Pollok (see St James' Pollok).

Ministers - William Thomas Smellie 1941-55; Alexander Allan McArthur 1956-65; Arthur Howat Gray 1966-76.

Terminated on 1st January 1977 on uniting with Pollokshields Glencairn and with Pollokshields Kenmure as POLLOKSHIELDS.

408 Pollokshields West (O)

Source - Free Church.

Located in Shields Road at Nithsdale Road, Pollokshields**.**

Began in 1875 when a congregation was formed by Free Church residents in the new and expanding district. The charge was sanctioned in 1876. At first the congregation worshipped in an iron building, the first in the area**.**

Church built in 1877-8. Architect, W G Rowan. After the union, the building was first in occupancy of Nithsdale Trust Church (Exclusive Brethren), and is now Nithsdale Lodge nursing home for the elderly.

Ministers - James Wells 1875-1913; Stuart Robertson 1913-36; Peter Diack 1937-48; Paul Basil Hilton 1949-55; Ian Robertson Craig 1955-61.

Terminated on 22nd April 1963 on uniting with Trinity Pollokshields as Pollokshields Glencairn.

Now part of POLLOKSHIELDS.

409 Polmadie (O)

Source - United Presbyterian Church.

Located in Calder Street near Polmadie Road**.**

Began in 1880 when mission work was inaugurated under Govanhill. A hall was built in 1883 and the responsibility for the cause was transferred to Queen's Park. In 1895 the premises were burned down and the congregation were for a time without a home of their own. With the help of the Bellahouston Trust and an unnamed benefactor a church was built in 1896 and a congregation formed. This was Polmadie United Presbyterian Church and later Polmadie United Free Church**.**

Church dedicated in February 1897.

Ministers - William Taylor 1898-1913; George Low McLeman 1913-29; Alexander Mackinnon 1929-32; John Johnstone Philp 1932-68.

Terminated on 12th May 1968 on uniting with Candlish Memorial (II) as Candlish Polmadie.

Now part of GOVANHILL TRINITY.

410 Port Dundas

The name of this charge was changed to 'Buccleuch' and the parish itself transported west in 1916 (see Buccleuch).

411 Possilpark (I) (O)

Source - Church of Scotland quoad sacra.

Located at 157 Bardowie Street (at Ardoch Street), Possilpark**.**

Began in 1877 when the Kirk Session of Maryhill rented a double shop on the west side of Saracen Street between Mansion and Hawthorn Streets and made the appointment of a student missionary to carry on work there. Two years later the missionary left and a minister was appointed. By that time a site had been secured for a church and a hall erected thereon and a constitution as a Chapel of Ease had been secured. The church was built in 1886 and the parish was disjoined from Maryhill on 7th March 1892. The cause then became Possilpark Parish Church quoad sacra**.**

Church dedicated on 27th June 1886. Architect, David Thomson. The site has now been cleared and a community centre erected.

Ministers - James McMaster 1879-1901; William McCulloch Steven 1902-33; Thomas Borland Shearer 1933-37; John Melrose 1937-45; Ian Douglas Grant Sutherland 1946-50; James Murray Hutcheson 1951- to Possilpark (II).

Terminated on 9th April 1975 on uniting with Rockvilla as POSSILPARK (II).

Note
The estate and mansion-house of Nether Possil could still be described in the early nineteenth century as "well removed from the noise and smoke of the city and with its old trees, grassy slopes and fine lake and gardens one of the mcst desirable country seats near Glasgow." Things charged after 1868 when the property was bought by Walter Macfarlane and Co, ironfounders. This firm in its expansion had had to move from Saracen Lane, Gallowgate to Washington Street, Anderston and then out to a still roomier site at Possilpark. Houses for their workers followed, and the village of Possilpark was in being. The following describes the village in 1892, the year the parish was erected - "The population was officially estimated at 7650 (compared with 40,000 fifty years later). For though Possilpark had come within the city boundary that year it was still surrounded by growing crops. There were no buildings in Saracen Street nearer the town than Allander Street and beyond the church there was only the farm steading in Bardowie Street. The foundation stone of Ruchill Hospital was not laid until 1895. The two railway stations were opened about 1894 and the first horse tram did not reach Saracen Cross until 1896, and the electric tram not till 1901."

412 POSSILPARK (II) (P)

Located at 124 Saracen Street**.**

Began on 9th April 1975 consequent on the union of Rockvilla with Possilpark (I) (xviii 102).Basis of Union xviii 61,72**.**

Church built in 1890, being the former Rockvilla property. The former Possilpark buildings are now demolished and a community hall occupies the site.

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Minister - James Murray Hutcheson, from Possilpark (I) -1987; Martin Richard Forrest 1988-2001; W Campbell Campbell-Jack 2003-

413 PRIESTHILL (U)

Source - Post-1929 Church of Scotland Church Extension.

Located in Freeland Drive, Priesthill**.**

Began as a Church Extension charge in October 1949. A hall-church was opened in October 1952. A new church was built in 1973, most of the cost being met from funds available from the sale of The Park (q v). The congregation was granted full status in terms of Act VIII of General Assembly 1958. Thus the charge became Priesthill Parish Church quoad sacra within the Presbytery of Paisley**.**

Church dedicated on 29th March 1973 (xvii 55,62).

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Ministers - Hector Gilbert Ross 1949-54; John McCormack Campbell 1955-65; William Mackay 1966-74; John Bain Burnett 1976-79; Wilfrid James Towart 1982-1987; Derek Pope 1987-1995; Douglas Nicol 1996-

Transferred from the Presbytery of Paisley on 1st January 1968.

PENILEE ST.ANDREW CHURCH

Q

414 Queen's Cross (O)

Source - Free Church.

Located at Queen's Cross, Maryhill**.**

Began as the Springbank Mission of Free St Matthew's, being part of a scheme for planting twelve churches in new districts of the city. The charge was sanctioned in 1897. The church and halls were opened in 1899, having been provided by Free St Matthew's. The charge became Queen's Cross Free Church, and later Queen's Cross United Free Church**.**

Church built in 1899. Architect, Charles Rennie Mackintosh. List A building.

Ministers - George Sinclair 1899-1913; John Miller Hunter 1914-21; John Wood Macphail 1921-31; Charles Stewart Jackson 1932-35; James Campbell Gordon 1935-42; John Anderson 1942-46; Stuart Thomas Macpherson Robertson 1946-53.

Terminated on 10th January 1954 on uniting with St Cuthbert's as St Cuthbert's and Queen's Cross.

Now part of RUCHILL (II).

414.1 QUEEN'S PARK (P)

Located at 170 Queen's Drive (at Albert Avenue).

Began on 16th February 2000 consequent on the union of Crosshill Queen's Park with Strathbungo Queen's Park.

Church built in 1876, being the former Strathbungo Queen's Park property.

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Minister – Malcolm Duff 2000-

Constituents – See Appendix 1.

415 Queen's Park High (O)

Source - Church of Scotland qoad sacra.

Located at 40 Queen's Drive**.**

Began in 1868 with the inception of mission work under a group from Strathbungo. They had approached the minister there about the possibility of his retiring, but this he had not been prepared to do. Accordingly they proceeded to erect a temporary church opposite Queen's Park gate in 1868, replacing this with a permanent structure five years later. The parish

was disjoined from Cathcart and Govan on 1st March 1875, the charge then becoming Queen's Park Parish Church quoad sacra**.**

Church built in 1873. Architect, Campbell Douglas. Steeple perhaps by J J Stevenson.

Ministers - Donald McCorquodale 1868-1907; Andrew Brown 1907-15; Adam Mackay 1915-24; Donald Davidson 1925-28; John Lennox Howat 1926-48; Archibald Herbert Minto 1947-64; Ian William Robertson 1965- to Crosshill Queen's Park.

Terminated on 6th September 1972 on uniting with Crosshill Victoria as Crosshill Queens Park.

Now part of QUEEN'S PARK.

416 Queen's Park St George's (O)

Source - United Presbyterian Church.

Located in Langside opposite Queen Mary Avenue**.**

Began on 1st October 1866 as a Preaching Station under the care of Dr Eadie (of Cambridge Street). The parties who interested themselves in the project having agreed to bear the expense of a temporary building and of pulpit supply, the congregation was sanctioned on 8th January 1867, the first minister being appointed that same year, and a wooden church being erected. They became Queen's Park United Presbyterian Church, and later Queen's Park East United Free Church. The name 'St George's' was adopted in 1929**.**

Church dedicated in November 1869. Architect, Alexander (Greek) Thomson. It was completely destroyed as a result of enemy action in March 1943.

Ministers - Fergus Ferguson 1876-1905; James Robertson Cameron 1906-09; James Golder Burns 1910-28; Edward Thomson Vernon 1929-38; James Chalmers Grant 1939-45.

Terminated on 3rd March 1946 on uniting with Camphill as ***Camphill Queen's Park.***

Now DISSOLVED.

Notes
1. In the period between the loss of their buildings and their uniting with Camphill, the congregation worshipped in the disused Titwood church.

2. The unhappy circumstances surrounding the death of the first minister, WilliaM. Sprott, are worth quoting as Small sets them forth :-" Under Mr Sprott there was large and steady increase, till in five years Queen's Park was spoken of as our largest congregation on the south side of Glasgow, with not a seat to let. There was some talk of removing Mr Sprott to Clapham Road in London. Whether in connection with this movement or not, Mr Sprott visited the great Metropolis on the second week of March and returning homewards on Friday the 12th , he met his death at Bedford in a railway collision. At a crossing, the driver having failed to read the danger signals, two carriages were smashed into fragments, and the impact bore Mr Sprott, who was the greatest sufferer over a wide distance, inflicting injuries which made recovery hopeless. Nothing remained for him but to make some slight adjustment of his worldly affairs and calmly await the event. He died next morning at eight o'clock, in the 49th year of his age and the 25th of his ministry. He was expected to conduct Anniversary Services at Kilmarnook on the following day, but a more momentous engagement intervened." Even Kilmarnock, I feel sure, would have conceded that the engagement was more momentous!

417 Queen's Park West (O)

Source - Free Church.

Located in Queen's Drive at Albert Avenue**.**

Began in 1866 with services held in a small hall built close to Strathbungo Church and under the aegis of Victoria Free, which was now at Eglinton Toll. The charge was sanctioned the following year, and in that same year a minister was appointed and a temporary brick church was erected at the corner of what are now Torrisdale Street and Niddrie Road (later moved to Langside). The building of the church was begun in 1874, the halls being added in 1878-9. A further hall extension was effected in 1958. The cause became Queen's Park Free Church and later Queen's Park West United Free Church**.**

Church dedicated on 16th May 1875. Architect, James Thomson.

Ministers - Joseph Leitch Craig 1899-1927; Sydney Cardno Still 1927-36; Norman Sommerville Boyd Scott 1937-47; William Steven 1948-64; Stewart MacColl Macpherson 1965-69; Archibald Robertson 1970-77.

Terminated on 3rd May 1979 on uniting with Strathbungo as Strathbungo Queen's Park.

Now part of QUEEN'S PARK.

QUEENS PARK CHURCH

R

418 Regent Place (O)

Source - United Presbyterian Church - Anti-Burgher.

Located at 10 Craigpark Street (near Duke Street)**.**

Began in 1817 when, in consequence of a dispute in the Duke Street Anti- Burgher congregation (later Cathedral Square) a petition was presented for the disjunction of certain members (see Note 1). The following year it was agreed to form the petitioners into a congregation. On 1st August of next year (1819) the new church in Regent Place (44 Blackfriars Street) was opened and the Anti-Burgher congregation of Regent Place was in business. Very extensive alterations, including the provision of heating and ventilation were effected in this building in 1868. In or about 1877 this church in Regent Place was purchased by the railway company in connection with the creation of High Street Goods Depot and the congregation moved to new premises in Dennistoun, having now become Regent Place United Presbyterian Church. In 1900 the cause became Regent Place United Free Church**.**

Church dedicated on 12th May 1878.

Ministers - Alexander Oliver 1865-1905; John Lewars 1905-14; John McCallum Robertson 1915-41.

Terminated on 19th October 1941 on uniting with Cathedral Square as ***Regent Place and Cathedral Square.***

Now DISSOLVED.

Notes

1. In November 1817 a petition was presented to the Kirk Session of the congregation in Duke Street craving to have the reading of the line in the praises of the sanctuary restored, and to have repeating tunes discontinued. The Session refused to interfere, on the plea that this was the minister's prerogative - a dictum which according to Small, 'the rules and forms of the present day do not sustain." An approach was now made to the Presbytery, including a request to form a new congregation. To discover the extent of the support for such a suggestion, a paper was to lie in the Session-house for signatures. The numbers signing were thought sufficient and the disjunction was granted.

2. When Mr Hugh Heugh (an awkward name, surely), the first minister, was called from Stirling an interesting situation developed. A call in his favour bore the names of 260 members and 203 adherents. Along with this came a call from Nicolson Street in Edinburgh. The issue came before the Synod on 13th September 1821. The discussion lasted eight hours and resulted in a resolution to translate to Glasgow. Small goes on to tell of Mr Heugh's attitude - "What about repeating tunes now, and the reading of the line? The minister, before the year was out, put such matters at rest by desiring the precentor to introduce the new music and by consenting to wear the gown and bands. It was unworthy prejudice denied house-room even in its own temple. Some families of the sterner sort might seek elsewhere, but the congregation was safe into the tide of progress." One cannot but feel there must have been some repeating arguments, if not repeating tunes, employed in the debate that kept the Synod going for eight solid hours.

3. Regent Place was situated in the eastern end of Blackfriars Street, which ran off High Street in an easterly direction. It looked out on the College Green. It is now in the midst of what was until recently High St Goods Depot.

4. An interesting advertisement appeared in the columns of the Glasgow press just before the opening of the church in 1819:-" New Meeting. House: The public are respectfully informed that the Seceding Meeting House, Regent Place, head of Blackfniars Wynd, is to be opened for Public Worship on First Sabbath of August. The Rev Robert Muter, who is to preside during the day, will also preach in the evening, and the Collection is to be appropriated towards defraying the expense of the House. Those who are desirous of obtaining property in the Meeting House will have the opportunity of choosing for themselves on Thursday, the 29th inst, from eleven till three o'clock. And on Friday and Saturday following, during the same hours, the remaining seats will be let to such as may apply at the Session House, Regent Place. Glasgow - 23rd July 1819"

419 Regent Place and Cathedral Square (D)

Located at 10 Craigpark (near Duke Street), Dennistoun**.**

Began on 19th October 1941 consequent on the union of Regent Place with Cathedral Square (iv 410,426). Basis of Union iv 410**.**

Church built in 1878, being the former Regent Place property. The former Cathedral Square buildings passed to Barony North (q v). The buildings in Craigpark were, after dissolution, sold to the Education Authority for use in connection with Whitehill School. They were destroyed by fire in 1983.

Minister - John William Goudie 1942-57.

Terminated by dissolution as from 30th September 1960 (xi 131).

420 Renfield U F (O)

Source - United Presbyterian Church - Auld Licht Church of Scotland Free Church.

Located in Elmbank Street at Bath Street (south-east corner)**.**

Began in 1819 when two elders of East Campbell Street Auld Licht congregation, a weaver and a currier, took the lead in forming a separate congregation to serve those members who lived in the new western suburbs. They worshipped first of all in the hall of the Grammar School in George Street then in Dr Wardlaw's old chapel in North Albion Street. On 1st June 1823 they moved into a new church which they had built in Renfield Street at Gordon Street (until recently Forsyths' site), the architect of the very imposing, if plain, building being John Brash. In 1839 they joined the Church of Scotland (as Renfield Mission), but four years later they adhered to the Disruption, taking their property with them in each case. The church site was profitably sold in 1853 and a new church opened in 1856 in Elmbank Street on the south side of Bath Street, nearer to where their people were now living**.**

Church built in 1856. Architects, Boucher and Cousland. Now an office-block.

Ministers - William M Macgregor 1890-98; Patrick Carnegie Simpson 1899-1911; John Fraser 1911-23.

Terminated in 1923 on uniting with St John's as St John's and Renfield.

Now part of ST JOHN'S RENFIELD.

421 Renfield (T)

Located in Bath Street at Holland Street (north-west corner)**.**

Began on 9th November 1964 consequent on the union of Renfield Street with Milton St Stephen's (xii 472,484). Basis of Union xii 479**.**

Church built in 1852, being the original Blythswood building, purchased from the General Trustees (Act X of General Assembly 1966) and considerably altered and improved. It was rededicated on 4th September 1970. See Note. The former Renfield Street buildings were sold to provide a site for British Home Stores. The former Milton St Stephen's buildings in Shamrock Street were taken over by the Corporation under a Compulsory Purchase Order in connection with the construction of the Inner Ring Road. Between the date of union and the new premises being ready the congregation worshipped in the Renfield Street church.

Minister - Charles John Campbell Gillon, from Milton St Stephen's -1973.

Terminated on 18th April 1974 on uniting with St Stephen's (III) as RENFIELD ST STEPHEN'S.

Note
A considerable sum was got from the sale of the former Renfield Street site and a Trust was set up to administer this, the first purpose being to secure, equip and maintain a church for use of the united congregation. The vacant Blythswood property was bought, along with an adjoining tenement which had been in use as offices, and a complex of halls etc was built on the latter site, while the church was generally redesigned and refurnished, including the installation of the pulpit and some stained glass from Maxwell Church. The Trust has also made grants to congregations in respect of repairs and additions to property.

422 Renfield Street (O)

Source - United Presbyterian Church.

Located in Renfield Street at Sauchiehall Street**.**

Began on 18th January 1847 when a fairly large party from Regent Place hived off to establish a new charge in the west, it being envisaged that in due course this would take over from the College place of worship and so the congregation would transport. The corner of Renfield and Sauchiehall Streets was chosen as a site, being "elevated, clean, and healthy, in the centre of a populous district, and with no church in the immediate neighbourhood. When, however, the time came, at a meeting at Regent Place on 24th February 1848, a majority elected to remain in the College area. And so the western group became a new congregation known as Renfield Street United Presbyterian Church, and later as Renfield Street United Free Church.

Church dedicated on 13th August 1848. Now site of British Home Stores.

Ministers - Andrew F Forrest 1885-1921; William Ernest Blackburn 1921-30; Leslie Parkinson Hope 1931-64.

Terminated on 9th November 1964 on uniting with Milton St Stephen's as Renfield.

Now part of RENFIELD ST STEPHEN'S.

Note
The church was 'fringed' with a number of shops, the rental from which provided a considerable income. One of these shops was occupied by a firm of music-sellers called Simpson. Older people in Glasgow may still refer to the corner as 'Simpson's corner'. In the basement of the church there survived a well (still flowing) which at one time supplied the needs of the neighbourhood.

423 RENFIELD ST STEPHEN'S (P)

Located in Bath Street at Holland Street (north-west corner)**.**

Began on 18th April 1974 consequent on the union of Renfield with St Stephen's (III) (xvii 347). Basis of Union xvii 304,310**.**

Church built in 1852, being the original Blythswood property. The former St Stephen's buildings (originally Cowcaddens) were refurbished and have been in use since the late 1990s as the Piping Centre. List B building.

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Minister - John Masson Stewart, from St Stephen's –1986; David Ward Lunan 1987-2002; Peter M Gardner 2002-
Associate Minister – Angus Turner 1976-1990; Keith McLeod Steven 1991-96.

Constituents – See Appendix 1.

424 Renwick (O)

Source - Reformed Presbyterian Church Free Church.

Located in Cumberland Street near Eglinton Street**.**

Began as the outcome of fellowship meetings held on the south side and organised by Great Hamilton Street Reformed Presbyterian congregation. Indeed it had come to be known as the southern U P congregatiom. The first church was in Salisbury Street, but in 1868 this was sold to the City Union Railway and a new church was built in Cumberland Street. On joining the Free Church (at the Union of 1876) this became Renwick Free Church and in 1900 Renwick United Free Church. Ewing records that the congregation was renowned for its philanthropic work**.**

Church opened in 1870. A new suite of halls was added in 1914. A peculiar feature was that both church and halls had a frontage flush with the tenement property. In the case of the church this represented the gable of the building, and the church itself extended considerably to the rear.

Ministers - William Simpson 1901-15; Thomas Paterson 1915-25; John Herbert Ross 1925 - to Laurieston Renwick.

Terminated on 2nd November 1941 on uniting with Laurieston as Laurieston Renwick.

Now part of GORBALS (II).

424.1 ROBROYSTON (U)

Source – New Charge Development. Planted by the Church of Scotland in 1999.

Location 34 Saughs Drive, Robroyston

Began In the front room of the manse in 1999. Robroyston was expanding aquickly and Glasgow Presbytery decided to create a new parish. No building was available to worship in at first. In 2002 a church building was erected on the stie of a burned out shop.

Church originally built on a small footprint of land originally occupied by a shop. It is a single storey building accommodating up to 70 people. It was built with a digital projectso housed in the ceiling and an up-to-date sound deck in place. All worship is conducted with the use of Microsoft PowerPoint.

Administered by an externally appointed commission, which looks after the life and faith of the congregation. This will be dissolved when a local leadcership group is put in place. No current constitution is in place, nor will one be used in the future – a New Charge Developmewnt is encouraged to look at new ways of working.

Ministers Keith McKillop 1999-2003; Hilary McDougall 2004-

425 Robertson Memorial (O)

Source - Church of Scotland quoad sacra.

Located in Rottenrow.

Began in 1869 when a church was built in memory of John Robertson DO, who had been minister at The Cathedral from 1858 to 1865. The parish was disjoined from The Cathedral and St Paul's on 6th December 1876. It thus became Robertson Memorial Parish Church quoad sacra**.**

Church built in 1869. Now demolished.

Ministers - John Potter 1892-1919; James Anderson 1919-27; Alexander Anderson 1928-29; Kenneth Mackay 1930-44.

Terminated on 3rd June 1945 on uniting with Martyrs' (I) as Martyrs' (II).

Now part of MARTYRS' (III).

426 Rockcliffe (O)

Source - United Free Church.

Located in French Street, Bridgeton**.**

Began in 1901 when a congregation was formed with church and halls as Rockcliffe United Free Church**.**

Church built in 1901. Now demolished.

Ministers - George Burnett 1901-26; Robert Howie 1926-38; William Wood 1938- 45; John Drummond McLennan 1946-59; Kenneth McMillan Blair 1960-70.

Terminated on 8th October 1970 on uniting with Hall Memorial Fairbairn as Summerfield.

Now part of RUTHERGLEN OLD (IV).

427 Rockvilla (O)

Source - United Presbyterian Church.

Located at 124 Saracen Street, Possilpark**.**

Began on 13th September 1877 with a view to co-ordinating mission operations that had been carried on in the district for some years by Shamrock Street congregation. The following year they were congregated as Rockvilla United Presbyterian (Mission) Church, and later became Rockvilla United Free Church**.**

Church built in 1890. War Memorial halls added in 1924.

Ministers - Moses Bruce Meikleham 1887-1917; James Maxwell Dewar 1917-28; Alexander Swanson Mair 1928-45; Robert Donald Ross 1945-64; Alexander Reid Aitken 1965-75.

Terminated on 9th April 1965 on uniting with Possilpark (I) as POSSILPARK (II).

428 Rose Street (O)

Source - Free Church.

Located in Florence Street, Hutchesontown**.**

Began when in 1862 a church had been built under the bequest of Miss Maitland for a mission to be conducted by Victoria congregation under the name of Maitland Free Church. The charge had been sanctioned in that year. In 1873 James McNaught, the minister, and members sold the church, moved to a new building erected in Devon Street, and joined the Church of Scotland (see Abbotsford). The empty church was bought by Ralph C Smith of John Knox's and presented to the Free Church for the use of a new Rose Street congregation, which was duly sanctioned in 1875. This was Rose Street Free Church and later became Rose Street United Free Church**.**

Church built in 1862. Now demolished.

Ministers - William Ewing 1899-1902; Alexander Macmines 1902-08; Hamilton Carpbell 1909-20; James Gray 1921-27; George Cairns 1922-30; James Clark Brown 1931- to Erskine Rose.

Terminated on 18th September 1947 on uniting with Erskine Old as Erskine Rose.

Now part of LANGSIDE.

Note
On 12th May 1931 it was reported to the Presbytery that, 'the Corporation having changed the name of the street the congregation, in order to retain their identity, wish to be known as 'Old Rose Street'' (1 457).

429 RUCHAZIE (U)

Source - Post-1929 Church of Scotland Church Extension.

Located in Elibank Street at Milncroft Road, Ruchazie**.**

Began as a Church Extension charge with the appointment of a minister in 1954. A hall-church was opened in 1955. The charge was granted full status in terms of Act of General Assembly 1961 when the parish was disjoined from St Enoch's Hogganfield. The cause thus became Ruchazie Parish Church quoad sacra. On 7th June 1960 a new building was dedicated and the former hall-church was converted into a permanent sanctuary (xiii 323,337). A Memorial Window given by the Laird of Lethamhill to Millerston Church was incorporated into the building**.**

Church dedicated on 17th March 1955.

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Ministers - Robert Davidson 1954-80; David William Denniston 1981-86; Gordon Palmer 1987-94; James Dick 1995-97; William Hunter 1999-

430 Ruchill (I) (O)

Source - United Free Church.

Located at 26 Ruchill Street, Maryhill**.**

Began towards the end of the century as a mission under the wing of Westbourne. A hall, with small hall etc (designed by Rennie Mackintosh) was opened on 9th December 1899, and a couple of years later the congregation was established as Ruchill United Free Church. The church was added in 1905 and the Mid Hall in 1910. A further large hall was added in 1919**.**

Church dedicated on 2nd March 1905. Architect. N C Duff.

Ministers - George Bennett 1901-04; William Douglas Miller 1905-24; Donald Ross 1925-27; Harry Law 1927-37; Campbell Ferenbach 1938-42; George Angus Fulton Knight 1942-46; Samuel Scarlett Daly 1947-55; William McRoberts 1955-67; Harold Meredith 1967-70; Duncan Muir McLaren 1971- to Ruchill (II).

Terminated on 24th March 1976 on uniting with St Cuthbert's and Queen's Cross as RUCHILL (II).

431 RUCHILL (II) (P)

Located at 26 Ruchill Street, Maryhill**.**

Began on 24th March 1976 consequent on the union of Ruchill (I) with St Cuthbert's and Queen's Cross (xviii 340,345). Basis of Union xviii 321,345**.**

Church built in 1905, being the former Ruchill property except for the Mid Hall, which had been destroyed by fire. The former Queen's Cross building has been leased, free of rent, to the Charles Rennie Mackintosh Society which uses it as headquarters. List A building.

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Ministers - Duncan Muir McLaren, from Ruchill (I) - 1977; Stewart Lang 1978-92; John Matthews 1992-

432 Rutherford (O)

Source - Free Church.

Located in Armadale Street near Duke Street, Dennistoun**.**

Began in 1859 when Wellpark Free congregation started a mission in what was later known as the Porch Hall in East Miller (Millerston) Street. In 1872 the Porch Hall was bought by the railway company and services had to be transferred to a school and later to a ramshackle wooden hut in Whitehill Gardens. Of this structure it was said that it was not uncommon for the congregation to move from one side to the other to escape the rain, and it was accepted for umbrellas to go up during worship. The congregation was sanctioned and the church in Armadale Street was built in 1874. This was designated Dennistoun Free Church and later Rutherford United Free Church**.**

Church dedicated on 24th November 1874.

Ministers - James Barr 1896-1907; George Galbraith 1908-21; James McLeod 1922-28; Frederick Pearson Copland Simmons 1929-38; William Preston Temple 1938-44; Robert Arthur 1945-59; Peter Thomas Bisset 1960-68; Thomas Leslie Barr 1969 - to Dennistoun Central.

Terminated on 24th January 1975 on uniting with Bluevale and Whitevale and with Trinity Duke Street as DENNISTOUN CENTRAL.

433 Rutherglen East (O)

Source - Reformed Presbyterian Church Free Church.

Located in Farmeloan Road at Main Street, Ruthenglen**.**

Began when the Reformed Presbyterian congregation (whose church had been built in 1872) joined the Free Church at the Union of 1876. The building was undermined by coal workings and from 1895 to 1898 the congregation worshipped in the Town Hall. This was Rutherglen East Free Church, and, later, Rutherglen East United Free Church**.**

Church built in 1872.

Ministers - William Lindsay 1889-1924; Archibald Hugh Taylor 1925-60; Samuel Devlin 1961-71; Brian Stuart Cooper Donald 1972-80.

Terminated on 15th January 1981 on uniting with Rutherglen Old (III) as RUTHERGLEN OLD (IV).

434 Rutherglen Greenhill (O)

Source - United Presbyterian Church.

Located in Greenhill Road, Rutherglen**.**

Began on 12th October 1897 with a resolution of the U P Presbytery that owing to increase in population a new congregation should be established. Extension services were to be started in the Burgh Hall. On 13th September 1888 a congregation was formed, known as Rutherglen Greenhill United Presbyterian Church. A couple of years later, of course, this became Rutherglen Greenhill United Free Church. Halls were opened in 1901 and the church three years later. Church dedicated on 13th March 1904. Now demolished.

Ministers - William Stirling 1899-1912; James Jack 1912-35; John Black Allan 1936-41; James Vincent Ross 1941-48; Robert William Bruce 1949-59; Thomas Forrest Smith 1959- 64.

Terminated on 30th October 1966 on uniting with Rutherglen Old (I) as Rutherglen Old and Greenhill [but see under Rutherglen Old (I)].

Now part of RUTHERGLEN OLD (IV).

435 Rutherglen Munro (O)

Source - Free Church.

Located in Glasgow Road at Main Street**.**

Began in 1843 when the missionary and two-thirds of the congregation of the West Parish adhered to the Disruption. They worshipped in halls and homes till 1849 by which time they had erected a church. They became Rutherglen Free Church, then Rutherglen West Free Church, and, later, Rutherglen West United Free Church**.**

Church built in 1849. List B building.

Ministers - John Ball 1879-1913; William Thomson Duncan Black 1913-17; Davidson Murray 1918-24; James Nicoll Dick 1924-58; Charles Wilmar Millar 1959-65.

Terminated on 19th October 1965 on uniting with Rutherglen West (I) as RUTHERGLEN WEST (II).

436 Rutherglen North

This was the name of Rutherglen Stonelaw congregation until in 1912, they moved to their present premises (q v).

437 Rutherglen Old (I) (O)

Source - Church of Scotland quoad omnia.

Located in Main Street, Rutherglen**.**

Began in pre-Reformation times. Was Rutherglen Old quoad omnia**.**

Church dedicated on 31st May 1902. This replaced an earlier building of date 1794. Of the church which this in turn replaced, the First Statistical Account has this to say - "The church is a small, but very ancient, structure. There is no account when it was built. The construction of the pillars, and arches, and the ornaments on the capitals seem to place its date at a more remote distance than the time when the churches ornamented with high and clustered pillars, sharp pointed arches, large windows etc were built."

Ministers - William Ferrie Stevenson 1862-1908; George Simpson Yuille 1909-27; Wallace Newman James 1928-34; Thomas Cook 1935-47; James Wotherspoon 1947-66.

Terminated on 30th October 1966 on uniting with Rutherglen Greenhill under the name of Rutherglen Old and Greenhill, which under authority of Presbytery was changed in October 1970 to Rutherglen Old, the name 'Greenhill' Being perpetuated in the name of a chapel within the church (xv 438).

Now part of RUTHERGLEN OLD (IV).

Notes

1. Rutherglen and Polmadie were united as one parish before the Reformation. The church belonged to the Abbey of Paisley.

2. When the church was rebuilt in 1794 the tower of the earlier building was left free-standing, as it still is today.

3. The following is an extract from the speech of the Provost when the then new church was opened in 1794 - "To take the place of the church of Rutherglen, distinguished in the highest degree among public buildings, whether you look at its antiquity, or to the great and holy men therewith connected, now after a long course of years almost ruinous, this new Church, in the year of our Lord 1794, while George the Third is reigning in the British Isles, we under the guidance of God caused to be erected."

4. An interesting aspect of life in the ancient burgh is revealed in the First Statistical Account - "Rutherglen is by no means destitute of grocery shops and public houses. Of the latter there are no fewer than twenty-six within the town. These, although more than sufficient for ordinary demands, are not able to accommodate strangers that frequent the fairs. To supply the deficiency, every inhabitant claims a right, established by immemorial practice, of selling ale and whisky, licence free, during the time of the fairs. This custom, which is harmful neither to the revenue of Government, nor interest of the community, is profitable to some industrious families who inhabit capacious houses." I doubt if the revenue authorities of today would accept the reasoning!

438 Rutherglen Old (II) (T)

Located in Main Street, Rutherglen**.**

Began on 30th October 1966 consequent on the union of Rutherglen Old (I) with Rutherglen Greenhill (xiii 404). Basis of Union xiii 392,398; xiv 26**.**

Church built in 1902, being the former Rutherglen Old property. The former Rutherglen Greenhill buildings were sold to the local authority and the site is now incorporated in a shopping centre.

Minister - Robert Gordon MacRobert 1967- to Rutherglen Old (III).

Terminated on 24th June 1976 on uniting with Summerfield as Rutherglen Old (III).

Now part of RUTHERGLEN OLD (IV).

439 Ruthenglen Old (III) (T)

Located in Main Street, Rutherglen**.**

Began on 24th June 1976 consequent on the union of Rutheralen Old (II) with Summerfield (xviii 406-13). Basis of Union xviii 367,375,383**.**

Church built in 1902, being the former Ruthenglen Old property. The former Summerfield buildings were consistently vandalised and ultimately completely destroyed by fire.

Minister - Robert Gordon MacRobert, from Rutherglen Old (II) – to Rutherglen Old (IV).

Terminated on 15th January 1981 on uniting with Rutherglen East as RUTHERGLEN OLD (IV).

440 RUTHERGLEN OLD (IV) (P)

Located in Main Street, Rutherglen**.**

Began on 15th January 1981 consequent on the union of Rutherglen Old (III) with Rutherglen East (xx 654, xxi 21). Basis of Union xx 616,624.

Church built in 1902, being the former Ruthenglen Old property. Around 1990 the old Parish Church Halls were sold and the gallery of the church converted into new hall accommodation.

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Minister - Robert Gordon MacRobert, from Rutherglen Old (III) – 1984; Alexander Thomson 1985-

441 Rutherglen Road (D)

Located in Old Rutherglen Road, Hutchesontown**.**

Began on 21st January 1968 consequent on the union of Augustine Buchanan with Oatlands Trinity (xiv 250). Basis of Union xiv 238,242,250**.**

Church built in 1872, being the former Augustine Buchanan property. All of the former Oatlands Trinity properties have now been demolished.

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Ministers - Albert Stuart Dickson 1968-73; Denis Ian Sutherland 1973-1995.

Terminated by dissolution 30th September 1995.

Constituents – Augustine: Buchanan Memorial: Cumberland Street: Oatlands St Bernard's: Shearer Memorial (which had been Oatlands U F). There were also in the Hutchesontown area covered by this congregation the following congregations which have dissolved -Caledonia Road U F; Cuninghame; Hutchesontown quoad sacra; Hutchesontown U F.

Note
Between 1987 and 1995 the congregation was known as Hutchesontown.

442 RUTHERGLEN STONELAW (U)

Source - United Presbyterian Church - Relief.

Located in Stonelaw Road at Dryburgh Avenue**.**

Began when a disputed settlement in the Parish Church led to a protracted vacancy there. In November 1834 a petition was presented to the Relief Presbytery from a number of people craving to be taken under their inspection. They were then worshipping in the Town Hall, but by August 1835 a church had been built in King Street and was ready for occupancy. They became an official congregation in Novomber of that year, known as Rutherglen Relief Church. In 1900 they adopted the name of Rutherglen North United Free Church, but when the new premises were opened in 1912 this was changed to Rutherglen Stonelaw**.**

Church dedicated on 4th September 1912.

Administered under the old U P constitution.

Ministers - John McNeill 1870-1908; Thomas Wardrop 1908-41; Archibald Watt 1942-47; Thomas Morton 1957-1986; Alexander Alastair McKenzie Morrice 1987-2000; Alistair S May 2002-

Note
An interesting story attaches to the abortive attempt to found a Secession cause in Rutherglen. In 1727 the patronage of the Parish of Rutherglen was disposed of by Campbell of Shawfield, the leading heritor, and the right of presentation vested in the magistrates of the Burgh and the feuars of Shawfield. They formed a large constituency, more than four hundred voting on one occasion. This predominance of the popular element may account for a statement in the Old Statistical Account that at that time there were not more than six or eight Seceder families in all Rutherglen. However, in 1823, an attempt was made to form a Seceder congregation in the place. On 9th December of that year a petition for sermon was presented to Glasgow Presbytery from 115 inhabitants. Supply being granted the Station was kept up for two years, but in the beginning of 1825 the funds were in arrears owing to the stoppage of the cotton mills. On 13th December the people intimated to the Presbytery that they were to purchase an eligible site, as there was no prospect of success without a regular place of worship, but they were told that the Presbytery could give them no advice as to their secular concerns. On 14th March 1826 they reported that for some time they could not have the use of the Court Hall for evening services, but the Presbytery declined to interfere. Whether the proximity of Rutherglen to Glasgow had aught to do with this unkindly bearing we cannot tell. It is certain that the cause did not long survive these discouragements.

443 RUTHERGLEN WARDLAWHILL (U)

Source - Church of Scotland quoad sacra.

Located in Hamilton Road near Wardlaw Drive, Rutherglen**.**

Began in 1884 when mission work was initiated in what had been a Congregational church, under the direction of the minister of the parish church. Two years earlier a church had been built by the Congregationalists under Rev Thomas Wylie Patrick as minister, but they had been unable to complete payments to the builders, so the congregation dissolved and the buildings were sold by public roup. They were bought by Rev William Stevenson, the minister of the parish church, and on 8th June they were opened as a Chapel of Ease with Mr Stevenson's assistant, Rev John Cumming, as minister. The parish was disjoined from Rutherglen on 9th March 1891 and the congregation of Ruthergien Wardlawhill Parish Church quoad sacra was established.

Church built (by the Congregationalists) in 1882. As early as 1892 there was trouble with the east gable, believed to be due to underground workings. The mine-owners denied responsibility and the congregation carried out the necessary repairs at their own cost. In 1909 halls were built on the north side of Hamilton Road. The church was extended by the rebuilding of the south gable and the addition of session house and vestry against the east wall in 1936. An additional timber hall was added in 1955 on the north side of Hamilton Road.

Administered under the Model Constitution

Ministers - David Jack 1886-1922; Charles McArthur 1923-25; William Wright 1926-61; Alastair Macdonald Gibson 1962-78; John Hamilton Fraser 1979-83; George Cranston 1983-2001; Ian Walker 2003-2007;

444 Rutherglen West (I) (O)

Source - Church of Scotland quoad sacra.

Located in Chapel Street, west of Glasgow Road**.**

Began in 1836 with the building of a church and the appointment of James Munro as missionary, a constitution as a Chapel of Ease being granted that same year. At the Disruption James Munro and roughly two-thirds of the congregation went out and the church was shut up and barricaded until 1857 when John Brownlie was appointed missionary and regular worship was resumed. The parish was disjoined from Rutherglen on 29th January when the cause became Rutherglen West Parish Church quoad sacra and the missionary was inducted as first minister**.**

Church built in 1836. Now demolished.

Ministers - William Vallance 1898-1916; Andrew Veitch 1917-37; William Rutherford Melrose 1938-43; Allan Bowie 1944- to Rutherglen West (II).

Terminated on 19th October 1965 on uniting with Rutherglen Munro as RUTHERGLEN WEST (II).

445 RUTHERGLEN WEST (II) (P)

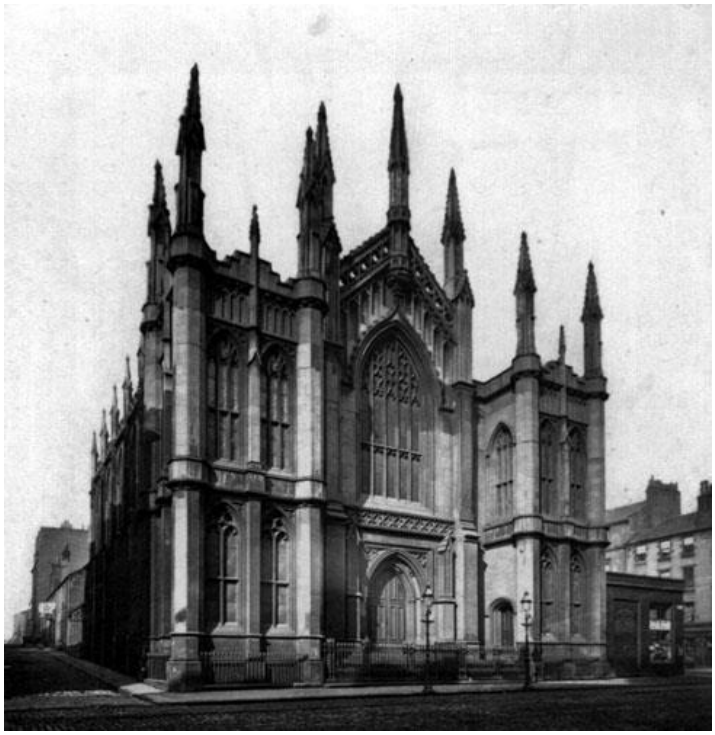
Located in Western Avenue near the west end of Main Street, Rutherglen**.**

Began on 19th October 1965 consequent on the union of Rutherglen Munro with Rutherglen West (I) (xiii 172,195). Basis of Union xiii 135,159**.**

Church built in 1849, being the former Rutherglen Munro property. The former Rutherglen West buildings were sold and have since been demolished. List B building

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Minister - Allan Bowie, from Rutherglen West (I) –1985; John W Drummond 1986-



RENFIELD CHURCH

S

446 St Andrew's (I) (O)

Source - Church of Scotland - Burgh Church.

Located in St Andrew's Square, near Glasgow Cross**.**

Began in 1687 when, under the Toleration, the Wynd Church was built for the worship of Presbyterians. In 1691 it was declared the church of a new parish for the city (a Burgh Church). In 1739 work was begun on the building of a new church for St Andrew's, but it was not finished until 1756. In 1761 this became the parish church**.**

Church built in 1739-56. Architect, Allan Dreghorn.

Ministers - James Thomson -1922; Arthur John Howieson Gibson 1922-29; Thomas Crombie 1930- to St Andrew's (II).

Terminated on 10th December 1939 on uniting with St James' Glasgow Cross as St Andrew's (II).

Now part of ST LUKE'S AND ST ANDREW'S.

Note
1. William Ritchie (1802-08) became involved in a controversy regarding instrumental music. An organ having, with consent of the congregation, been introduced on Sunday 23rd August 1807 a heated argument arose in the press and elsewhere. The Town Clerk having advised the magistrates that according to law such an innovation could not be introduced into a parish church, the Lord Provost brought the case before the Presbytery where, by a majority, it was resolved to prohibit the use of organs in all churches and chapels within the bounds. When, a year later, Ritchie was translated to Edinburgh St Giles' there appeared in the press a caricature of him with a barrel-organ on his back, playing "We'll gang nae mair tae yon toun."

2. Nathaniel Paterson (1834-43) was a grandson of Old Mortality and Mary Locke, his father having been a stone enaraver at Balmaclellan. He joined the Free Church in 1843 and was minister of Free St Andrew's from then until 1871. He is said to have interested himself greatly in mechanical improvements and to have been the inventor of the Riddle Lifeboat.

3. Frederick Lockhart Robertson (1873-92) took a deep interest in all social schemes and was particularly solicitous for the welfare of the poor in his own large parish. It is to his efforts also that Glasgow is indebted for the proper housing of its chief art treasures.

447 St Andrew's (II) (T)

Located in St Andrew's Square, near Glasgow Cross**.**

Began on 10th December 1939 consequent on the union of St Andrew's (I) with St James' Glasgow Cross (iv 167). Basis of Union iv 128**.**

Church built in 1756, being the former St Andrew's property. The former St James' Glasgow Cross buildings are now demolished.

Minister - Thomas Crombie, from St Andrew's (I) - to St Andrew's (III).

Terminated on 28th June 1953 on uniting with Gillespie Central as St Andrew's (III).

Now part of St LUKE'S AND ST ANDREW'S.

448 St Andrew's (III) (T)

Located in St Andrew's Square, near Glasgow Cross**.**

Began on 28th June 1953 consequent on the union of St Andrew's (II) with Gillespie Central (viii 507). Basis of Union viii 507**.**

Church built in 1756, being the former St Andrew's property. The former Gillespie Central buildings are now demolished. List A building. Now refurbished and used as the St.Andrew's Centre for Scottish Music.

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Ministers - Thomas Crombie, from St Andrew's (II) -1964; John Hunter Kennedy 1964-68; Alexander Stewart Borrowman 1970-75; * William Duncan Crombie 1975– To St Luke's and St Andrew's.
*Linked with Calton New as from 1st February 1976.

Terminated on 22nd June 1993 on uniting with Calton New (III) as ST LUKE'S AND ST ANDREW'S.

449 ST ANDREW'S EAST (U)

Source - Free Church.

Located on Alexandra Parade at Eastercraigs**.**

Began in 1843 when the minister and congregation of St Andrew's came out (see Note on St Andrew's (I)). At first they worshipped in the ballroom of the Black Bull Inn at the corner of Trongate and Virginia Street until a church had been built and was ready in 1844. This was in Hanover Square (corner of Cathedral Street and North Hanover Street.) In 1891 they united with Free St Paul's and in 1898 the church was sold and a new hurch and halls were erected at what was then the ultimate extremity of Alexandra Parade - the halls in 1899 and the church five years later. This was St Andrew's Free Church, and later St Andrew's East United Free Church**.**

Church built in 1904. Architect, James Miller. Architect for the halls (1899), James Salmon junior. The hall buildings were reworked and developed as a sanctuary and multi-purpose building and completed in 2002. The James Miller building was sold.

Administered under the quod sacra constitution.

Ministers - James Muir 1899-1937; John Charles Adams 1937-47; John McPhail 1947-70; David Hogg 1971-1991; Janette G Reid 1991-

450 St Andrew's Plantation (T)

Located at 115 Plantation Street, Kinning Park**.**

Began on 15th June 1975 consequent on the union of Pollok Street with Plantation (xviii 131). Basis of Union xviii 81,87**.**

Church built in 1874, being the former Plantation property. The former Pollok Street buildings (which were now almost beneath the Kingston Bridge) suffered a fire, being subsequently sold and demolished.

Minister - John MacLean 1975-77.

Terminated or. 19th November 1978 on uniting with Cessnock and with Kinning Park (I) as KINNING PARK (II).

451 St Anne's Chapel

It would appear that on the failure of Mr Turnbull to secure readmission to the Secession fold (see Calton Relief, Note 3) the Established Church purchased the building in Great Hamilton Street, known as the Noddy Kirk, and appointed a minister, Mr Alexander Gibson. In 1834 the cause acquired a constitution as a Chapel, under the name of St Anne's. Mr Gibson was translated in 1839 and the cause was given up a few years later.

452 St Bernard's (O)

Source - Church of Scotland quoad sacra.

Located at 350 Cumberland Street (at Naburn Street), Oatlands**.**

Began when a mission church situated in Main Street, Gorbals (Gorbals Street) was erected in 1868 under the inspiration of Dr John McLeod of Govan. A new church was erected in Cumberland Street in 1876 and on 19th June of that same year the parish was disjoined and the cause became St Bernard's Parish Church quoad sacra**.**

Church built in 1868.

Ministers - John Cameron Stewart 1869-95; Robert Nicholson Thomson 1895-1932.

Terminated on 28th May 1931 on uniting with Oatlands as Oatlands St Bernard's. Ultimately part of ***Rutherglen Road***.

Now DISSOLVED.

453 St Bride's (D)

Source - Church of Scotland quoad sacra.

Located at 23 Rosevale Street, Partick**.**

Began in the early 'nineties with a mission established first of all in a shop at the corner of Crawford Street and Hozier (now Beith) Street and then in a small hall at the corner opposite. It was soon clear that more adequate provision had to be made and it was decided to build a church on a site in Rosevale Street, the gift of Sir William Hozier, later Lord Newlands. The parish was disjoined from Govan in 1902 and the cause became St Bride's Parish Church quoad sacra**.**

Church built in 1897. Architect, P McGregor Chalmers. An attempt was made with the help of a number of local people to use the premises for a community project, but the efforts of the vandals proved too successful and the project was abandoned. The building still stands, but it is a pitiful object.

Ministers - James Mackenzie Kirkpatrick 1897-1926; Norman Macleod 1927-42; Robert Morton Fulton 1942-49; John Anderson Macnaughton 1949-58; Hugh Mackay 1958-67; * Charles George Inglis 1969-75.
*Terminable Appointment.

Terminated by dissolution as from 30th June 1975 (xviii 169; Act XXX of General Assembly 1975).

454 St Clement's (O)

Source - Church of Scotland quoad sacra.

Located at 63 Brook Street, Bridgeton**.**

Began as a Mission Station under Sandyford in 1872 when a missionary was appointed. Steps were immediately taken towards the building of a church on a site which had been secured in Sister Street, Calton, and this was opened in 1873. Such was the success attending the work that this building proved inadequate. It was sold to the Baptists and a new church erected in Brook Street, Bridgeton, which was opened in 1878. The first minister was inducted in 1875, but Sandyford continued to supply a student missionary and a Bible Woman. The parish was disjoined from Calton on 12th March 1888 and became St Clement's Parish Church quoad sacra**.**

Church dedicated on 8th September 1878.

Ministers - David Watson 1836-1928; Thomas Smith 1928-42; Ian Duncan MacCallum 1943-50.

Terminated on 8th October 1950 on uniting with London Road as London Road St Clement's.

Now part of BRIDGETON ST FRANCIS IN THE EAST.

455 ST COLUMBA (U)

Source - Church of Scotland - Gaelic Chapel.

Located at 300 St Vincent Street (near Holland Street)**.**

Began on 18th February 1770 when a Gaelic Chapel was opened in Ingram Street at its north-east corner with Queen Street, having been built with funds contributed for the purpose within the Synod of Argyll. A constitution was granted in 1834. In 1837 the property was sold to the British

Linen Bank for a 'fabulous sum' of £12,000, and on 14th July 1839 a new chapel was opened at 48 Hope Street. The charge was officially recognised and given a special non-parochial constitution on 3rd December 1851 and became St Columba's Church. The site in Hope Street was acquired by the Caledonian Railway Company as from May 1900. The congregation worshipped in the Waterloo Rooms (on a site which later became the Alhambra) until their new church in St Vincent Street was opened in 1904.

Church opened in September 1904.

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Ministers - John Maclean 1888-1917; Alexander McKinnon 1918-25; John Malcolm Munro 1925-28; Alexander Macdonald 1929-54; Angus Ferguson MacKinnon 1955-80; Donald Norman MacDonald 1981-1987; John M M MacArthur 1989-1996; Donald Michael Macinnes 2002-

Notes

1. Norman Macleod (1835-55) was father of Norman Macleod of the Barony, eldest son of Norman Macleod of Morven, sometime minister at Campsie, Moderator of the General Assembly of 1836. He distinguished himself by great and benevolent exertions on behalf of his Highland countrymen, especially in regard to education. In 1847, during the distress in the Highlands, he was one of a deputation to England when a sum of £100,000 was collected for relief. He will always be affectionately remembered as Cariad nan Gaidheal (Friend of the Highlanders). He was powerul also in extending the Presbyterian Church in Ulster by preaching to the Irish in their native language.

2. About the background to the establishment of the Gaelic congregation the following is recorded - "In 1727 a Highland society was instituted in Glasgow by some gentlemen having associations with the Bens and Glens and being interested in the language of the Gael. It had for its objects the education and welfare of boys of Highland parentage. An offshoot of their activities was the formation in 1768 of 'The Gaelic Chapel Society', and the culmination of the aims of this body was the opening of the church."

456 St Columba Gaelic (O)

Source - Free Church.

Located Began in 1862 when services for the Gaelic-speaking community in Govan were begun and continued for eleven years by a probationer. A church with appropriate offices etc was built in 1877. This was St Columba's Gaelic Free Church, and later became St Columba's United Free Church**.**

Church built in 1877.

Ministers - John Teed MacLean 1887-99; Evan Grant 1900-27; Alexander Shaw 1927- to St Columba's Copland Road.

Terminated in 1930 on uniting with Copland Road as St Columba's Copland Road. Now part of NEW GOVAN.

457 St Columba Copland Road (T)

Located in Govan Road at Copland Road**.**

Began in 1930 consequent on the union of St Columba Gaelic with Copland Road (i 109). Basis of Union i 88**.**

Church used was the former Copland Road property. The former St Columba Gaelic buildings are now demolished.

Ministers - Alexander Shaw, from St Columba Gaelic -1937; Thomas Moffat Murchison 1937- to St Columba Summertown.

Terminated on 20th January 1966 on uniting with Summertown as St Columba Summertown.

Now part of NEW GOVAN.

Note
The Gaelic-speaking section of the St Kiaran's congregation joined this congregation when St Kiaran's united with Dean Park in 1932.

458 St Columba Summertown (T)

Located at 41 Summertown Road (near Copland Road)**.**

Began on 20th January 1966 consequent on the union of St Columba Copland Road with Summertown (xiii 234,246). Basis of Union xiii 220,230**.**

Church built in 1873, being the former Summertown property. The former St Columba Copland Road buildings are now demolished.

Ministers - Thomas Moffat Murchison, from St Columba Copland Road -1972; David McClure Mitchell 1974- to Govan Trinity.

Terminated on 16th September 1976 on uniting with St Kiaran's Dean Park as Govan Trinity.

Now part of NEW GOVAN.

459 St Cuthbert's (O)

Source - Church of Scotland quoad sacra.

Located at 45 Doncaster Street, North Kelvinside**.**

Began in 1898 when a minister was appointed and a Church built. The parish was disjoined from Kelvinside, St George's in the Fields, and Maryhill on 23rd December 1910, becoming St Cuthbert's Parish Church quoad sacra**.**

Church built in 1898. Architect, W F McGibbon.

Ministers - Matthew Mair 1898-1904; Charles Whitehead Hutcheson 1905-18 Finlay McCulloch 1919-28; Samuel Ivan Bell 1928-36; Andrew McNeil Douglas 1937-41; James Fairweather 1942-48; Adrian Hay Stephen 1948-53.

Terminated on 10th January 1954 on uniting with Queen's Cross as St Cuthbert's and Queen's Cross.

Now part of RUCHILL (II).

460 St Cuthbert's and Queen's Cross (T)

Located at Queen's Cross, Maryhill**.**

Began on 10th January 1954 consequent on the union of St Cuthbert's with Queen's Cross (viii 605). Basis of Union viii 565**.**

Church built in 1899, being the former Queen's Cross property. The former St Cuthbert's buildings are now demolished.

Ministers - Alexander Slater Geddes 1954-61; William Alexander McFarlane 1962-76.

Terminated on 24th March 1976 on uniting with Ruchill (I) as part of RUCHILL (II).

461 St David's in the West (D)

Source - Free Church.

Located in Cromwell Street, near St George's Cross**.**

Began in 1843 when Dr Lorimer of Ramshorn came out with part of his congregation. For some time they met in the Assembly Hall in Ingram Street until in the following year a church was built in Frederick Street. Deciding to move farther west they bought, in 1864, the church being vacated by Free St George's at 161 West Regent Street. Twenty years later they were ready to do business with the North British Railway Company who were keen to acquire in connection with the tunnel linking Charing Cross with Queen Street. So in 1884 they moved to Cromwell Street. The cause was St David's Free Church and later St David's United Free Church**.**

Church built in 1884. Sold for commercial purposes and only recently demolished.

Ministers - John Burnett 1878-1907; Robert Alexander Lendrum 1907-22; Alexander Macinnes 1922-28; Andrew Martin 1929-35.

Terminated by dissolution as from 25th May 1936 (iii 1345,1382).

Note
Of the property in West Regent Street it is said that after the congregation had gone it was "let for concerts, soirees, and dancing assemblies." Later it became the Baillie Library and, in fairly recent days, was demolished to make way for an extension to the Royal Automobile Club.

462 ST DAVID'S KNIGHTSWOOD (U)

Source - Post-1929 Church of Scotland Church Extension

Located in Boreland Drive near Lincoln Avenue, Knightswood**.**

Began when a Church Extension charge was established (the first in the reunited Church) on 7th December 1929 under the name of Knightswood West, the accommodation consisting of a large hall and other rooms, these being the gift of the Presbytery. The congregation was granted full status in terms of Act of General Assembly 1930. In June 1936 the name was changed to St David's Knightswood when the congregation received a gift of a communion table and organ from what had been St David's in the West in Cromwell Street. The church was built in 1939. In the 1990's the parapet roofs were removed and replaced with new overhung pitched roofs and the flat roofed areas were fitted with matching pitched roofs. Externally this gives the churcha different appearanc; internally it remains unchanged.

Church dedicated on 21st October 1939.

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Ministers - William Lamb Fordyce 1929-38; John Warnock 1939-46; Thomas Roberts Robertson 1947-55; Arthur Graham Gunn 1956-61; James Grant-Suttie Stewart Thomson 1961-73; Alexander Maclean Gunn 1973-1986; Howard G Taylor 1986-1998; Graham M Thain 1999-

463 St David's (Ramshorn) (O)

Source - Church of Scotland - Burgh Church.

Located in Ingram Street opposite Candleriggs**.**

Began when the parish was erected in 1718, a church being built in 1721. It was then called the North-West Parish, being one of the city's Burgh Churches. It was, however, usually referred to as 'The Ramshorn', being built on the lands of that name. In 1826 Ramshorn church was rebuilt and since then both church and parish have been called St David's. It is now used by the University of Strathclyde as a theatre.

Church dedicated in 1826. Architect, Thomas Ricknan.

Ministers - Robert Dickson 1880-1903; Duncan Alexander Cameron Reid 1904-07; Ernest Sherwood Gunson 1907-14; John Arbuckle Swan 1915 - to St Paul's (Outer High) and St David's (Ramshorn).

Terminated on 28th June 1953 on uniting with St Paul's (Outer High) as St Paul's (Outer High) and St David's (Ramshorn). Ultimately part of ***Barony Ramshorn***.

Now DISSOLVED.

Note
John Anderson (1718-21), the first minister, was called from Dumbarton amid much opposition from local ministers in July 1717. The call was upheld by the Synod and by the Assembly and he was admitted on 24th August 1718. His son became minister of Rosneath and one of his (the son's) sons was John Anderson, founder of the College that bore his name and that later became the Royal Technical College and then the University of Strathclyde. The Ramshorn minister was famous for two books - "A dialogue between a Curate and a Countryman" and "A Defence of Presbyterians". He is buried in the graveyard that adjoins the church.

464 St Enoch's (O)

Source - Church of Scotland - Burgh Church.

Located in St Enoch Square (on an island site now occupied by the bus station)**.**

Began in 1780 as a Burgh Church. The church was rebuilt in 1827, retaining the spire. It was St Enoch's Parish Church and operated under a Burgh constitution**.**

Church built in 1827. Demolished around 1924.

Ministers - Archibald Maclaren 1899-1923; William McCaig Wightman 1924-47; Archibald Cowan Kennedy 1928- to St Enoch's Hogganfield.

Terminated [between 1928-1928?]

Now part of ST ENOCH'S HOGGANFIELD.

Notes

1. St Thenew, mother of St Mungo, died at Glasgow and was buried in what is now St Enoch Square. In later times a chapel was built over her grave, and this came to be surrounded by a small burial-ground. It was approached by St Thenew's Gate, now the Trongate. In 1786 the city built a church near the spot where the chapel had stood and called it St Enoch's. The church was rebuilt in 1827. The decrees erecting the parish are dated 17th July 1782 and 7th June 1820.

2. The following contemporary picture of St Enoch Square is as interesting as the tale of the burning bush - "St Enoch's Church was, in 1827, rebuilt and extended, but leaving the spire untouched. The square was a very quiet corner of the city in the early years of the century, with a grassy enclosure in front, on which the Volunteers had their parade, and where sheep were allowed to graze. The Surgeons HaII was on the east side and the Customs House had its office on the opposite side. The mansions were occupied by the merchant princes of the day. When the new church was erected, undeterred by the result of the organ controversy, on a window behind the pulpit was painted a 'burning bush', the emblem of the Scotch Church. The Presbytery were called on to interfere, and they visited the locus dilecti. It is reported one of the reverend gentlemen became so impassioned at the prelatic design, notwithstanding its obvious anti-episcopal tendency, that it was with some difficulty he was restrained from at once making an end of the controversy by breaking the window with his staff."

465 ST ENOCH'S HOGGANFIELD (P)

Located in Cumbernauld Road at Smithycroft Road, Riddrie**.**

Began subsequently to 1924 when the Church in St Enoch was acquired by Compulsory Purchase and it was planned to build a new church in Riddrie**.**

Church dedicated on 27th November 1930.

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Ministers - Archibald Cowan Kennedy, from St Enoch's –1926[?]; Robert Morris 1933-60; James Pringle Fraser 1961-70; William Grainger Allan 1971-75; Donald Maclennan Thomson 1975-81; Alexander Tait 1982-1995; Andrew John Philip 1996-2004;

Note

There would appear to have been considerable delay over erecting the new church in Riddrie, a

district which, with Mosspark, had been first to see the effects of local authority housebuilding around 1925. In May 1930 the Presbytery received a petition from Minister, Kirk Session, and Finance Committee of the new congregation pointing out that the long delay in completing the church had been the cause of grave hindrance to Home Mission work and damage to the honour of the Church of Scotland. The church, they said, had been four years in the building. A committee was duly appointed - which seems to have acted with expedition, for the church was duly dedicated within six months' time.

466 St Enoch's Kelvingrove (O)

Source - Free Church.

Located in the junction of Dumbarton Road with Old Dumbarton Road**.**

Began in 1843 when Dr James Henderson of St Enoch's and many of his people came out and erected a temporary church at 55 Waterloo Street (at West Campbell Street). The church in Dumbarton Road was erected in 1873 and for some years was known as Melville Church. The name then became St Enoch's Free Church, and later St Enoch's United Free Church**.**

Church built in 1873. Destroyed as a result of enemy action in March 1941.

Ministers - Edward Dobbie Fingland 1895-1902; William Henderson Harrowes 1902-29; Archibald Mackenzie 1930-34.

Terminated on 8th March 1935 on uniting with Kelvinhaugh as St Enoch's Kelvinhaugh.

Now part of ANDERSTON KELVINGROVE.

467 St Enoch's Kelvinhaugh (T)

Located at 146 Kelvinhaugh Street (at Yorkhill Street), Overnewton**.**

Began on 8th March 1935 consequent on the union of Kelvinhaugh with St Enoch's Kelvingrove (ii 1130)**.**

Church built in 1859 (see Note 1 hereunder).

Ministers - Henry Norman Willox, from Kelvinhaugh -1939; Douglas Brook Watt 1939-42; James Wilson Martin 1942-49; James Minnie 1950-66.

Terminated on 6th June 1967 on uniting with Kelvingrove (I) as Kelvingrove (II).

Now part of ANDERSTON KELVINGROVE.

Notes

1. The Basis of Union provided that the St Enoch's Kelvingrove building was to be the place of worship. This church, however, was destroyed by enemy action in March 1941, so the Kelvinhaugh building was then adopted as the place of worship.

2. The building in Kelvirhaugh Street suffered such extensive danage in the great storm of January 1966 as to be declared unsafe and in need of immediate demolition.

468 St Francis in the East (O)

Source - Church of Scotland quoad sacra.

Located in Queen Mary Street at Bernard Street, Bridgeton**.**

Began as a mission from Calton, becoming Barrowfield Chapel of Ease in 1873. The parish was disjoined from Calton on 17th March 1879 and the cause became St Francis in the East Parish Church quoad sacra.

Church built in 1873. The former London Road East building in Bernard Street was, in 1942, converted for use as a Church House. It is now a youth centre under Church control.

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Ministers - Wallace Graham Sweet 1873-83; Robert Turnbull 1883-1919; Walter Shaw 1919-28; Sydney Herbert Rutt Warnes 1930-34; Arthur Howat Gray 1935-50; John Geddes Sim 1951-60; William Shackleton 1960-83; Howard Robert Hudson 1984- to Bridgeton St Francis in the East.

Terminated on 26th June 1986 on uniting with Bridgeton as BRIDGETON ST FRANCIS IN THE EAST.

469 St George's U F (O)

Source - Free Church.

Located at 137 Elderslie Street (at Berkeley Street)**.**

Began in 1843 when Dr John Smyth along with most of the congregation of St George's came out. A church was built at 161 West Regent Street and opened six months and one day after the Disruption. The new church was built in 1864-5. The cause became St George's Free Church and then St George's United Free Church**.**

Church dedicated on 3rd December 1865. Architects, Boucher and Cousland. The church in West Regent Street was sold to Free St David's (later St David's in the West).

Ministers – G W Thomson 1874-81; Robert Smith Duff 1883-1909.

Terminated on 5th September 1909 on uniting with St Peter's as St George's and St Peter's U F. Now part of ANDERSTON KELVINGROVE.

Note
Writing a congregational history in 1896 George B Young has some interesting comments on over-churching throughout Scotland in those days. "Within a radius of about half-a-mile," he says, "since our church was opened there have been erected four Free churches, three U P's, two Established, and two or three of other denominations. It is a patent fact that our own denomination is most active in carrying out this policy; and in recent years the exodus of old congregations from the centre to the western and richer populations is not a matter for congratulation. The Free churches around us are not well filled, if we except two, and it is to be hoped that Church Extension will be stayed in the locality until the present Free Churches are better filled. In noticing this mistake of excessive church building we are only emphasising as local what is observable all over Scotland. In their laudable desire for progress the clergy have succeeded in planting more churches in small towns and villages than there are church-goers to fill them. Why should it be that in a village of 1000 or 1500 inhabitants three Presbyterian churches should exist, all preaching the same creed? The result is disastrous; these villages and

smaller towns are not increasing; the exodus is to the few larger centres: and hence, as the years increase, the clergymen are more inadequately stipended and denominational rivalry is perpetuated. We commend these remarks to the Home Mission Committee, and would urge that those in authority should leave the U P congregations to represent Presbyterian dissent where they at present have no Free Church competition, and vice versa."

470 St George's (O)

Source - Church of Scotland - Burgh Church.

Located on an island site in Buchanan Street opposite George Street**.**

Began as the West or the Wynd Church. In 1761 the City Fathers had to find a church for the western part of the city. Until into the nineteenth century the boundaries of the city had been Calton and the College Green to the east, the river to the south. the present line of West Nile Street (the St Enoch's Burn) to the west, and the Cathedral and Rottenrow to the north. The Wynd church, which had been built by a group of Presbyterians in King Street in 1687 was standing vacant, so it was bought by the City Fathers and restored as the Wynd Church in 1764. In 1807 a new church was erected on a new site on the western border of the city - the West Church (for obvious reasons). It later became St George's Parish Church (Burgh Church)**.**

Church built in 1807. Architect, William Stark.

Ministers - George Gibson Gunn 1882-1906; Duncan Alexander Cameron Reid 1907-40.

Terminated on 11th February 1940 on uniting with Tron St Anne's as ST GEORGE'S TRON.

Notes

1. The following is a contemporary picture of the original building in the city centre. "The Wynd church, which had been built by a party of Presbyterians during the time of Episcopacy in 1687, was an undignified looking building, originally covered with thatch, and had neither clock, tower, nor bell. It was situated to the west of King Street about halfway down towards Bridgegate and had free communication with the former street, but was almost enclosed by other buildings. In appearance it had little the look of a Parish Church. It had been rebuilt at the expense of the community in 1764 and neatly finished within, but when the extension of the city westwards rendered necessary the construction of a church more suitable for the people, it was abandoned.

2. The following acocunt is given by one who, as a lad, was taken to see the new church just opened in Buchanan Street. "It was then upon the extreme verge of the city. All beyond was entirely rural. St Enoch's Burn ran limpidly behind, and the large and beautiful mansion of St Enoch's Bank stood on its margin The authorities of the day certainly were under the impression that the progress of the City to the west was henceforth stayed, for the church formed the termination of one of the principal streets from the east. The congregation of the New Church was removed from the Wynd Church, in the very centre of the city, situated between the Old and New Wynds. Dr Porteous was its aged minister and his flock were the aristocracy of the city. Most of them had their habitations in the Trongate and Argyll Street, and some in the Wynds, where several self-contained houses stood. The Wynd Church, which was a large, square building, afterwards became the site of the Green or Vegetable Market, on its removal from the west side of Candleriggs. At this time there were only a few dwelling-houses on the south side of George Street to the west of the Square, which were then designated as Camperdown Place. All on the north side consisted of extensive freestone quarries continued almost up to Port Dundas.

3. My own personal recollection from my boyhood of St George's Church has to do with its exterior, for this provided an assembly-point for two entirely different purposes. First of all there were the trace-horses that stood patiently along the south wall waiting their turn to help pull a horse-drawn lorry up Bucnanan Street as far as Bath Street. These belonged to the firm of Cowan who were contractors to the North British Railway Company and their lorries accordingly all used Buchanan Street. The firm of Wordie were contractors to the Caledonian Railway Company and they operated on West Nile Street. While the horses stood at the edge of the pavement the trace-boys managed to wedge themselves in various postures into the window-embrasures. And secondly there were the funeral cars. At the time of which I write it was customary when anyone reasonably well-known in the city died for cars to be provided to convey to the burial-ground from the city centre any who wished to attend the internment. The death-notice in the 'Herald' might state - "Funeral at Cathcart New Cemetery on Thursday at 2.45 p m; carriages at St George's Church till 2.15 pm." They were invariably described as 'carriages' and they always stood at a discreet distance from the trace- horses.

471 St George's and St Peter's (T)

Located at 137 Elderslie Street (at Berkeley Street)**.**

Began on 5th September 1909 consequent on the union of St George's U F with St Peter's U F**.**

Church built in 1864, being the former St George's property. The former St Peter's church passed to the Highlanders' Memorial congregation (q v)

Ministers - James Brown, from St Peter's -1913; John William Coutts 1913-20; Robert Hill Thornton 1921-48; Niall Downie Watson 1948-56.

Terminated on 24th March 1957 on uniting with Claremont (II) as Claremont (III)

Now part of ANDERSTON KELVINGROVE.

472 St George's in the Fields (D)

Source - Church of Scotland quoad sacra.

Located at 485 St George's Road (near the Round Toll)**.**

Began when a church was built and a minister appointed in 1824. The parish was erected on 23rd May 1866 and became St George's in the Fields Parish Church quoad sacra**.**

Church built in 1866. Architects, H & O Barclay. The halls were completely vandalised during the congregation's occupancy. In 1983 the church was sold as an antique furniture showroom. List A building.

Ministers - Andrew Laidlaw 1875-1921; Colin Mackay Kerr 1922-26; James Chalmers Grant 1929-33; Wallace Newman James 1934-46; William Colvill Galbraith 1947-58; John Watson Barker 1959-79.

Terminated by dissolution as from 30th June 1980 (xx 271,284).

Note
The chapel that was built in 1824 was under the wing of St George's. We read that it was during

Dr Smyth's incumbency in the latter parish that "a chapel was erected in the landward portion of the parish, very properly designated 'St George's in the Fields'. It was erected on what had been a quarry, from which many of the more ancient buildings had been built, and had the name of the Black Quarry from the dusky hue of its stones. A small village lay to the north, and all around, as the name denoted, were fields under cultivation. Dr Smyth made choice of deacons whose duty it was to attend in rotation and collect the offerings of the congregation of this 'suburban chapel'."

473 St George's Road (I) (O)

Source - United Presbyterian Church.

Located at 406 St George's Road (near North Woodside Road)**.**

Began on 2nd May 1870 when, following upon a decision of the City Road (Burnbank) congregation to move to a new locality a group resolved to stay put where they were. At first they worshipped in a hall in Grove Street and there they were congregated in January 1872. They then moved to a wooden church in Garscube Road near its junction with North Woodside Road. A minister was inducted on 29th April 1873. For a time they were known as Garscube Road United Presbyterian Church until the opening of their new church in St George's Road in 1876 when they became St George's Road United Presbyterian Church and later St George's Road United Free Church**.**

Church dedicated on 10th December 1876.

Ministers - John Gray 1895-1901; John Hill 1901-28; John Chisholm 1929-34; Alexander Mackinnon 1936-40; Alastair Campbell Macdonald 1943-45; Lionel Alexander Ritchie 1943- 53; Andrew Gordon Riddell 1955- to St George's Road (II).

Terminated on 8th January 1956 on uniting with Lyon Street as St George's Road (II).

Now part of RENFIELD ST STEPHEN'S.

474 St George's Road (II) (T)

Located at 406 St George's Road (near North Woodside Road)**.**

Began on 8th January 1956 consequent on the union of St George's Road with Lyon Street (ix 378). Basis of Union ix 28**.**

Church built in 1876, being the former St George's Road property. The former Lyon Street buildings were disposed of, but the hall in Balnain Street was retained for congregational purposes.

Ministers - *Andrew Gordon Riddell, from St George's Road (I) -1960; Alexander Mackenzie Walker 1961-67; Robert Menzies Ferguson Ross 1968-71.
*The union was a Deferred Union and the congregation of Lyon Street, though not yet vacant, was involved in the election of Mr Riddell.

Terminated on 3rd October 1971 on uniting with St Stephen's (II) as St Stephen's (III).

Now part of RENFIELD ST STEPHEN'S.

475 St George's Road Free

This cause became Grant Street Free Church (q v).

476 ST GEORGE'S TRON (P)

Located in Buchanan Street opposite George Street**.**

Began on 11th February 1940 consequent on the union of St George's with Tron St Anne's (iv 178). Basis of Union iv 166,167**.**

Church built in 1807, being the former St George's property. The former Tron St Anne's buildings in Dundas Street were used to provide hall accommodation. After these premises had been acquired by the Corporation in 1965 the Renfield Trustees bought what had been the hall of the Shepherds' Society in Bath Street, east of Renfield Street, and this was converted for use of the congregation, who now own the building. List A building.

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Ministers - William Fraser Wills 1940-48; William Lindsay Stewart 1948-54; Thomas Allan 1955-65; George Baillie Duncan 1965-77; Eric John Alexander 1977-1997; Sinclair Braham Ferguson 1998-2003; William James Unwin Philip 2004-

477 St Gilbert's (O)

Source - Church of Scotland quoad sacra.

Located at the junction of Hamilton Avenue and Sherbrooke Avenue, Pollokshields**.**

Began with mission work in the area in 1903 when an iron church was built. This in due course gave way to a permanent place of worship. The parish was erected on 28th June 1913 - St Gilbert's Pollokshields Parish Church quoad sacra**.**

Church built in 1908. Now transported to Burnside (q v).

Ministers - David Graham 1903-16; Thomas John Bunting 1916-42.

Terminated on 20th November 1942 on uniting with Sherbrooke as SHERBROOKE ST GILBERT'S.

478 St James' (O)

Source - Church of Scotland - Burgh Church**.**

Began in 1820 when a church which had been built four years earlier by Rev Valentine Ward for a Methodist congregation was acquired for use of the Church of Scotland and mission work was instituted there. The parish was erected on 7th June 1820 as St James' Parish Church (Burgh Church)**.**

Church built in 1816. Now being used as a workshop by Glenalden Plastic Co Ltd. List C building.

Ministers - John Parker 1890-1909; John Dali Glass 1910-24; Robert Daly 1925-48.

Terminated on 7th June 1949 on uniting with Pollok St Aidan's as ST JAMES' POLLOK.

Note
Mr Ward who built the original church in Great Hamilton Street (for the Methodists) also about the same time built a Methodist church in Bridge Street. This was later acquired by the railway company in connection with creating the terminus of the Greenock Railway - before the railway had crossed the Clyde.

479 St James' Glasgow Cross (O)

Source - Free Church.

Located at 58 London Street (now London Road)**.**

Began in 1843 when the office-bearers and members who had come out from St James' and from Calton began holding meetings in a Reformed Presbyterian church in Great Hamilton Street and then in Chalmers Church, until 1845 when their own church in London Road was completed. This was St James' Free Church and became St James' London Road United Free Church**.**

Church built in 1845.

Ministers - James Johnston 1857-77; Hector Hall 1877-87; Frederick Hugh Georgeson 1888-1921; Colin McFarlane Gibb 1922-25; John Macmillan 1925-39.

Terminated on 10th December 1939 on uniting with St Andrew's (I) as St Andrew's (II).

Now part of ST LUKE'S AND ST ANDREW'S.

Note
In 1919 this congregation entered into a union with St Luke's and with Trinity to form Central, but two years later they withdrew and resumed their independent existence.

480 ST JAMES' POLLOK (P)

Located at 205 Lyoncross Road (at Byrebush Road) Pollok**.**

Began on 7th June 1949 consequent on the union of Pollok St Aidan's with St James' (vii 200,216)**.**

Church dedicated on 3rd September 1953, being the buildings of Titwood taken down and rebuilt. Architects (for the transfer) Thomson, and Saunders. List B building. (See note 4 below)

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Ministers - James Clarence Finlayson, from Pollok St Aidan's -1961; James Currie 1961-72; William Thomson Revel 1973-83; Ian George Gough 1982-1985; John T Lang 1986-1990; Helen D Hamilton 1991-2002; John Mann 2004-

Ministers of the Second Charge - James Currie 1955-61; Alexander White Ramsay Keith 1962-68.
Associate Minister - Robert William Wilkie Irvine 1970-76.

Notes
1. When the project at Pollok was first put in hand it appeared that only one site would be made available by the Corporation, so it was decided to move the Titwood buildings from Pollokshields. This occupied four years, and when, in September 1953, the new church (with 800 sittings) was opened it was thought this would prove inadequate for the needs of the area. A fresh site became available at Barnbeth Road and it was resolved to erect a second building there. A hall-church was dedicated there on 14th January 1956. This proved, however, to be too near the transported church as well as being overshadowed by it, and so the work here was given up and the building disposed of.

2.The former St James' buildings in London Road were sold (vii 305) They are still in commercial use.

3. The charge was set up as a Collegiate Charge on a system whereby on the occurrence of a vacancy in the First Charge the minister of the Second Charge would automatically succeed. In 1969 an Act (XXIX) was passed by the General Assembly whereby this was altered and an Associate Ministry was substituted in place of the Second Charge (xi, 7,11). In 1976 it was resolved that a single ministry was now sufficient for the parish.

4. In 1999/2000 pews were removed from the side gallery of the church to house a new community and church project, called THE VILLAGE. This offers facilities for groups within the community, particularly school-children and older people, as well as providing information and involvement in work on global and developmental issues and insight into "the Bible village" – an insight into the lives and values of ancient Israel through the telling of bible stories, drama, craft and computer-based activities.

5.In 2002 five specially commissioned windows were made for the Turret stairway.

481 St John's U F (O)

Source - Free Church.

Located at 201 George Street (immediately east of the City Chambers)**.**

Began in 1843 when Dr Thomas Brown and the bulk of the congregation came out from St John's. Their new church was opened in June 1845, a hall being added in 1874. This was St John's Free Church, and later St John's United Free Church**.**

Church dedicated on 8th June 1845. Now demolished.

Minister - John Smyth Carroll 1883-1922.

Terminated in 1923 on uniting with Renfield as St John's and Renfield.

Now part of ST JOHN'S RENFIELD.

482 St John's (O)

Source - Church of Scotland - Burgh Church.

Located in an ingo off Graeme Street (later called 343 Bell Street) opposite Macfarlane Street**.**

Began in 1817 with mission work in the district. The first church (at 598 Gallowgate, later St Thomas' Methodist Church) was opened that same year when also the parish was disjoined and became St John's Parish Church (Burgh Church)**.**

Church dedicated on 26th September 1819. Architect, David Hamilton. Demolished as insecuure in 1962.

Ministers - David Millar 1870-1902; William Cochran Comm 1902-09; Andrew James Campbell 1909-29; James Macmorland 1930- to St John's Chalmers.

Terminated on 17th September 1954 on uniting with Chalmers as St John's Chalmers.

Now part of ST LUKE'S AND ST ANDREW'S.

Notes
1. Thomas Chalmers (1819-23) was one of the leading figures in the establishment of the Free Church and Moderator of its first General Assembly. The second, Dr Brown, was, strangely enough, his successor in St John's. In his time in St John's, Chalmers was much interested in the administration of the Poor Law and was most successful in inaugurating poor relief in the parish of St John's, being strongly opposed to the introduction of a compulsory assessment. The spiritual destitution of the country caused by the large increase in population led him to take up the question of church extension, and, mainly through his efforts, about two hundred churches were built in Scotland in the period between 1834 and 1840. While at St John's he had Edward Irving as his Assistant.

2. In 1819 Thomas Chalmers came from Kilmany to be minister in the fashionable Tron Kirk. His appointment by the Town Council had been on the odd vote and had been opposed by the Duke of Montrose and the Principal of the University. The opposition was due no doubt to the fact that he was known to hold radical views. Convinced that mischief could be done by whimsical and ill-directed charity he held the view that each parish church should be responsible for the poor within its own bounds. This was the system in country parishes and he believed it could work in the cities. Determined to prove that he was right he wrote to the Provost and Magistrates asking them as patrons to consider his name for the new charge which was being created in Calton, which at this time was one of the most dreadful slums in Europe - a labyrinth of lanes and courtyards with dilapidated tenements which housed some 13,000 people. In asking for the appointment he asked also to be allowed to introduce his ideas for alleviating the lot of the poor. The Town Council acceded to both of his requests and on 14th June 18211 he was inducted as first minister of St John's.

483 St John's Chalmers (T)

Located at 343 Bell Street**.**

Began on 17th September 1954 consequent on the union of St John's with Chalmers (ix 92,135)**.**

Church built in 1819, being the former St John's property. The former Chalmers buildings had been destroyed by fire earlier in 1954. The property in Bell Street was demolished as dangerous in 1962 and thereafter the congregation worshipped in the hall at 34 Macfarlane Street.

Ministers - James Macmorland, from St. John's and William George Humphreys, from Chalmers, as Colleagues till 1958; James Macmorland 1958-63.

Terminated on 1st October 1963 on uniting with Calton New (I) as Calton New (II).

Now part of ST LUKE'S AND ST ANDREW'S.

484 St John's and Renfield (T)

Located in Elmbank Street at Bath Street (south-east corner)**.**

Began in 1923 consequent on the union of St John's with Renfield**.**

Church built in 1856, being the former Renfield property. The former St John's buildings were sold in 1925. They lay in ruins for many years and are now demolished.

Minister - George Hogarth Carnaby MacGregor 1924 - to St John's Renfield.

Terminated on 30th March 1927 on uniting with Hyndland U F as St John's and Renfield and Hyndland, shortly to become 'St John's Renfield'.

Now part of ST JOHN'S RENFIELD.

485 ST JOHN'S RENFIELD (P)

Located at 16 Beaconsfield Road (near Great Western Road), Kelvindale**.**

Began on 30th March 1927 consequent on the union of Hyndland U F with St John's and Renfield, using the property of the latter, the Hyndland buildings being used for evening services and later becoming the halls of Hyndland Q S.

Transportation - In 1931 the congregation moved to their present location in what was then the developing district of Kelvindale**.**

Church dedicated on 16th January 1931. Architect, James Taylor Thomson. List B building.

Administered under the Model Constitution..

Ministers - James Alexander Campbell 1929-52; James Graham Kerr Brotherton 1953-65; James Alexander Simpson 1966-76; Colin G McIntosh 1976-88; John G Webster 1989-98; Dugald J R Cameron 1999-

486 St Kenneth's (O)

Source - Church of Scotland quoad sacra.

Located at 10 St Kenneth's Drive, Govan**.**

Began with the erection of a church in 1898, followed in 1901 with the appointment of a minister. The parish was disjoined from Govan on 28th May 1915 to become St Kenneth's Govan Parish Church quoad sacra**.**

Church built in 1897-8. Architect, P McGregor Chalmers.

Ministers - George Bell 1901-23; Norman Macleod Wright 1923-36; John Anderson 1927-36; William James Nicoll 1937-48; Thomas Lee Low 1949-76.

Terminated on 2nd May 1976 on uniting with Linthouse as LINTHOUSE ST KENNETH'S.

487 St Kiaran's (O)

Source - Church of Scotland quoad sacra.

Located in Burndyke Street, Govan**.**

Began in 1866 when a Gaelic Chapel was built here under the leadership of a group of elders from St Columba's who were worried at the lack of a place in Goven where the steadily increasing number of Gaelic speakers could hear the Gospel in their own tongue. The parish was disjoined from Govan and Dean Park on 26th May 1884 and became St Kiaran's Parish Church quoad sacra**.**

Church built in 1866.

Ministers - Duncan Macnair Connell 1879-1900; John Archibald McCormick 1901-03; Duncan Maclean 1904-08; John MacLachlan 1909-19; John MacCallum 1919- 24; Alexander Macdonald 1924-26; John McKechnie 1928-31.

Terminated on 19th November 1931 on uniting with Dean Park as St Kiaran's Dean Park.

Now part of NEW GOVAN.

Note
The name of St Kiaran's is said to be derived from Kiaran In Tsair ('Son of the Carpenter') who was born in Ireland in 512 and who was noted for his piety and scholarship.

488 St Kiaran's Dean Park (T)

Located at 28 Copland Road**.**

Began on 19th November 1931 consequent on the union of St Kiaran's with Dean Park (i 520). Basis of Union i 491**.**

Church built in 1873, being the former Dean Park property. The former St Kiaran's buildings were sold and are now demolished.

Ministers - John Morell McWilliam, from Dean Park -1931; Thomas Kirkwood Campbell 1939-45; Robert James Fenton 1946-76.

Terminated on 16th September 1976 on uniting with St Columba Summertown as Govan Trinity

Now part of NEW GOVAN.

Note
Provision was made in the Basis of Union whereby Gaelic-speaking members of St Kiaran's might be transferred to St Columba Copland Road.

489 St Luke's (O)

Source - Church of Scotland quoad sacra.

Located in Bain Square, off London Road**.**

Began in 1836 when missionary work was instituted in the western part of the parish of Calton, and the Assembly that year granted a constitution for a Chapel of Ease. The new church was opened in 1837 at 44 Main Street, Calton. The parish was disjoined from Calton on 11 th February 1863 and became St Luke's Parish Church quoad sacra**.**

Church built in 1837. Seriously damaged by fire and practically rebuilt in 1920.

Ministers - David Dickie 1871-1922; Alexander Mackenzie 1922-61.

Terminated on 1st December 1961 on uniting with Macmillan Calton as Calton New (I).

Now part of ST LUKE'S AND ST STEPHEN'S.

490 St Luke's U F (O)

Source - Free Church.

Located at 131 Great Hamilton Street (London Road) at Risk Street**.**

Began in 1843 when the congregation of the quoad sacra adhered to the Disruption. Deprived of their church in 1848 they built a new church the following year. They became St Luke's Free Church and later St Luke's United Free Church**.**

Church built in 1849.

Ministers - John Fraser McGregor 1867-84; Charles Rolland Ramsay1891-1907; James Nash Gourlay 1907-12; Donald Campbell Mackintosh 1912-16.

Terminated in 1919 on uniting with Trinity and St James' Glasgow Cross as Central.

Now part of ST LUKE'S AND ST ANDREW'S.

Note
St James' Glasgow Cross withdrew from the union in 1921, uniting ultimately with St Andrew's in 1939.

490.1 ST LUKE'S AND ST ANDREW'S (P)

Located in Rain Square.

Began on 22nd June 1993 consequent on the union of Calton New (III) and St Andrew's.

Church built in 1837, being the Calton New (originally the St Luke's) property. The former St.Andrew's property is used as the St.Andrew's Centre for Scottish Music.

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Ministers – Adrian James Tait Rennie – from Calton New (III) and St Andrew's (linked charge) –1994; Ian Colin Fraser 1995-

Constituents – See Appendix 1.

Note
The cost of refurbishing the St.Andrew's property (a listed building) for its current use was £3.5 million – well beyond the means of the Church of Scotland!

491 St Margaret's Polmadie (D)

Source - Church of Scotland quoad sacra.

Located at 100 Polmadie Road, Oatlands**.**

Began in 1897 when a mission-hall was opened and work initiated. The church was opened in 1902. The parish was disjoined from Oatlands and Govan on 12th December 1902 and the cause became St Margaret's Polmadie Parish Church quoad sacra**.**

Church dedicated in May 1902. Architect, P McGregor Chalmers. List B building.

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Ministers - Francis D Broun 1902-27; John Bell 1928-36; John Welsh 1936-42; William Charles Vanguard Smith 1943-49; Robert Murray McGregor 1950-83.

Terminated by dissolution 31st May 1984.

Note
The church building was unusual in that it incorporated a manse. Being on three floors this was not a particularly convenient house and the character of the district was such that it was not occupied as a manse after 1969.

492 St Margaret's Tollcross (O)

Source - Church of Scotland quoad sacra.

Located at 179 Braidfauld Road, Tollcross**.**

Began in 1898 when missionary work was put in hand. The parish was disjoined from Shettleston on 25th June 1920 as St Margaret's Tolcross Parish Church quoad sacra. See Note 2 under Shettleston**.**

Church built in 1901. List B building.

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Ministers - John Thomson 1898-1901; William Liddle 1901-13; James Macmorland 1913-15; Thomas Watt McAndrew 1915-18; David Alexander Millar 1919-56; George Ivory Lithgow McCaskill 1957-62; David Muir 1963- 71; Iain Archibald Laing 1971-83; *Peter Ian Barber 1984- to St Margaret's Tollcross Park.
*Linked with Tollcross Park from 1983.

Terminated on 29th June 1994 on uniting with Tollcross Park as ST MARGARET'S TOLLCROSS PARK.

492.1 ST MARGARET'S TOLLCROSS PARK (P)

Located at 179 Braidfauld Street.

Began on 29th June 1994 consequent on the union of St Margaret's Tollcross with Tollcross Park.

Church built in 1901, being the old St Margaret's Tollcross building.

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Ministers – Peter Ian Barber from St Margaret's Tollcross –1995; George McMillan Murray 1995-

493 St Mark's (D)

Source - Church of Scotland quoad sacra.

Located at 21 Cheapside Street, Anderston**.**

Began in 1835 with the inauguration of mission work. A constitution was granted by the Assembly of that same year. The parish was disjoined on 25th November 1863 and the charge became St Mark's Parish Church quoad sacra**.**

Church built in 1835. Now demolished.

Ministers - John Campbell MacLellan 1891-1908; Robert Moir 1909-14; Alexander Cameron Campbell 1914-16; Murdoch Lament 1916-25; John Livingstone 1925-53.

Terminated by dissolution as from 3lst May 1958 (ix 301).

494 St Mark's Lancefield (T)

Located in Argyle Street at Cranston Street**.**

Began on 16th April 1931 consequent on the union of Lancefield with St Mark's West (i 410)**.**

Church built in 1848, being the former St Mark's West property. The former Lancefield buildings are now demolished.

Ministers - David Cecil Mitchell 1931-38; Robert Lockhart 1938-51; Stanley George Smith 1951-56; Archibald Russell 1957- to Anderston.

Terminated on 18th December 1968 on uniting with Anderston Old and with Anderston and St Peter's as Anderston.

Now part of ANDERSTON KELVINGROVE.

Note
The Basis of Union made provision whereby the Missionary Society of Trinity College would contribute £300 per annum towards work in the parish and congregation, and the Society would aim at the establishment of a "Students' Settlement for Missionary and Social Work" in the district. This connection between the students at Trinity College and the congregation continued for many years.

495 St Mark's West (O)

Source - Free Church.

Located at 161 Main (Argyle) Street, at Cranston Street, Anderston**.**

Began in 1843 when the congregation of the Chapel of Ease at St Mark's united with part of the congregation of the Chapel at Brownfield (whose ministers remained in the Establishment) to form a Free Church congregation. They continued in St Mark's chapel until 1848 when their new ckrch in Anderston was erected. They became St Mark's Free Church, and later St Mark's United Free Church**.**

Church built in 1848. Dedicated 31st March 1850.

Ministers - George Milne 1885-1906; William Lindsay 1906-14; James McNeill Little 1914-21; James Wright 1921-25; Thomas Macready Napier 1925-31.

Terminated on 16th April 1931 on uniting with Lancefield as St Mark's Lancefield.

Now part of ANDERSTON KELVINGROVE.

496 St Mary's Fairfield (T)

Located at Govan Cross**.**

Began on 1st May 1975 consequent on the union of Fairfield with St Mary's Govan (xviii 106). Basis of Union xviii 63**.**

Church built in 1813, being the former St Mary's Govan property. The former Fairfield buildings were in poor shape and have been demolished.

Minister - Robert Easton, from St Mary's Govan - to New Govan.

Terminated on 14th April 1982 on uniting with Govan Trinity as NEW GOVAN.

497 St Mary's Govan (O)

Source - Free Church.

Located at Govan Cross**.**

Began when a congregation was formed in connection with Dr Robert Buchanan's church extension movement, services at first being held in Govan Hall in Robert Street. The charge was sanctioned in 1872 and the church was erected and opened the following year. In 1899 120 members were disjoined from St Mary's to help with the establishment of the new cause at Linthouse. The charge became Govan St Mary's Free Church, and later Govan St Mary's United Free Church**.**

Church built in 1873.

Ministers - Robert Howie 1872-1903; Andrew Allan 1904-07; James Barr 1907-20; James Ferguson Padkin 1920-28; James Thomson 1928-35; Thomas Notman 1936-43; John Ebenezer Brown 1943-54; Robert Easton 1954- to St Mary's Fairfield.

Terminated on 1st May 1975 on uniting with Fairfield as St Mary's Fairfield.

Now part of NEW GOVAN.

498 St Mary's Partick (O)

Source - Church of Scotland quoad sacra.

Located in Peel Street, Partick**.**

Began in 1863 when services were provided on a regular basis. The parish was disjoined from Partick on 15th March 1875 and the charge became St Mary's Partick Parish Church quoad sacra**.**

Church built in 1863.

Ministers - William Ross 1893-1922; George David Henderson 1922-24; Sydney Herbert Rutt Warnes 1925-30; William Carrie Clark 1930-41; David Barr 1942-62.

Terminated on 27th October 1963 on uniting with Partick High and Dowanvale as Hamilton Crescent.

Now part of PARTICK SOUTH (II).

499 St Matthew's Q S (O)

Source - Church of Scotland quoad sacra.

Located in Bothwell Street at North Street**.**

Began in 1837 when the Glasgow Church Building Society erected a church, the Assembly granting a constitution in 1839. The parish was disjoined on 14th July 1852 and the charge became St Matthew's Parish Church quoad sacra**.**

Church built in 1837.

Ministers - Robert Armstrong 1876-1914; Alexander Spark 1914- to St Matthew's Blythswood.

Terminated on 17th June 1920 on uniting with Blythswcod as St Matthew's Blythswood.

Now part of RENFIELD ST STEPHEN'S.

500 St Matthew's U .F. (O)

Source - Free Church.

Located in Bath Street opposite Newton Street (immediately west of the King's Theatre)**.**

Began in 1843 when those who had come out from St Matthew's immediately formed themselves into a congregation and, in Kent Road just west of North Street, built themselves a church which was opened or 14th April 1844 and which came to be known as the 'Free West'. Six years later a new church was erected in Bath Street, opposite Newton Street, and this became St Matthew's

Free Church, and later St Matthew's United Free Church. Church dedicated on 12 th October 1851. Destroyed by fire 1952.

Ministers - James Stalker 1887-1903; David Christie 1903-09; Arthur John Gossip 1910-21; George Anderson Smillie 1921-36; Francis Joseph Maclauchlan 1937-41.

Terminated on 25th June 1941 on uniting with Highlanders' Memorial as St Matthew's Highlanders' Memorial.

Now part of KNIGHTSWOOD ST MARGARET'S (II).

Note
The loss of the church by fire had a highly entertaining sequel. The site having been offered for sale was acquired by Mr A E Pickard, the famous (or should it be notorious?) property dealer and general speculator of the Glasgow of that day. It had been a condition of the missives that the remaining ruin, which was considerable, should be demolished without delay, yet weeks passed into months without any sign of work being undertaken in this direction. Courteous reminders having proved quite ineffective a letter was sent to Mr Pickard stating that unless the work of demolition was put in hand within one month from this date the church would resile from the bargain. On the closing day of this ultimatum a Rolls Royce drove up to the ruin in Bath Street, Mr Pickard alighted on the pavement, removed his black jacket, rolled up his spotless white sleeves, and having collected a pick and shovel from the boot proceeded towards the scene where the work of demolition was to be put in hand. Needless to say, the press had had advance notice of the pantomime and reporting and photographing proceeded at a pace much greater than did the work of demolition. This was the same A E Pickard who, within half an hour of the final closing of the Glasgow Empire Exhibition of 1938 hurried up to the box office and bought himself a season ticket at the cost of £1. For this modest sum his name and photograph appeared somewhere (usually on the front page) of every Scottish and not a few English newspapers, the most generous of which were charging that amount for a line in their precious columns. For the sake of the record it should be added that the work of demolition was in the end of the day put into the hands of more efficient, if less ebullient, operators and the site was duly cleared. It is now on the edge of the Motorway as it approaches Kingston Bridge.

501 St Matthew's Blythswood (T)

Located in Bath Street at Holland Street (north-west corner)**.**

Began on 11th June 1920 consequent on the union of St Matthew's with Blythswood**.**

Church built in 1852, being the former Blythswood property. The former St Matthew's buildings are now demolished.

Minister - Alexander Spark, from St Matthew's -1959.

Terminated on 3lst January 1960 on uniting with St Stephen's Buccleuch as St Stephen's Blythswood.

Now part of RENFIELD ST STEPHEN'S.

502 St Matthew's Highlanders' Memorial (T)

Located in Bath Street, opposite Newton Street**.**

Began on 25th June 1941 consequent on the union of St Matthew's U F with Highlanders' Memorial**.**

Church built in 1851 being the former St Matthew's U F, property. This was completely destroyed by fire on 25th January 1952. The former Highlanders' Memorial buildings (in Blythswood Street) are now demolished.

Ministers - John Alick Macdonald 1942-46; William Peter John Mackenzie 1946-53.

Terminated on 11 th October 1953 on uniting with Garscube Netherton as Netherton St Matthew's.

Now part of KNIGHTSWOOD ST MARGARET'S (II).

503 St Michael's Carntyne (D)

Source - Church of Scotland quoad sacra.

Located at 50 Edrom Street, Shettleston**.**

Began in 1900 when a Chapel of Ease, known as Carntyne Chapel, was opened. At the instigation of Dr John White a church was built and the parish was disjoined from Shettleston in 1914 to become St Michael's Carntyne Parish Church quoad sacra. See also Note 2 to 'Shettleston'**.**

Church built in 1914. Sold for commercial purposes after dissolution.

Ministers - James Paterson Brownlie 1898-1909; James Storry Barrowman 1910-26; Charles Heughan 1926-27; Donald Johnston 1927-55; Henry Albert Kennedy 1956-62.

Terminated by dissolution as from 30th May 1965 (xii 190, 202, 226, 397; Act XXIV of General Assembly 1965).

504 St Mungo's

This was the name for long applied to the first parish of Glasgow, the congregation now invariably called The Cathedral.

505 ST NICHOLAS' CARDONALD (U)

Source - Post-1929 Church of Scotland Church Extension.

Located at 224 Hartlaw Crescent, near Gladsmuir Road, Cardonald.

Began as a Church Extension charge in 1937 with the erection of church, halls and a session-house, built by the Baird Trustees. The congregation was granted full status in terms of Act of General Assembly 1943 and so became St Nicholas' Parish Church quoad sacra**.**

Church dedicated on 25th November 1937. Architect, James Miller. Additional hall accommodation built in 1965.

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Ministers - John Turner 1938- 41; William Uist Macdonald 1941-50; Thomas Morton 1951-57; William Riddell Chalmers 1958-66; Alexander Craib Barr 1967-1992; Roderick Iain Turnbull Macdonald 1992-2005;

506 St Ninian's (O)

Source - Church of Scotland quoad sacra.

Located in Crown Street at Kidston Street**.**

Began in 1877 when a minister was appointed to work in the district, the cause then being called Crown Street. The church was built in 1884. The parish was disjoined from Govan on 8th March 1889 and became St Ninian's Parish Church quoad sacra**.**

Church built in 1804. After Union occupied by a congregation of the United Free Church (Continuing) for some years. Now unoccupied and heavily vandalised.

Ministers - James Bryce 1877-86; William Seath Provand 1887-1928; Alexander McClymont Adams 1929-34.

Terminated on 23rd November 1934 on uniting with Wynd as St Ninian's Wynd.

Now part of GORBALS (II).

Notes

1. The name of 'St Ninian's' was chosen for this congregation with a view to commemorating the 15th century leper colony established in the parish - for it had been dedicated to St Ninian.

2. At the time of the Union of 1929 the congrejation of Wynd was completely split as to where their allegiance lay. The 'Continuing' group maintained possession of the property, allowing the others a very limited use of it for a Sunday service. The matter was one of bitter controversy over a long period with a quite serious threat that it would end in the courts. A solution was found in resort to a kind of excambion whereby the United Free Church (Continuing) were given complete possession of the former St Ninian's Church and the Church of Scotland took possession of the former Wynd buildings.

507 St Ninian's Wynd (T)

Located in the junction of Crown Street and Cathcart Road**.**

Began on 23rd November 1934 consequent on the union of St Ninian's with Wynd (ii 1073,1091). Basis of Union ii 977,995**.**

Church built in 1889, being the former Wynd property. See Note above regarding the former St Ninian's property.

Ministers - Alexander Arthur Ewing 1935-41; Joseph Lemming Johinstone Philp 1941-49;
* John Mackie Bisset 1950-73.
*Linked with Abbotsford Chalmers as from 5th January 1967 (xiii 455,460, xiv 11).

Terminated on 31st January 1973 on uniting with Abbotsford Chalmers, with Gorbals John Knox, and with Laurieston Renwick as GORBALS (II).

508 St Oswald's

This was the original name of the Chapel of Ease that later became 'Woodside' (q v).

509 St Paul's North (D)

Source - Free Church.

Located at 72 North Frederick Street**.**

Began in 1843 when, anticipating the Disruption, certain leading members of the Burgh Church of St Paul's formed "the Free Presbyterian Church Association", secured a site, and arranged for the building of a church at the corner of Frederick Street and Cathedral Street. Ewing says that in 1891 they united with St Andrew's in this building, but he continues to record independent ministries for the two charges - leaving one wondering where the other half worshipped. They became St Paul's Free Church and later St Paul's United Free Church**.**

Church built in 1843.

Ministers - Donald Cameron 1895-1920; John McLean Jeffrey 1921-25; John Kennedy 1925-35.

Terminated by dissolution as from 31st October 1937 (iii 1574).

Note
Provision was made whereby fifty per cent of the proceeds and funds of the congregation, together with its records and plate, were to go to the Presbytery's Church Extension Committee to be used towards the erection and equipment of a Church Extension charge "which will continue the name of St Paul's and provide a setting for the two memorials at present in St Paul's North." This in fact was done in St Paul's Provanmill.

510 St Paul's (Outer High) (O)

Source - Church of Scotland - Burgh Church.

Located at 72 John Street (at Martha Street)**.**

Began in 1648 when the nave of The Cathedral was fitted out as a separate place of worship for the East Parish and came to be known as the Outer High Kirk. In 1836 a separate church was opened in Frederick Street, and in 1907 yet another church was built on a new site at the top of John Street. This became St Paul's (Outer High) Parish Church (Burgh Church)**.**

Church built in 1907.

Ministers - James Paton 1881-1906; Gordon Beattie Watt 1907-12; Gordon Quig 1913-21; Charles Mackinnon 1922-30; Robert Cameron Laird 1941-44; Alexander Monteith Davidson 1945-52.

Terminated on 28th June 1953 on uniting with St David's (Ramshorn) as St Paul's (Outer High) and St David's (Ramshorn).

Now DISSOLVED.
Note
Patrick Gillespie became first minister in 1648, having Saltmarket and Bridgegate also in his charge. He is reported to have taken a prominent part in public affairs, first as a Covenanter and then as a supporter of Oliver Cromwell. He opposed the Engagement for the rescue of Charles I, helped to overthrow the Government which had arranged it, and advocated severe measures against all Royalists. He was active in getting up the Western Remonstrance against the king's terms, and encouraged the resolution of maintaining a separate military force, joined in opposing the public resolutions, and was deposed by the General Assembly of 1650 for protesting against its lawfulness and its proceedings. He became one of the leaders of the Protesters and induced both Presbytery and Synod to adhere to them. Along with two others he was called to London by Cromwell to discuss church affairs and preached before the Protector. The sentence of deposition was annulled in 1655. In 1661 he was imprisoned in the Castles of Edinburgh and Stirling and indicted before Parliament for treason. He narrowly escaped execution, though the king considered him more guilty than his associate James Guthrie who was in fact beheaded. His death at Leith in February 1675 was said to have been hastened by depression of spirit aggravated by intemperance. "His superior abilities, fluent delivery, and popular manners made him at one time a man of great personal influence. He was, however, ambitious, domineering and extravagant, so that no bishop in Scotland had ever lived at so high a rate."

511 St Paul's (Outer High) and St David's (Ramshorn) (T)

Located in Ingram Street opposite Candleriggs**.**

Began on 28th June 1953 consequent on the union of St Paul's (Outer High) with St David's (Ramshorn) (vii 506)**.**

Church built in 1826, being the former Ramshorn property. The building of St Paul's was bought by the University of Strathclyde who have redesigned it and set it apart as a Chaplaincy Centre.

Ministers - John Arbuckle Swain, from St David's (Ramshorn) - 1957, Matthew Liddell 1957-82.

Terminated on 16th September 1982 on uniting with The Barony as The Barony Ramshorn.

Now DISSOLVED.

512 ST PAUL'S PROVANMILL (U)

Source - Post-1929 Church of Scotland Church Extension.

Located in Langdale Road at Greenrig Street, Riddrie**.**

Began as a Church Extension cause, a minister being appointed and a hut-hall erected in 1940. A hall-church was added in 1950. The congregation was granted full status in terms of Act of General Assembly 1960 and so the cause became St Paul's Provanmill Parish Church quoad sacra. See Note to St Paul's North**.**

Church (hall-church) built in 1950. New halls and a renovated church were dedicated on 2nd December 1964 (xii 521).

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Ministers - James Edwards Duncan 1940-43; John Duncan Allen McNicol 1943-47; David Rankine Bell 1948-54; John Russell Anderson 1954-72; Alastair Ramsay Moodie 1973-1984; Robert Russell McLarty 1985-2006;

513 St Peter's Q S (O)

Source Church of Scotland quoad sacra.

Located at 76 Oswald Street (east side, near Argyle Street)**.**

Began when a church hall was built in 1836 and was granted a constitution as a Chapel of Ease that same year. The parish was erected on 13th July 1853 and the charge became St Peter's Parish Church quoad sacra**.**

Church built in 1836. Now demolished.

Ministers - Malcolm McLellan 1886-1921; John Fairlie 1921-31; Alastair Christie Johnston 1933-38; Gordon Milne Ewan 1939 - to Anderston and St Peter's.

Terminated on 25th February 1951 on uniting with Anderston St Martin's as Anderston and St Peter's.

Now part of ANDERSTON KELVINGROVE.

Note
The Chapel at Brownfield seems to have merged with St Peter's in 1904 and some time later their church in Brown Street became the church for the united congregation. During a long vacancy (1931-33) there was considerable doubt about the congregation's future, but it was finally re-established and continued till 1951 when it united with St Martin's and the property in Brown Street was disposed of. It seems likely that the building is still standing but as the frontage was flush with other property and had no ecclesiastical features it is difficult to say. [Herron].

514 St Peter's U F (O)

Source - Free Church.

Located at 53 Mains (Blythswood) Street (at Waterloo Street)**.**

Began in 1843 when the minister and most of the congregation of St Peter's came out. The property belonged to the Church Building Society and the congregation continued to pay

rent to them until 1847. They then worshipped in the City Hall in the winter and in the Albion Street Chapel in the summer until their new church was ready in 1850**.**

Church built in 1850. In 1916 the church was purchased for and presented to the Highlanders' Memorial congregation (q v).

Minister - James Brown 1879 - to St George's and St Peter's.

Terminated on 5th September 1909 on uniting with St George's U F as St George's and St Peter's U F.

Now part of ANDERSTON KELVINGROVE.

515 ST ROLLOX (U)

Source - United Presbyterian Church.

Located in Springburn Road at Fountainwell Road**.**

Began in 1852 when Mr David Forrest, who had had to resign his charge in Troon on grounds of ill health, found himself sufficiently recovered to take up missionary activity in the Garngad area. On 25th April 1855 a petition was presented to the U P Presbytery from a group of people who were supporting this activity, asking to be formed into a congregation. This was granted and the congregation established as St Rollox United Presbyterian (Mission) Church. On 4th March 1856 Mr Forrest was inducted as first minister. The first meeting-place was in Thomson's School, from which they moved to a hall beneath a tenement in Turner Street. A church was built in Tharsis Street and opened - free of debt - on 24th March 1861. It soon became apparent that a change of site would be beneficial, but it required about fifteen years of agitation before the Presbytery was persuaded to assist in transporting the cause to a new site on Springburn Road at Fountainwell Road, the foundation-stone of the new premises being laid in October 1892.

Church opened in 1894. Destroyed by fire in June 1982. The new church was erected in 1984, and the William Cumming Memorial Hall was added in 1992.

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Ministers - William Adam 1898-1911; John Wilkie 1911-27; James Fairweather 1928-31; George Barlas Gillies 1932-45; Robert Gourlay Black 1946-66; Edward Gwynfai Jones 1967 –2002; James Torrens 2004-

Notes

1. Of the district of St Rollox a century ago Small has this to say -"The district of St Rollox was described in 1878 as without exception the most 'unimpressionable' in the whole city of Glasgow." The mass of the inhabitants, it was added, was professedly Roman Catholic, but with little more then Romish licence and intolerance. Forty years before this a Glasgow Evangelistic Association commenced work there, but appearances "did not encourage them to persevere."

2. The church sanctuary was not used after the summer of 1980 because it had got into a dangerous state, services being held in the main hall underneath and morning communion services in St Kevin's School. In due time the halls themselves became dangerous and practically all activities were moved to the school. The church and halls were destroyed by fire in June 1982. The new buildings were provided by the Church's Ministry and Mission Department.

3. Until comparatively recently the land at the rear of the church consisted of a great stretch of waste land, extending to Pinkston Road and from south of the cemetery to the canal. This was

known locally as 'the soap waste' or 'the soda waste', having been the dump for the waste material from Tennants' soap factory in Castle Street just north of the canal bridge. Incidentally, this factory boasted the highest chimney in Glasgow - Tennants' Stalk. This waste land became the site for the erection of a considerable housing development known officially as 'Sighthill'. Thus the congregation acquired a considerable parish at a time when its Springburn neighbours were losing theirs.

4. In 1901 a large-scale bazaar was held "to raise money for the Liquidation of the Dent remaining upon the Church, to have it thoroughly Cleaned and Repainted, and to equip it with a ripe Organ." A Souvenir Programme was published and this is indeed a most intriguing souvenir. Some idea of the enormity of the sum aimed at is gained from the fact that the opening page consists of an advertisement from a firm of tailors who offer ready-made suits for youths from 9/11 to 25/- and Norfolk suits from 3/11 to 15/6. We also find "very fine salmon" priced at 5½d per tin. [These prices convert approximately to 50p, £1.25p, 20p, 77p and 3p respectively – Wale].

516 St Rollox QS

This name appears at one time to have been applied to Townhead (q v).

517 St Serf's (D)

Source - Church of Scotland - Chapel.

Located in Wellfield Street, Springburn**.**

Began in 1904 as a missionary outreach from the parish of Springburn. There were two short ministries, but the cause did not flourish, mainly probably because of its proximity to the mother church, and in 1911 it was finally closed**.**

Church built in 1905.

Ministers - Robert Montgomerie Rollo 1904-08; Stephen Forsyth 1908-11.

Terminated by dissolution 1911.

518 St Stephen's (I) (O)

Source - Church of Scotland quoad sacra.

Located in Cambridge Street at Renfrew Street, south-east corner**.**

Began in 1835 when a minister was appointed and a constitution granted for a Chapel of Ease. The parish was erected on 8th July 1857 and the charge became St Stephen's Parish Church quoad sacra**.**

Church built in 1836.

Ministers - James Bell Grant 1891-1922; Thomas Wylie Sharp 1923-30; Duncan Smith Henderson 1931-45.

Terminated on 14th October 1945 on uniting with Buccleuch as St Stephen's Buccleuch.

Now part of RENFIELD ST STEPHEN'S.

519 St Stephen's (II) (T)

Located in McPhater Street at Maitland Street**.**

Began on 19th February 1967 consequent on the union of Cowcaddens with St Stephen's Blythswood (xiv 11). Basis of Union xiii 415,421, 427. See also xiii 456,463, xiv 10**.**

Church built in 1873, being the former Cowcaddens property. The former St Stephen's building in Cambridge Street was sold for commercial development. A good part of the price was finally handed over to the General Trustees to form the nucleus of a Central Fabric Fund for the whole church.

Minister - Angus Taylor Stewart 1967-71.

Terminated on 3rd October 1971 on uniting with St George's Road (II) as St Stephen's (III).

Now part of RENFIELD ST STEPHEN'S.

Notes
1. For some time after the sale of the Cambridge Street property the former Cowcaddens building was used for worship as well as for hall activities, and to allow of this the interior of the building was considerably altered.

2. At one time it was planned that there was to be a large concentration of population in the Dundas Vale area and it was thought important that the Cowcaddens buildings should be preserved. This arrangement, however, was departed from by the planning authorities and only a comparatively small housing development materialised.

3. Cowcaddens church is a listed building and the planning authority are most insistent that it be preserved. A suggestion has been made that it might provide storage and rehearsal facilities for Scottish Opera across the way, but funds are not available. The property has now passed from the ownership of the General Trustees. (The building became more and more delapidated but was thoroughly refurbished and became The Piping Centre in the late 1990s.)

520 St Stephen's (III) (T)

Located in McPhater Street at Maitland Street**.**

Began on 3rd October 1971 consequent on the union of St Stephen's (II) with St George's Road (xvi 218). Basis of Union xvi 155,189**.**

Church built in 1873, being the original Cowcaddens property. The former St George's Road buildings were sold and have since been demolished, the site being developed for housing.

Minister - John Masson Stewart 1972 - to Renfield St Stephen's.

Terminated on 18th April 1974 on uniting with Renfield as RENFIELD ST STEPHEN'S.

521 St Stephen's Blythswood (T)

Located in Cambridge Street at Renfrew Street.

Began on 31st January 1960 consequent on the union of St Matthew's Blythswood with St Stephen's Buccleuch (xi 11). Basis of Union xi 10**.**

Church built in 1836, being the former St Stephen's property. For a number of years the original Blythswood buildings were let to Hope Street Free Church congregation who were homeless after the dissolution of Mains Street (q v).

Minister - John Rodger Gray, from St Stephen's Buccleuch - 1966.

Terminated on 19th February 1967 on uniting with Cowcaddens as St Stephen's (II).

Now part of RENFIELD ST STEPHEN'S.

522 St Stephen's Buccleuch (T)

Located in Cambridge Street at Renfrew Street**.**

Began on 14th October 1945 consequent on the union of St Stephen's (I) with Buccleuch (vi 98)**.**

Church built in 1836, being the former St Stephen's property. The former Buccleuch buildings were converted to provide hall accommodation.

Minister - John Rodger Gray 1946 - to St Stephen's Blythswood.

Terminated on 31st January 1960 on uniting with St Matthew's Blythswood as St Stephen's Blythswood.

Now part of RENFIELD ST STEPHEN'S.

523 St Stephen's Garnethill (T)

Located at 159A Shamrock Street (near St George's Road)**.**

Began on 28th January 1941 consequent on the union of Garnethill with St Stephen's West (iv 343)**.**

Church built in 1850, being the former Shamrock Street property. The former St Stephen's West buildings were sold to a business concern in 1941. They are now demolished.

Ministers - James Somerville 1941-50; William Douglas Chisholm 1951-55; Thomas Alexander 1956-57.

Terminated on 1st December 1957 on uniting with Milton as Milton St Stephen's.

Now part of RENFIELD ST STEPHEN'S.

524 St Stephen's West (O)

Source - Free Church.

Located in New City Road**.**

Began in 1843 when Dr King, the minister of the Extension charge of St Stephen's, with his people adhered to the Disruption. They continued to worship in the church until dispossessed in 1848. A new church was built in New City Road and opened in 1850. This was St Stephen's Free Church, later to become St Stephen's United Free Church**.**

Church built in 1850.

Ministers - Hugh Ross 1888-1900; Andrew Martin Gentles 1901-30; William Roy 1931-41.

Terminated on 28th January 1941 on uniting with Garnethill as St Stephen's Garnethill.

Now part of RENFIELD ST STEPHEN'S.

525 St Thomas' (O)

Source - Church of Scotland quoad sacra.

Located in Campbellfield Street, Calton**.**

Began in 1878 with the appointment of a minister. The parish was disjoined from St John's on 18th July 1881 and became St Thomas' Parish Church quoad sacra**.**

Church built in 1878.

Ministers - Moses Taggart 1892-1908; David Duncan 1908-13; James Francis 1913-19; Andrew Bryson 1920-38.

Terminated on 3rd March 1938 on uniting with Gallowgate as ST THOMAS' GALLOWGATE.

526 St Thomas' Chapel (O)

Source - Church of Scotland - Chapel of Ease.

Located Began in 1823 under the initiative of Thomas Chalmers with the building of a church, paid for by public subscription, and the appointment of a minister. A constitution was granted by the Assembly of 1834**.**

Church built in 1823.

Ministers - Joseph Somerville 1923-36; William Hunter 1836-43.

Terminated in 1843 when the property passed to the Free Church.

Note
This is something of a mystery. The Fasti claims that the property in 1843 passed to the Free Church, but Ewing appears to know nothing at all about such a charge. 'Nestor' equates it with the Noddy Kirk (see Mr Turnbull and Calton Relief), but I'm sure this is in error. At the same time it seems in some way to be connected with Great Hamilton Street.

527 ST THOMAS' GALLOWGATE (P)

Located in Gallowgate at David Street**.**

Began on 3rd March 1938 consequent or the union of Gallowgate with St Thomas' (iii 1669)**.**

Church built in 1850. It was demolished in 1989, having been unsuitable for use for a number of years. The congregation worship in the hall.

Administered under the Model Constitution

Ministers - John Murray Sutherland, from Gallowgate -1952; John Lough 1952- 58; Ernest Martin Scott 1958-73; Erik McLeish Cramb 1974-81; Herbert Marshall Gibson 1982-96; Irene Bristow 1997-2003; Peter Davidge 2003-

528 St Vincent's (O)

Source - Reformed Presbyterian Church - Church of Scotland quoad sacra.

Located in Dover Street at Pembroke Street**.**

Began when West Campbell Reformed Presbyterian congregation was received into the Church of Scotland on 14th August 1876. A new church was built in the following year. The parish was disjoined from the Barony on 24th November 1979 and became St Vincent's Parish Church quoad sacra**.**

Church dedicated in September 1877.

Ministers - James Bell Henderson 1899-1916; Thomas Smith Macpherson 1916-25; John Auley Steel 1926-34.

Terminated on 26th September 1934 on uniting with Kent Road as Kent Road St Vincent.

Now DISSOLVED.

529 St Vincent Street (D)

Source - United Presbyterian Church - United Secession.

Located at 265 St Vincent Street (at Pitt Street)**.**

Began in October 1822 when two petitions were presented to the Secession Presbytery by members from Campbell Street and from Anderston asking to be formed into a separate congregation in Melville Street (now Gordon Street) where they had a place of worship "in a state of forwardness". After some difficulty and prolonged debate the petition was granted. The church was opened on 23rd May 1823. (It has been described as 'a large, plain, and commodious structure".) At this time the congregation was known as Melville Street United Secession Church. After about thirty years this property in Gordon Street was purchased by the railway company and a new church was erected farther west in St Vincent Street. This was St Vincent Street United Presbyterian Church, and, in due course, St Vincent Street United Free Church**.**

Church dedicated on 18th February 1859. Architect, Alexander (Greek) Thomson. See Note 2.

Ministers - James Rennie 1865-99; David McQueen 1899-1938.

Terminated by dissolution in 1939.

Notes
1. In regard to the financing of the church in St Vincent Street it is reported that the railway company paid £15,000 for the plain commodious structure but that in providing the replacement over £21,000 was expended.

2. The buildings were sold to the Spiritualist National Church, but they later disposed of them to the local authority who carried out a vast scheme of restoration and who have now let the property to what had been Hope Street Free Church.

530 Sandyford (O)

Source - Church of Scotland quoad sacra.

Located in Kelvinhaugh Street at Argyle Street**.**

Began in 1853 with the granting of a constitution for a Chapel of Ease, though it was two years later before a minister was appointed. The parish was erected in 1864 as Sandyford Parish Church quoad sacra. It was the South-West Parish of The Barony, and for many years was popularly known as the Toll Church**.**

Church dedicated in April 1855.

Ministers - James Elder Cumming 1871-1903; William Stevenson Stuart 1903-23; James Pitt Watson 1923-29; Frank Henderson 1930-38.

Terminated on 8th June 1938 on uniting with Henderson Memorial as SANDYFORD HENDERSON MEMORIAL.

531 Sandyford U P

This congregation became Hyndland United Free Church (q v).

532 SANDYFORD HENDERSON MEMORIAL (P)

Located in Kelvinhaugh Street at Argyle Street**.**

Began on 8th June 1938 consequent on the union of Sandyford with Henderson Memorial (iii 1726). Basis of Union iii 1725**.**

Church built in 1855, being the former Sandyford property. The Henderson Memorial church had been devoted to community service but allowed to get into poor shape, being sold to a commercial concern in 1958 and being burned down in 1976. The halls were retained as halls for tbe united congregation until 1963 when they were sold to the West of Scotland Engineering Company who had to move out in connection with the Anderston Redevelopment project. List B building.

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Ministers - William Stoddart McColm 1939-55; George Mackenzie Philip 1956-1996; Christopher Peter White 1997-

533 SANDYHILLS (U)

Source - Free Church.

Located in Baillieston Road near Sandyhills Road**.**

Began in 1843 when John Thomson, minister at Shettleston, and part of his congregation came out. They worshipped for some time in a barn, and then in a wooden building. In 1844, being vacant, they were temporarily united with Camlachie. They were restored as a separate entity when a church was built in 1847. This building was destroyed in 1850 through the failure of the foundations. In 1853 a new church was built on a different site, using the old materials. In 1900 a larger church was built on the same site, this also proved to be unsafe because of roof spread and was demolished in 1982. The cause began as Shettleston Free Church. In 1900 it became Shettleston Sandyhills United Free Church**.**

Church built in 1984.

Administered under the Model Constitution since January 1967 (xiv 4).

Ministers - William Nelson 1893-1902; George Lithgow Wilson 1902-07; Alexander Strang 1908-27; Marcus Acheson Spencer 1927-33; David Crosbie 1934-38; George Macpherson Docherty 1939-47; Alexander McRae Houston 1945-58; John Stewart Miller 1959-67; Robert Carmont 1968-1994; John P F Martindale 1994-2004; Graham Atkinson 2005-

533.1 Scotstoun (I) (T)

Located at 70 Earlbank Avenue, Scotstoun**.**

Began on 7th December 1988 consequent on the union of Scotstoun East and Scotstoun West.

Church dedicated on 31st August 1906, being the former Scotstoun East building. The Scotstoun West building was sold, but the building remained vacant and unused and was destroyed by fire. Flats have now been built on the site.

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Minister – J Gordon Mathew 1989- to Scotstoun and Whiteinch.

Terminated in 1994 on uniting with Whiteinch as Scotstoun and Whiteinch.

Now re-established as SCOTSTOUN (II). See note under Whiteinch.

533.2 SCOTSTOUN (II) (P)

Located at 70 Earlbank Avenue, Scotstoun**.**

Began in 1999 consequent on the restoration of Scotstoun and Whiteinch as two separate congregations .

Church dedicated on 31st August 1906, being the former Scotstoun East building.

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Minister – Richard Cameron 2000-

533.3 Scotstoun and Whiteinch (T)

Located at 70 Earlbank Avenue, Scotstoun**.**

Began in1994 consequent on the union of Scotstoun (I) with Whiteinch.

Church dedicated on 31st August 1906, being the former Scotstoun East building.

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Minister – J Gordon Mathew from Scotstoun (I) –1999.
Associate Minister – Alan McWilliam 1993-2000 [Thence to Whiteinch II as minister]

Terminated in 1999 on the restoration of Scotstoun and Whiteinch as separate congregations.

534 Scotstoun East (O)

Source - United Free Church.

Located at 70 Earlbank Avenue, Scotstoun**.**

Began in 1902 when a minister was appointed (by the United Free Presbytery) a hall and offices being opened on 13th April in that same year. A church was added three years later**.**

Church dedicated on 31st August 1906. Architect, H E Clifford.

Administered under the Model Constitution since December 1965 (xiii 235).

Ministers - David Eaton 1902-15; John Simpson 1916-33; John Black Logan 1933-39; Donald Finlay Mackenzie 1940-46; James Telfer Harrison Adamson 1947-55; Hamish McIntosh 1955-61; Thomas Dick 1962-74; William George Neill 1975-80; Alexander Robertson 1981-1989.

Terminated in 1989 on uniting with Scotstoun West as Scotstoun (I).

Now part of SCOTSTOUN (II)

535 Scotstoun West (O)

Source - Church of Scotland quoad sacra.

Located in Dumbarton Road at Queen Victoria Avenue**.**

Began on 18th August 1901 when an 'iron' church was opened at the corner of Dumbarton Road and Oswald (later Victoria, and now Queen Victoria) Drive, the first minister being inducted on 2nd October of the same year. The parish was disjoined from Yoker on 28th May 1915 and the cause became Scotstoun Parish Church quoad sacra within the Presbytery of Dumbarton**.**

Church dedicated on 6th October 1906. Architect, James Chalmers. Halls added in 1929. List B building.

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Ministers - James Montgomery Crawford 1901-08; Alexander Cruickshank 1909-48; James Vincent Ross 1948-53; Angus Macdonald Nicolson 1953-63; George Hunter 1963-1989.

Terminated in 1989 on uniting with Scotstoun East as Scotstoun (I).

Now part of SCOTSTOUN (II).

Transferred from the Presbytery of Dumbarton in 1929.

Note
Writing in 1961 Mr Nicolson recounts - "James Gordon Oswald, whose combined estate of Balshagray and Scotstoun stretched from Broomhill to Blawarthill, and who in 1887 gifted Victoria Park to the Burgh of Partick in commemoration of Queen Victoria's jubilee, laid it down as a condition of the granting of feus on the Scotstoun lands that trafficking in or selling spirituous or fermented liquors, and the pursuing of obnoxious trades, would be forever prohibited. He bought out the last ale house in the district (on Dumbarton Road near Primrose Street); and there have been no licensed premises between Whiteinch and Yoker since."

536 Shamrock Street (O)

Source - United Presbyterian Church.

Located at 159A Shamrock Street, near St George's Road**.**

Began on 2nd March 1849 when a group met and resolved to build a church in the West End. In June a site was secured amid green fields, and on 11th June of the following year a petition to be recognised as a distinct congregation was presented to the U P Presbytery by a number of members from different congregations in the city. They were building a church, they said, "on the furthest outskirts of Glasgow to the west." At next meeting, no objection having been made by neighbouring sessions, they were congregated. Thus began Shamrock Street United Presbyterian Church, later Shamrock Street United Free Church. Church dedicated on 6th October 1850.

Ministers - John Dobie 1862-90; John Pollock 1891-1901; William Henry Stonebridge 1901- to Garnethill.

Terminated on 29th October 1930 on uniting with Grant Street as Garnethill.

Now part of RENFIELD ST STEPHEN'S.

537 Shawholm (O)

Source - United Original Secession Church.

Located at 223 Shawbridge Street, Pollokshaws**.**

Began as a congregation when a group within what was later Pollok congregation, dissatisfied with the settlement of a minister, left and in 1842 were formed into a congregation. Their first place of worship was McEwan's School in Cogan Street. In November of the following year a church was opened, the upper part being occupied as a manse. At a later date the manse was removed and a gallery substituted in its place. It was at this time that the Original Seceders (Constitutionalists plus Protesters) united with the Original Associate Seceders (the Auld Licht Burghers who had not gone into the union with the Church of Scotland in 1839) to form the United Original Seceders, and to this body the new congregation attached itself. In 1956 the United Original Secession Church acceded to the Church of Scotland**.**

Church opened in November 1843; later altered - and enlarged by the addition of a gallery.

Ministers - James Milne Smith 1842-64; William Bissett Gardiner 1864-98; Alexander Parker 1909; Robert Lorimer Findlater 1946-63.

Terminated on 1st June 1965 on uniting with Auldfield as POLLOKSHAWS.

Notes
1. James Milne Smith (1842-64) went to Auckland, New Zealand, accompanied by 'a goodly number' of his congregation from Pollokshaws and there they formed a small colony to which they gave the name of 'The Pollok Settlement'.

2. It is reported that in the time of Mr Smith the Manse (the upper floor of the church building) was haunted by a harmless but boisterous ghost, which confined its nightly operations to the spare bedroom. Many a visitor, though assured no harm would come to him from the disturbances of this mysterious presence, was nearly driven out of his wits before the morning broke. The noises were never explained.

537.1 SHAWLANDS (P)

Located at Shawlands Cross

Began on 3rd September 1998 consequent on the union of Shawlands Cross and Shawlands Old (II).

Church dedicated in June 1903, being the old Shawlands Cross building. The Shawlands Old building was sold to a Christian organisation called "Covenant Life". The current building has been extended by the conversion of the side transepts into a side chapel and a vestry cum office.

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Ministers – Alastair Murdoch Sanderson from Shawlands Cross –2000; Alastair D McLay 2001-2004; Stephen Blakey, 2005-
Associate Minister Alastair D McLay 1998-2000.

538 Shawlands Cross (O)

Source - Free Church.

Located at Shawlands Cross**.**

Began in 1898 when a hall was built by the Free Church at Shawlands Cross on a site they had secured for a church, and David Forsyth of Rose Street was transferred to gather a congregation. The church was built in 1903, by which time, of course, the cause had become Shawlands United Free Church**.**

Church dedicated in June 1903.

Administered under the Model Constitution since December 1965 (xiii 235).

Ministers - David Forsyth 1899-1924; Thomas Angus Fraser 1924-51; William Humphrey Hamilton 1952-61; Thomas Barr Girdwood 1961-76; Alastair Murdoch Sanderson 1976- to Shawlands.

Terminated on 3rd September 1998 on uniting with Shawlands Old (II) as SHAWLANDS.

539 Shawlands Old (I) (O)

Source - Church of Scotland quoad sacra.

Located at 1120 Pollokshaws Road (just west of Shawlands Cross)**.**

Began on 7th December 1874 when there was laid before the kirk session of Eastwood a petition addressed to the Presbytery of Paisley "from a large number of inhabitants of Shawlands etc requesting that a mission there be taken under the charge of the Minister and Kirk Session of the Parish of Eastwood." The mission services were being held in Shawlands Acadamy which then stood at the corner of Skirving Street. A wooden church was opened in December 1877. A constitution for a Chapel of Ease was granted by the Assembly of 1879, and in the following year a minister was appointed. The parish was disjoined from Eastwood on 18th March 1901 and the cause became Shawlands Parish Church quoad sacra within the Presbytery of Paisley. A permanent church had been erected in 1889**.**

Church dedicated on 11th May 1889. Architect, J A Campbell, of John Burnett and Son.

Ministers - Hugh Wilson 1880-82; John Sloan 1882-1912; James Edward Houston 1913-35; William Barclay 1936-57; James Caldwell 1959- to Shawlands Old (II).

Terminated on 27th January 1963 on uniting with Langside Avenue as Shawlands Old (II).

Now part of SHAWLANDS.

Transferred from the Presbytery of Paisley in 1929.

540 Shawlands Old (II) (T)

Located at 1120 Pollokshaws Road (just west of Shawlands Cross)**.**

Began on 27th January 1963 consequent on the union of Langside Avenue with Shawlands Old (I) (xi 668). Basis of Union xi 695**.**

Church built in 1889, being the former Shawlands Old property. The former Langside Avenue buildings were sold to the Roman Catholic archdiocese and have ever been used as a Roman Catholic church. List B building.

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Ministers: James Caldwell, from Shawlands Old (I) -1978; James Millar 1979-1989; Alastair D McLay 1990-1998 [But see note below].

Terminated on 3rd September 1998 on uniting with Shawland Cross as part of SHAWLANDS.

Note
Alastair McLay remained with the united charge, as Associate Minister between 1998 and 2000, and then as Minister from 2001.

541 Shearer Memorial (T)

Located at 166 Moffat Street (at Caledonia Road)**.**

Began in 1929 when the congregation of Oatlands U F changed its name**.**

Church built in 1882.

Ministers - George Granville Ramage, from Oatlands -1932; James Noel Thomson 1933-36; John Edward Pool 1937-42; Quintin Golder 1943-53; from then until the union the charge was vacant, being served by a succession of students.

Terminated on 2nd February 1958 on uniting with Oatlands St Bernard's as Oatlands Trinity. Ultimately Part of ***Rutherglen Road.***

Now DISSOLVED.

542 Sherbrooke (0)

Source - Free Church.

Located in Nithsdale Road at Sherbrooke Avenue, Pollokshields**.**

Began in 1894 when a congregation was sanctioned by the Free Presbytery, and, on 23rd December, the church hall was opened. This had been the outcome of a meeting in the Burgh Hall on 3rd October of the previous year summoned by Dr Howie of Govan "to consider the advisability of erecting a new church for West Pollokshields, Bellahouston, Dumbreck and Maclennan Street." The church building followed precisely six years later. This was Sherbrooke Free Church, and, later, Sherbrooke United Free Church**.**

Church dedicated on 23rd December 1900. Architect, William F McGibbon.

Ministers - Simon George MacLennan 1895-1907; William Mackintosh Mackay 1907-37; George Johnstone Jeffrey 1937 - to Sherbrooke St Gilbert's.

Terminated on 20th November 1942 on uniting with St Gilbert's as SHERBROOKE ST GILBERT'S.

Note
The following account of the origin of the name 'Sherbrooke' is interesting. The church, of course, takes its name from that of the Avenue, and the avenue, in turn, from the first house to be erected there - a house at No 15 built by Mr and Mrs Melvin. Their daughter, Miss Dorothy Melvin, was for many years Principal of Glasgow's College of Domestic Science, now Queen's College, but better known to my generation as 'The Dough School.' It would seem that Mrs Melvin was a native of Sherbrooke in Nova Scotia, of which it is said - "The village of Sherbrooke is situated on a stretch of St Mary's River. In 1665 a French trader called Pagiraudier ran a trading post there, but it was not till the 1880's that settlers arrived. In that day and age travelling by water was easiest. Later a road was built from Halifax to Sherbrooke. Gold was discovered towards the end of the century, and for a short spell the peaceful community changed to a booming camp, but the prosperity was short-lived. Today in Sherbrooke there are only twenty buildings in all, including the jail-house, blacksmith's shop, and school-house."

543 SHERBROOKE ST GILBERT'S (P)

Located in Nithsdale Road at Sherbrooke Avenue, Pollokshields**.**

Began on 20th November 1942 consequent on the union of Sherbrooke with St Gilbert's (v 119)**.**

Church built in 1900, being the former Sherbrooke property. The former St Gilbert's buildings were transported to Burnside (q v). The site is now occupied by a couple of bungalows. List C building.

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Ministers - George Johnstone Jeffrey, from Sherbrooke -1951; David Noel Fisher 1952-79; John Campbell 1980-1987; Donald Macleod 1987-2002; Tom L Pollock 2003-

544 Shettleston Free

This was for many years the name of the congregation now known as 'Sandyhills' (q v).

545 SHETTLESTON OLD (U)

Source - Church of Scotland quoad omnia.

Located in Killin Street at Gelston Street, Shettleston**.**

Began in 1752 when a church which had been built entirely by private subscription on ground given by Messrs James and George Reston on the side of the main road running eastward out of the village was opened for worship in connection with the Church of Scotland. It was used as a preaching station until 1788 when it was erected into a Chapel of Ease though it was not till 1834 that a constitution was granted. The parish was erected on 30th June 1847 under the New Parishes (Scotland) Act of 1844. It was now Shettleston Parish Church quoad omnia**.**

Church dedicated on 19th August 1903. Architect, W G McGibbon. An additional hall was built in 1953.

Administered under the old quoad omnia constitution.

Ministers - John White 1893-1904; Hector MacKinnon 1905-13; Alexander Maclean 1913-22; James McCardel 1923-31; Gerald Kerr Jenkins 1932-48; Thomas Waterton Lund 1949-50; John Anderson 1951-67; Kenneth Miller Campbell 1968-72; Robert Milne Tuton 1973-1995; Alison Ross 1995-98; David Kirk Speed 1999-2004;

Notes

1. John White had this to say of the Shettleston to which he went in 1893 - "There were no trains or buses. One or two of us set ourselves to secure for our folk a share in the comforts of the city. We got horse buses as a great favour. Then we got horse trains. After some agitation we even got street lighting. Last, but not least, we got pavements instead of mud walks so that the workers could get to their factories with dry feet. I can recall how all these efforts brought Shettleston to a consciousness of itself as a separate community."

2. It is said that when John White was inducted to Shettleston, his first charge, the church - nearly a century and a half old - was of primitive design and faulty construction and was in a state of rapidly advancing delapidation with bulging walls and a sagging roof. The new minister set himself to securing a new building, but this was hotly contested by the heritors. Before approaching the heritors en bloc John White had raised a considerable sum from within the congregation, and with this in hand he had met with the principal heritors who had agreed to bear their share in a building programme calculated to cost between £12,000 and £13,000. It was when the proposal went to the real rent heritors and the small feuars that the opposition emerged and steadily gathered strength, encouraged, as it was, by political undertones of 'disestablishment'. After prolonged litigation John White was victorious on every single point, with the result that the new Shettleston Parish Church was erected without having recourse to the money he had in hand from voluntary giving. This considerable sum he was now able to devote towards the erection of two new daughter churches within the parish - St Margaret's Tolloross and St Michael's Carntyne.

546 Shuttle Street

This was the original name - and location - of the first Secession cause in the West of Scotland. It later became the great stronghold in Glasgow of the Burgher persuasion. Later it became Greyfriars (q v).

547 Sighthill (O)

Source - Free Church.

Located in Springburn Road at Mollinsburn Street, Springburn**.**

Began in 1869 when a mission was started here by Tron Free Church. The congregation worshipped at first in a hall belonging to the Caledonian Railway Company. A hall of their own was built in 1870, the charge was sanctioned in 1871, and the church was erected in 1872. This became Sighthill Free Church, and later Sighthill United Free Church**.**

Church built in 1872. Completely destroyed by fire in 1981.

Ministers - George Hanson 1872-1912; William Keir 1912-27; Henry Houston Aitchison 1927-31; William Heron 1931-51; John Henry Prendergast 1951-78.

Terminated on 11th May 1978 on uniting with Cowlairs Somerville, with Johnston, with Springburn North Hill, and with Wellfield as SPRINGBURN.

548 Somerville (I) (O)

Source - Free Church.

Located in Keppochhill Road at Pinkston Road**.**

Began in 1874 with mission work carried on in what is contemporarily described as "the suburban district of Keppochhill." This was under the care of the West Church (Free St Matthew's). The worshippers met at first in a hall and then in an iron church. The charge, sanctioned in 1888, was for a little time called Keppochhill Free Church, becoming Somerville Free Church and then Somerville United Free Church**.**

Church built in 1895. Minister Thomas Havre 1889-1906.

Terminated in 1907 on uniting with Phoenix Park as Somerville (later changing to Somerville Memorial).

Now part of SPRINGBURN.

548.1 Somerville (II)

The name by which Somerville Memorial was known between 1907 and 1931.

549 Somerville Memorial (T)

Located in Keppochhill Road at Pinkston Road**.**

Began in 1907 consequent on the union of Somerville with Phoenix Park. The addition to the name of the term 'Memorial' - Somerville Memorial - was agreed by the Kirk Session on 9th June 1931. Church built in 1895, being the former Somerville property. The Phoenix Park buildings have long been demolished.

Ministers - John Bissett 1907-23; William Davidson 1923-29; Donald Maclean Mackenzie 1930-50; Robert Gordon MacRobert 1952-61.

Terminated on 26th December 1965 on uniting with Cowlairs as Cowlairs Somerville.

Now part of SPRINGBURN.

Note
At the time when the church was being built the suggestion was made that the charge should be called after the Rev A N Somerville DD whose aggressive evangelistic work and whose interest in and concern for the poor and neglected had become so very well known. He had been a remarkable man. Born in Edinburgh in 1813 he studied at the University there and was ordained

at Anderston in 1837. He came out in 1843 with his congregation and he continued to be minister of Anderston until 1878. He had been one of the Church's deputies to Canada and had been involved in evangelistic mission in Scotland, Spain and India. When set free from regular pastoral work he devoted himself to a series of evangelistic tours throughout the world, visiting Australia, the continent of Europe, South Africa, Asia Minor and the Jews in Eastern Europe. He was Moderator of the General Assembly in 1886 and during his year of office traversed as an evangelist the Highlands of Scotland. For the last nineteen years of his life the great Scottish evangelist was the representative of the Barony of Somerville, which fell dormant in 1870 at the death of the nineteenth Scottish peer, but he preferred no claim. He died in 1889.

550 SOUTH CARNTYNE (U)

Source - Post-1929 Church of Scotland Church Extension.

Located in Carntyne Road at Murrayfield Street, Carntyne**.**

Began as a Church Extension charge when church and halls were opened on 17th January 1937, a minister being appointed in June of the same year. The congregation was granted full status in terms of Act of General Assembly 1945, thus becoming South Carntyne Parish Church quoad sacra**.**

Church built in 1937. Dedicated 16th January. In 1987, part of the rear of the church was demolished (including the old vestry, session room and ladies' room) and about 15 pews removed. The area was then reconstructed to provide a fellowship loung, a new vestry and a new session room.

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Ministers - John Taylor Stewart 1937-67; John Smith 1968-75; lain Macnee 1976-1984; Alex Green 1985-1996; Gary Wilson 1997-2000; Gavin Forrest 2002-2005;

551 SOUTH SHAWLANDS (U)

Source - United Free Church.

Located in Regwood Street at Deanston Drive, Shawlands**.**

Began in March 1908 when seven gentlemen forwarded a petition to the United Free Presbytery craving consideration of the need for a new congregation being formed in the south-east part of Shawlands. A hall (later the Muir Hall) was opened on 30th October 1909 and a minister was appointed the following year. The church and lower hall were added in 1913 and the cause became South Shawlands United Free Church**.**

Church dedicated on 9th May 1913.

Administered under the Free Church constitution.

Ministers - William Muir 1910-16; Robert Wilson 1916-42; Merricks Arnott 1943-63; Edward Anthony Howard Sawers 1963-68; Thomas Gracie Macfarlane 1968-92; Lily Fleming Hawthorn McKinnon 1993-1999; Fiona Gardner 2000-

552 Spale Kirk, The

This was the unofficial name of Pollokshaws West (q v) when they worshipped in a wooden church in Cartcraigs. The name appears also to have been given to East Kilbride Moncreiff during the years 1843-45 while they worshipped in a barn.

553 Springbank (O)

Source - United Presbyteniam Church.

Located at 654 New City Road (at Well Road)**.**

Began around 1860 as the outcome of mission work conducted by Cambridge Street and which in 1862 led to the appointment of a probationer to act as an Evangelist, and to the congregating of the people who worshipped with him in this "village two miles from Glasgow." A church was built rather nearer to the city at 654 New City Road, and this became Spningbank United Presbyterian (Mission) Church, and later Springbank United Free Church**.**

Church dedicated on 12th May 1867. To this galleries were added in 1873.

Ministers - William Sinclair 1866-1900; Thomas Cameron 1900-22; James Thomson 1922 - to Burnbank

Terminated in 1925 on uniting with Burnbank U F as Burnbank (II).

Now part of LANSDOWNE (II).

554 SPRINGBURN (P)

Located on Springburn Road at Atlas Street, Springburn**.**

Began on 11th May 1978 consequent on the union of Cowlairs Somerville with Johnston, with Sighthill, with Springburn North Hill, and with Wellfield (xix 388,430). Basis of Union xvii 351,361; xix 308,312**.**

Church dedicated on 14th May 1981 (xxi 187). Permission to sell the redundant properties given in Act XIX of General Assembly 1977. All of them passed to the District Council, and none still stands.

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Minister - Frank Myers, from Wellfield –1987; William G Ramsay 1988-1999; Alan A Ford 2000-
Associate Minister - Mrs Audrey Sheila Blount 1978- 81.

Constituents – See Appendix 1.

Note
An agreement with the District Council whereby all the churches involved in this union were to be acquired by the Council as a 'package deal' in exchange for the cost of one new church was departed from by them when it was decided slightly to change the line of the Springburn Expressway and so avoid Sighthill Church. This led to protracted negotiations and to threatened litigation, but in the end an accommodation was arrived at for the payment of modified

compensation, and with this a new church and hall on fairly modest lines were built. For a time after the union and until the building was ready services were held each Sunday in both Sighthill and Springburn North Hill buildings. Following upon their ceasing to be used all four churches (Johnston had been demolished to make way for shops) were the subject of fires which necessitated their immediate demolition.

555 Springburn Eastfield

See Springburn North.

556 Springburn Hill (O)

Source - Church of Scotland quoad omnia.

Located at 40 Hillkirk Street, Springburn**.**

Began as the last of the twenty churches planned by the Glasgow Church Building Society in 1841. The parish was disjoined from The Barony on 14th June 1854 and was erected into a parish quoad omnia, the last parish in Glasgow to be created under the New Parishes (Scotland) Act of 1844. It thus became Springburn Parish Church quoad omnia**.**

Church dedicated on 3rd July 1842. In 1899 it was enlarged by the addition of two deep transepts.

Ministers - John Henry Dickie 1896-1907; David Andrew Rollo 1907-12; Berry Preston 1913-18; Dugald Clark 1918-25; John Stuart Cameron 1926-36; Andrew Ian Burnett 1937-43; William Fitch 1944-55; William Fraser Wills 1956-66.

Terminated on 5th March 1967 on uniting with Springburn North as Springburn North Hill.

Now part of SPRINGBURN.

557 Springburn North (O)

Source - Free Church.

Located on Springburn Road at Elmvale Street, Springburn**.**

Began in the ‘eighties out of a design on the part of the Free Presbytery to serve the growing population north of Sighthill. The charge was sanctioned and a minister appointed in 1888. At first they worshipped in an iron building, until in 1890 a church was built. This was Springburn Free Church, later to be Springburn North United Free Church. ! In its early days it seems to have been known as Springburn Eastfield**.**

Church built in 1890. Vandalised and destroyed by fire in 1967.

Ministers - Benjamin Jamieson Davidson 1899-1925; Andrew Ferguson Anderson 1925-42; William Burnside 1942-56; Robert Kennedy Williamson 1956-59; George Blair Urquhart 1960-66.

Terminated on 5th March 1967 on uniting with Springburn Hill as Springburn North Hill.

Now part of SPRINGBURN.

Note
A farm of the name of 'Eastfield' still functioned as a farm within a quarter of a mile of the church until fifty years ago, though it was popularly known as 'Hopkin's Farm' because of the family who for years had tenanted it. And, of course, the North British Railway Company locomotive running-sheds close by also bore the same name.

558 Springburn North Hill (T)

Located at 40 Hillkirk Street, Springburn**.**

Began on 5th March 1967 consequent on the union of Springburn Hill with Springburn North (xiv 11). Basis of Union xiv 10,15**.**

Church built in 1842, being the former Springburn Hill property. The former Springburn North buildings were savagely vandalised before finally being destroyed by fire soon after the union.

Minister - Charles Cameron 1967-78.

Terminated on 11th May 1978 on uniting with Cowlairs Somerville, with Johnston, with Sighthill, and with Wellfield as Springburn.

Now part of SPRINGBURN.

559 Steven Memorial (O)

Source - Church of Scotland quoad sacra.

Located at 61 Gower Street (east side) close to Paisley Road**.**

Began in 1884 when a church was built and presented as a memorial to Moses Steven of Bellahouston. The parish was disjoined from Govan and Bellahouston on 18th July 1919. This became Bellahouston Steven Memorial Parish Church quoad sacra. In its earlier days the congregation seems to have been referred to as 'Gower Street'**.**

Church built in 1884. Architect, N F McGibbon. The whole premises were compulsorily acquired by the Corporation in 1971 and demolished to make way for the M8 Motorway.

Ministers - George Condie 1902-04; John Easton Black 1904-10; Norman Reid Mitchell 1911-19; Robert Chalmers Anderson 1915-23; George William Walker 1925-29; Neil McNeill 1930-48; Iain Miller MacDougall 1949-68.

Terminated on 23rd January 1969 on uniting with Bellahouston as Bellahouston Steven.

Now part of IBROX (II).

560 Stevenson Memorial (O)

Source - Free Church.

Located at 62 Belmont Street (at Belmont Bridge)**.**

Began in the 'nineties in the form of a mission carried out in North Woodside Road by College Free Church. The church, built in 1901-2, was erected under the surveillance of College Kirk Session, the cost having been largely contributed by James Stevenson of Hailie, and the church was named after his father, Nathaniel Stevenson, an elder in College. The cause became Stevenson Memorial Free Church, and later Stevenson Memorial United Free Church**.**

Church dedicated in 1902. Architect, J J Stevenson.

Ministers - Walter McCallum Clow 1902-11; William Jeremiah Street 1911-21; John Gardner Smart 1921-29; Douglas Mackintosh Joss 1930-32; James Shepherd Taylor 1933-44; Johnston Reid McKay 1946-69.

Terminated on 18th January 1979 on uniting with Kelvin as KELVIN STEVENSON MEMORIAL.

561 Stockwell Chapel

This was the name at first adopted by a group of Auld Licht folk from East Campbell Street when they came over into the Church of Scotland in 1839. See Albert Drive.

562 Stockwell Free

This was the name adopted by the above congregation when, in 1843, they came out at the Disruption. See Albert Drive.

563 Stonefield

Until they had entered into occupation of their church this was the name given to the cause which was later to become 'Augustine' (q v).

564 Strathbungo (O)

Source - Church of Scotland quoad sacra.

Located at 603 Pollokshaws Road (near Allison Street)**.**

Began in 1833 when mission work was instituted here under the care of a licentiate from Govan. A constitution for a Chapel of Ease was granted in 1838 and a church was built the following year, a gallery being added in 1877. A regular ministry was begun in 1848. The parish was disjoined from Govan and Queen's Park on 13th January 1879 and the charge became

Strathbungo Parish Church quoad sacra. (Queen's Park though an offshoot from Strathbungo had become a parish in 1875.) Church built in 1886. This incorporated materials from the earlier church of 1839. Architects, W G Rowan and Charles Wilson respectively, List B building.

Ministers - Robert McMillan 1876-1916; Charles Guthrie Cooper 1917-26; John Maclame Munro 1926-57; Cecil Hugh Robertson Martin 1958-78.

Terminated on 3rd May 1979 on uniting with Queen's Park West as Strathbungo Queen's Park.

Now part of QUEEN'S PARK.

Notes

1. The original name of Strathbungo was 'Marchtown' due to the fact that it straddled the Lanarkshire/Renfrewshire border - also the Govan/Cathcart parish border. It still contains a 'March Street'.

2. Writing in 1851 Hugh Macdonald in his 'Rambles Around Glasgow' describes a trip from the city to Pollokshaws and its Environs - "Crossing the Clyde by the elegant and spacious Broomielaw Bridge and passing along Bridge Street, Eglinton Street, and past the front of the Cavalry Barracks, now deserted by its gay cavaliers, we soon arrive outside the boundaries of the city. A walk of a mile or so farther, during which we pass on the right, Muirhouses, a row of one-storeyed and thatched edifices, and at a short distance to the left the hamlet of Butterbiggins, brings us to a little village which rejoices in the somewhat unmusical appellation of Strathbungo. There is nothing attractive or particularly worthy of attention about this tiny little congregation of houses. With the exception of the church, a small and neat but plain specimen of ecclesiastical architecture, the houses are for the most part humble one and two storeyed buildings inhabited principally by weavers, miners, and other descriptions of operatives. There are, of course, several public houses in the village; and those who have an eye to the fine arts, as manifested on sign-boards, will be amused, if not delighted, with a unique head of Burns, which is suspended over the entrance to one of them, with a barefaced quotation in praise of whisky attached to it by way of pendant. There is no mistaking the double-breasted waistcoat of the poet: it at once stamps the man." The reference at the end of the description is to Granny McDougall's Inn which was sometimes called the Robert Burns Tavern and which stood at the north-west corner of the road junction (known to a later generation as 'Fornari's') and had the following on its signboard –

When neebors anger at a plea
An' just as wud as wud can be,
How easy can the barley-brie
    Cement the quarrel !
It's ay the cheapest lawyer's fee,
    To taste the barrel.

This ancient hostelry was occupied till about 1870, after which it fell into poor repair, being demolished in 1896. Among the other inns were the Cross Keys almost opposite the church, also on the west side but south of the village, and Hunter's Inn at the south-east corner.

565 Strathbungo Queen's Park (T)

Located at 170 Queen's Drive at Albert Avenue**.**

Began on 3rd May 1979 consequent on the union of Queen's Park West with Strathbungo (xx 120). Basis of Union xix 560,568; xx 95**.**

Church built in 1876, being the former Queen's Park West property. The former Strathbungo buildings were sold to the Pakistani community to be used for educational purposes.

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Minister - Norma Drummond Stewart 1979-2000.

Terminated on 16th February 2000 on uniting with Crosshill Queen's Park as part of QUEEN'S PARK.

566 Summerfield (T)

Located at 665 Dalmarnock Road**.**

Began on 8th October 1970 consequent on the union of Hall Memorial Fairbairn with Rockcliffe (xv 407,434). Basis of Union xv 407,411**.**

Church built in 1881, being the former Hall Memorial property. The former Rockcliffe building was sold and later demolished.

Ministers - George Harkes, from Hall Memorial Fairbairn -1971; John McKendry 1972-73.

Terminated on 24th June 1976 on uniting with Rutherglen Old (II) as Rutherglen Old (III).

Now part of RUTHERGLEN OLD (IV).

567 Summertown (O)

Source - Free Church.

Located at 41 Summertown Road, Govan**.**

Began in 1843 immediately after the Disruption when steps were taken to build and equip a church in the Govan area since Free Kirk supporters there had in the meantime to find their way either to Kingston or to Renfrew. In that same year a church, with a manse forming its lower storey, was built on the bank of the river at a spot which was later to become the site of the graving dock. This was the original Free Church of Govan. The building was enlarged in 1846 and again in 1862, a new church being built in 1873 in Summertown Road. The cause became Govan Summertown Free Church, and later Govan Summertown United Free Church**.**

Church built in 1873.

Ministers - William Alexander Mill 1892-1922; Kenneth Cameron 1922-30; James Urquhart Emslie Barron 1931-38; David Webster McMurtrie 1940-65.

Terminated on 20th January 1966 on uniting with St Columba Copland Road as St Columba Summertown.

Now part of NEW GOVAN.

Note
It was agreed in March 1933 that the name of the congregation be changed from Summertown Road to Summertown (ii 756).

568 Sydney Place U F (O)

Source - United Presbyterian Church - Burgher.

Located at 176 Duke Street (at Sydney Street)**.**

Began in 1789 when the need for expansion of the Burgher cause led to the erection of a second church in addition to Shuttle Street (see Note hereunder). This became Sydney Place Burgher Church, later Sydney Place United Presbyterian Church, and, later still, Sydney Place United Free Church. In its early days the congregation had been called Campbell Street, and then East Campbell Street First (presumably after the breakaway group built in the same street)**.**

Church dedicated on 28th November 1858. Architects, Peddie and Kinnear.

Ministers - James McEwen 1872-1908; Henry Taylor 1908-13; David Forfar 1913- 24; George Bain Burnet 1925- to Sydney Place and East Campbell Street.

Terminated in February 1926 on uniting with Campbell Street East U F as Sydney Place and East Campbell Street U F.

Now part of DENNISTOUN CENTRAL.

Note
Between 1747 and 1789 the population of Glasgow had increased from twenty thousand to sixty thousand and was mounting at upwards of fifteen hundred a year. The first proposal of the Burghers to cope with this situation was to erect a second building in Shuttle Street and make the charge there a collegiate one. This was departed from, however, and a church was built in East Campbell Street which was opened in 1789. The Auld Licht controversy began to stir about 1795 and in consequence about four hundred separated themselves from the young congregation, building a church of their own in the same street. This New Licht congregation was later to become Campbell Street Free Church. But the Auld Licht cause was strong in Glasgow and those congregations which remained loyal to the Presbytery soon regained members. After 1815 it is said there was a rapid increase, no fewer than 430 members being added in three years. In 1856 it was resolved to dispose of the old church and to build a new one in Sydney Place.

569 Sydney Place and East Campbell Street (T)

Located at 176 Duke Street (at Sydney Street)**.**

Began in 1926 consequent on the union of Sydney Place U F with Campbell Street U F**.**

Church built in 1858, being the former Sydney Place property. The former Campbell Street East buildings now house the Glasgow Lodging House Mission.

Ministers - George Bain Burnet, from Sydney Place -1927; William Pottinger 1928-33; Duncan Dewar Duncan 1935-40; John McGill Brown 1941-49.

Terminated on 1st September 1949 on uniting with Wellpark as Trinity Duke Street.

Now part of DENNISTOUN CENTRAL.

T

570 Temple (O)

Source - Church of Scotland quoad sacra.

Located at 964 Crow Road (at Strathcona Street), Temple**.**

Began in 1870 with mission work carried on in the school just erected at Netherton under the direction of New Kilpatrick. A church was erected in 1892, was granted a constitution as a Chapel of Ease in 1892, and, on 13 th March 1896 was disjoined from the parishes of New Kilpatrick, Govan, and Renfrew. Oddly these were in three separate Presbyteries, but the new cause, Temple Parish Church qucad sacra, lay within the Presbytery of Dumbarton**.**

Church dedicated on 8th May 1892.

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Ministers - James Stirrat Carswell 1893-1938; Samuel Gillies Macnab 1938-52; James Wright Wilson 1953-67; lain Miller MacDougall 1968-83.

Terminated on 27th June 1984 on uniting with Anniesland Cross as TEMPLE ANNIESLAND.

Transferred from the Presbytery of Dumbarton in 1929.

570.1 TEMPLE ANNIESLAND (P)

Located at 869 Crow Road.

Began on 27th June 1984 consequent on the union of Anniesland Cross with Temple.

Church built in 1906, being the former Anniesland Cross property. The Temple building was sold to a local company and later demolished (sometime in the 1990s).

Administered under the Model Constitution

Ministers – Robert William Moffat Johnston, from Anniesland Cross-1999; John Wilson 2000-

571 Titwood (O)

Source - Church of Scotland quoad sacra.

Located in Glencairn Drive just west of Shields Road**.**

Began in 1886 when Rev David Jamieson, minister of Parkgrove Congregational Chapel, was received into the Church of Scotland and ordained as first minister of a cause to be established here. An iron church was erected and opened for worship on 19th September 1886. In 1888 Sir John Stirling Maxwell, 10th Baronet, let it be known that the Old Farmhouse site at the corner of Leslie Road and Glencairn Drive was available, and the church took up the feu. In 1895 a church

was built. The parish was disjoined from Govan on 8th November 1901 and the charge became Titwood Parish Church quoad sacra**.**

Church dedicated on 30th March 1895. Architect, H E Clifford.

Ministers - William Henry Rankine 1897-1918; David Preston 1918-41.

Terminated on 15th June 1941 on uniting with Pollokshields St Kentigern's as Pollokshields-Titwood.

Now part of POLLOKSHIELDS.

Note
Parkgrove Congregational Chapel was situated at 123A Paisley Road. When Mr Jamieson left the denomination the buildings were sold and became White Memorial Free Church (q v).

Toll, The

For a number of years around 1860 this was the popular name of Sandyford (q v).

572 Tollcross Central (D)

Source - United Presbyterian Church - Relief.

Located at 1088 Tollcross Road (with burial ground attached)**.**

Began in 1805 at a meeting of inhabitants of the village and neighbourhood, when it was determined that a church should be built in Tollcross in connection with the Relief Synod because "many persons and families cannot be supplied with seats in the chapel at Shettleston." On 1st July 1806 a large body of people in and around Tollcross petitioned the Relief Presbytery to be received as a forming congregation. They stated that they were building a house for public worship. The church when finished had 1231 sittings and cost £2300. This was Tollcross Relief Church. In 1847 it became Tollcross Main Street United Presbyterian Church, and in 1900 Tollcross Central United Free Church**.**

Church built in 1806. Architect, John Brash. The steeple and bell were added in 1834. List B building.

Administered under the old U P constitution.

Ministers - Charles McEwing 1876-1919; James Neil Alexander 1919-54; Oscar Bussey 1955-76; *Andrew John Aitken 1977-81.
*Linked temporarily with Tollcross Park from 1977. Linking dissolved in 1983.

Terminated by dissolution 21st June 1987.

573 Tollcross Park (O)

Source - United Free Church.

Located at 16 Drumover Drive (near Tollcross Road)**.**

Began in 1902 when a church and hall were built under the United Free Church and a minister appointed. A new church was opened in 1905, the former church being converted into a large hall. This became Tollcross Park United Free Church**.**

Church built in 1905. Architects, Duncan and Alan McNaughton. List B building.

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Ministers - John Mandeville Macfie 1902-24; Thomas Simpson 1910-26; Benjamin Jones 1927-30; John McCormack Campbell 1930-49; John Harris Hamilton 1949- 58; *Andrew John Aitken 1958-81; **Peter Ian Barber 1984- to St Margaret's Tollcross Park.
*Linked temporarily with Tollcross Central from 1977. Linking dissolved in 1983.
**Linked with St Margaret's Tollcross 1983-1994.

Terminated on 29th June 1994 on uniting with St Margaret's Tollcross as ST MARGARET'S TOLLCROSS PARK.

574 TORYGLEN (U)

Source - Post-1929 Church of Scotland Church Extension.

Located in Glenmore Avenue, off Prospecthill Road**.**

Began as a Church Extension charge with the appointment of a minister in 1952. A hut-hall was opened in 1953 and the church in the following year. The congregation was granted full status in terms of Act of General Assembly 1961 and so became Toryglen Parish Church quoad sacra**.**

Church dedicated on 26th September 1954. Architects, Grattan and Maclean. Additional hall accommodation dedicated on 6th December 1965 (xiii 223).

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Ministers - Andrew John Orrr Gordon 1952-83; Stuart MacQuarrie 1984-1990; Keith W Ross 1991-2000; Sandra Black 2003-

575 Townhead (O)

Source - Church of Scotland quoad sacra.

Located at 178 Roystonhill, Townhead**.**

Began in 1866 with the appointment of a minister, the parish being erected the same year. Thus the cause became Townhead Parish Church quoad sacra**.**

Church built in 1866.

Ministers - Robert Pryde 1897-1906; Charles Rolland Ramsay 1907-10; William Barclay 1911-14; Robert Love Hunter 1915-26; Charles Whitehead Hutcheson 1926-35; Thomas Barr Vallance

1936-49; Duncan Chalmers 1950-56; Frederick Wilbert Dundas Houston 1958 - to Townhead Blochairn.

Terminated on 13th September 1973 on uniting with Blochairn as ***Townhead Blochairn.***

Now DISSOLVED.

Notes
1. This church, in its early days, appears to have had 'St Rollox' as an alternative title.

2. Roystonhill was formerly known as Garngadhill.

576 Townhead Blochairn (D)

Located at 176 Roystonhill, Townhead**.**

Began on 13th September 1973 consequent on the union of Townhead with Blochairn (xvii 176,188). Basis of Union xvii 133,139**.**

Church built in 1866, being the former Townhead property. The former Blochairn buildings had been demolished as dangerous. List B building.

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Minister - Frederick Wilbert Dundas Houston, from Townhead –1987; W.P.Finlay 1988-2000.

Dissolved on 3rd December 2000.

577 Tradeston U F (O)

Source - Free Church.

Located in Commerce Street, Kingston**.**

Began before the Disruption as an offshoot from Hope Street Gaelic Chapel, when it was known as 'The Gaelic congregation meeting in Kirkfield Church.' In 1847 a new church was built at 14 Oswald Street and called 'Argyle Gaelic Church.' In 1893 the old Gorbals Free Church at 26 King Street was bought and the name of Tradeston Gaelic Church was adopted. Later this became Tradeston United Free Church**.**

Church built in 1844, being the forner Gorbals (Macnicol Memorial) Church.

Ministers - William Fraser 1884-1906; John Ross 1906- to John Knox and Tradeston.

Terminated in 1911 on uniting with John Knox's as John Knox and Tradeston.

Now part of GORBALS (II)

578 Trinity U F (O)

Source - Free Church.

Located in Charlotte Street, at Glasgow Green**.**

Began in 1862 with the erection of a church under the aegis of the Free Wynd. The charge was sanctioned in 1864 and the minister and 400 members of the Wynd congregation were transferred to establish the new cause. This became Trinity Free Church, and later Trinity United Free Church**.**

Church built in 1862. Used as a warehouse since 1967.

Ministers - Norman Macpherson 1895-1913; John Montgomery McQuitty 1914-18.

Terminated in 1919 on uniting with St Luke's U F as Central.

Now part of ST LUKE'S AND ST ANDREW'S.

579 Trinity Duke Street (T)

Located at 176 Duke Street (at Sydney Street)**.**

Began on 1st September 1949 consequent on the union of Sydney Place and East Campbell Street with Wellpark (vii 331). Basis of Union vii 331**.**

Church built in 1858, being the former Sydney Place property. The former Wellpark buildings stood for long in a ruinous condition but are now demolished.

Ministers - Denis Macdonald Duncan 1950-57; William James Hutton 1958-66; William Hamilton 1967- to Dennistoun Central.

Terminated on 25th January 1975 on uniting with Bluevale and Whitevale and with Rutherford as DENNISTOUN CENTRAL.

580 Trinity Pollokshields (O)

Source - United Presbyterian Church.

Located on Shields Road at Glencairn Drive**.**

Began in September 1879 when "it came abruptly into notice" of the U P Presbytery that a Preaching Station in Pollokshields was desirous of being congregated. This was at once agreed. The completion of the church building followed in 1883. Another church was built later. This was Pollokshields Trinity United Presbyterian Church and later Pollokshields Trinity United Free Church**.**

Church built in 1891. Architect, W G Rowan.

Ministers - James Jeffrey 1887-1912; Henry Taylor 1913-41; John Geddes Macgregor 1941-49; Hugh Anderson 1951-57; John Barr 1958- to Pollokshields Glencairn.

Terminated on 22nd April 1963 on uniting with Pollokshields West as Pollokshields Glencairn.

Now part of POLLOKSHIELDS.

581 Trinity Possil (O)

Source - Post-1929 Church of Scotland Church Extension.

Located at the western junction of Broadholm Street and Crowhill Street, Possil**.**

Began as a Church Extension charge in 1936 and was erected into a parish on 23rd May 1944 in terms of Act of that year. Both church and halls were erected in 1936**.**

Church built in 1936. Architects, Stewart and Paterson.

Ministers - James Hogg 1936-54; Angus William Oliver Jack 1954-57; William George Beattie 1957-67.

Terminated on 8th June 1967 on uniting with Henry Drummond as TRINITY POSSIL AND HENRY DRUMMOND.

582 TRINITY POSSIL AND HENRY DRUMMOND (P)

Located at the western junction of Broadholm Street and Crowhill Street, Parkhouse**.**

Began on 8th June 1967 consequent on the union of Trinity Possil with Henry Drummond (xiv 87,110). Basis of Union xiv 68,74**.**

Church built in 1936, being the former Trinity Possil property. The former Henry Drummond buildings were demolished.

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Minister - Alexander Leishman Walker, from Henry Drummond –1988; A T B McGowan 1988-1994; Richard G Buckley 1995-

583 Tron St Anne's (O)

Source - Free Church.

Located at 76 Dundas Street (north of Cathedral Street, east side)**.**

Began in 1843 when Dr Buchanan, minister at the Tron, came out with most of his congregation. For a time they worshipped in the City Hall until in 1844 a church was built. In 1857 the minister and part of the congregation transferred to form the nucleus of a new cause - the College Church. The congregation in Dundas Street continued as St Mary's (Tron) Free Church**.**

Church built in 1844. Used for halls for St George's Tron. Acquired by the Corporation and demolished (bus station).

Ministers - John Tainsh 1883-1916; Andrew Ferguson Anderson 1917-25; William Flint 1926-31; David Rankine Bell 1932-36; Thompson Vickie 1937-39.

Terminated on 11th November 1940 on uniting with St George's as ST GEORGE'S TRON.

584 TRON ST MARY'S (U)

Source - Church of Scotland - Burgh Church Church Extension.

Located at 128 Red Road (at Broomfield Road) Balornock**.**

Began in 1592 when the Laigh Kirk was put in order for a new division of the city, and soon came to be known as the Tron Kirk. It was located on the south side of Trongate near Saltmarket. Burnt down on 8th February 1793 the church was rebuilt the following year. On 8th September 1946 the congregation was transported to a new situation in Balornock where, for a time, they laboured under the name of Balornock Tron. On 15th April 1948 a temporary hall was dedicated, and this was followed by a hall-church dedicated in January 1951. A new church was built in 1965. In terms of Act of General Assembly 19 the congregation resumed their original name of Tron St Mary's**.**

Church dedicated on 20th October 1965 (xiii 196). Architects, Rogerson and Spence.

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Ministers - John Maclean 1898-1903; William Rattray 1903-39; James Guy Wylie 1939-50; James Morrison 1951-53; William Knox Bowie 1953-69; William Sunter 1970-75; Robert William Wilkie Irvine 1976-88; Gordon MacRae 1990-98; William T S Wilson 1999-2006;

Notes

1. In St Thenew's Gate (now Trongate) there was founded in 1528 the collegiate church of Our Lady and St Anne. This soon came to be known as the Laigh Kirk (as opposed to The Cathedral, the High Kirk). However, since there was close at hand the tron, or public weigh-house, it soon came to be known as the Tron Kirk. In 1592 the city put the Tron in order to serve a new division of the city. The tower was added in 1628.

2. On 8th February 1793 the church, with the exception of the tower, was burned down (completely destroying the first volume and seriously demaging thirteen other volumes of the Presbytery minutes which were preserved there). It seemed the City Watch used the premises as a kind of guard room or rest room and blame for the fire is generally attributed to them. In 1794 a new church was built, leaving the tower free-standing. This building is still in use (not as a church).

3. James Clark (1702-23) zealously opposed the Union with England, and on the fast day appointed by the Commission of Assembly he preached from Ezra 8 verse 21, concluding, "Therefore be up and valiant for the City of God." It is claimed that this so stimulated the people that they threatened the authorities and took possession of the city for some days.

U - V

585 Union (O)

Source - Free Church.

Located in Morrison Street at Paterson Street, Kingston**.**

Began in 1843 when part of the congregation of Laurieston came out along with James Macbeth, their minister. They continued in use of the church until deprived in 1849. Services were then held in a railway store-room at the corner of Clyde Place and Commerce Street until a new church was built in 1851. At first the cause was known as Laurieston Free Church until in 1851 with the move to the new building they adopted the name of Union Free Church, and, after 1900, of Union United Free Church**.**

Church dedicated on 2nd February 1851. Destroyed by enemy action 13th March 1941.

Ministers - George Mitchell Philps 1898-1917; Thomas Struthers Symington 1917-30; Andrew Macbride McKirdie 1930-38.

Terminated on 19th December 1938 on uniting with Kingston as Kingston Union.

Now part of CARNWADRIC.

586 Victoria (O)

Source - Free Church.

Located at Eglinton Toll (south corner)**.**

Began in 1852 when, with a view to forming a congregation to serve the needs of the Gorbals District, the Glasgow Free Church Building Society bought Gorbals Parish Church (in Carlton Place) then standing empty, it having been taken over by the superiors because of arrears of feu-duty (see Note 4 to Gorbals). The following year the congregation was formed, being known as East Gorbals Free Church. The building was reacquired by the Established Church in 1864 and the congregation then worshipped in John Knox church till their new building at Eglinton Toll was opened in October 1864 when they adopted the new name of Victoria Free Church. After 1900 they became Victoria United Free Church**.**

Church dedicated in October 1864. Completely destroyed by fire on 30th March 1929.

Ministers - James Cameron 1875-1907; Francis Joseph Maclauchlan 1908-30.

Terminated on 1st January 1930 on uniting with Crosshill (II) as Crosshill Victoria.

Now part of QUEEN'S PARK.

587 Victoria Park (O)

Source - United Presbyterian Church.

Located in Broomhill Drive, near Dumbarton Road**.**

Began in the l870's as a continuation of work initiated by the congregation of Dowanhill. On 5th June 1875 the Preaching Station was congregated in James (now Ferryden) Street, Whiteinch. A new church was opened in Balshagray Avenue in 1877 and a new hall added in 1903. Beginning as Whiteinch United Presbyterian Church it was renamed Victoria Park United Presbyterian Church, Partick in 1887, and after 1900 it became Victoria Park United Free Church. The church came to be in the way of the approach roads to the Clyde Tunnel and was made the subject of a Compulsory Purchase Order. A new church complex was built in Broomhill Drive with the compensation received. Subsequent demolition for the Clydeside Expressway caused further disruption of the parish**.**

Church dedicated on 8th May 1970 (xv 318). Architect, R W K Rogerson.

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Ministers - John Wilson 1882-1909; Campbell MacQueen Macleroy 1909-29; Thomas Brown 1930-46; Albert Connon 1947-51; John Alick Macdonald 1952-63; William Thomson Allan 1964-77; *Allan F Webster 1978 –
*Terminable Appointment. Congregation restored and Mr Webster inducted on 1st December 1983.

Terminated 24th January 1991, on uniting with Balshagray (basis of union Appendix 1 of Standard Basis) as BALSHAGRAY VICTORIA PARK.

Note.
The building was demolished around 1993 and flats built on the site.

588 VICTORIA TOLLCROSS (U)

Source - Free Church.

Located at 1134 Tollcross Road, Tollcross**.**

Began in 1858 when the Free Presbytery, with the aid of the Home Mission Committee, agreed to establish a mission in Tollcross. A church was erected in 1867 and the charge sanctioned in 1869. "Increased railway facilities and a through tramcar service to the city led to the growth of the population." This was Tollcross Free Church, and became Tollcross Victoria United Free Church. In 1902 a new church was erected adjacent to the earlier building which then became the church hall**.**

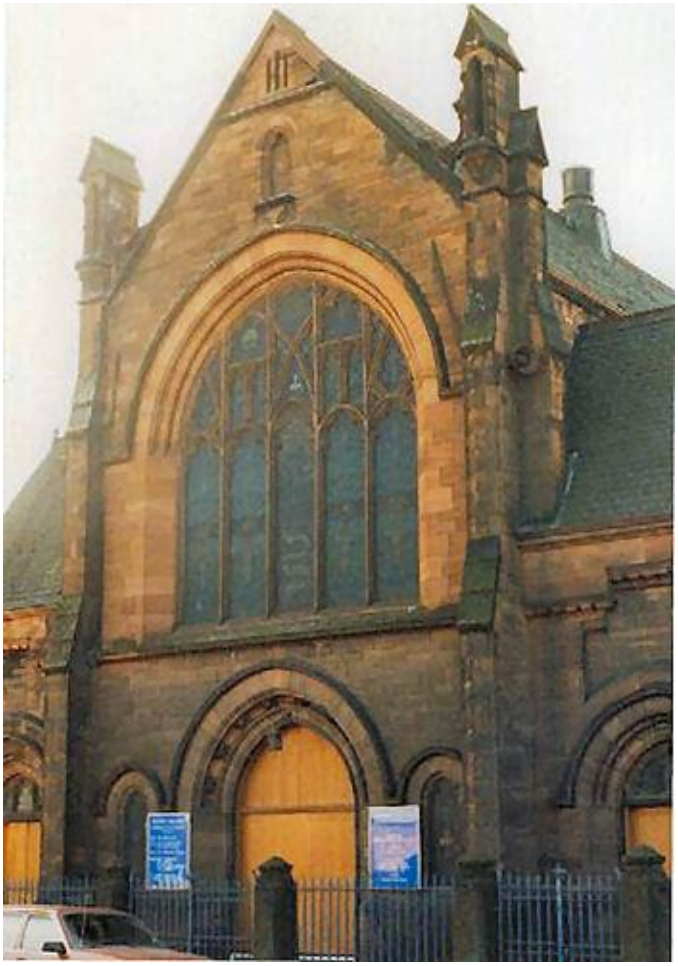
Church built in 1902. The church hall was destroyed by fire in 2001; a newly built church hall was dedicated on 5th October 2003.

Administered under the Model Constitution since 1967 (xiv 182).

Ministers - John Leighton 1892-1904; Charles Lewis Ferguson 1904-36; Thomas Elliot McClements 1936-45; Douglas Troup 1946-48; James Grahame Lees 1949-59; Roy Archibald Stewart 1959-70; Richard Coley 1971-2004;

Note
A local parish history records that "Rev John Leighton (the second minister) had been

a stonemason before his ordination and supervised the building of the present church - indeed he and a group of faithful elders did much of the manual labour with their own hands. In a fearsome hurricane in November 1901 the turret of the old church, now the large hall, was blown across the roof of the new one, which was not then fully completed. With courage, perseverance and vision, minister, kirk session and congregation rose to the emergency and shouldered the additional burden."



VICTORIA TOLLCROSS CHURCH

W

588.1 WALLACEWELL (P)

Located in Northgate Road and Quarrywood Avenue (see Note below)

Began in September 1998 consequent on the union of Baldernock North with Barmulloch.

Church. Both buildings (Balornock North built in 1950, and Barmulloch built in 1954) were retained.

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Minister – John Black Macgregor 1999-2004; Ian MacKenzie (interim minister) 2005-

Note
The Barmulloch building was demolished eight months after the union and that part of the congregation continued to meet in the hall, which remained.

589 Wellfield (O)

Source - United Presbyterian Church.

Located on Balgrayhill at Springburn Road**.**

Began when on 10th December 1895 the U P Presbytery Extension Committee recommended that steps be taken to have another cause established in Springburn which now had a population of 27,000. It had been thought that St Rollox might want to move northward, but this was not so. In 1896 a Station was formed, and then a congregation. The new church was ready in 1899. This was Springburn Wellfield United Presbyterian Church and later Springburn Weilfield United Free Church**.**

Church dedicated on 5th October 1899. Destroyed by fire 1983.

Ministers - David Marshall Forrester 1896-1921; John Lindsay 1921-39; Thomas McPetrie Duncan 1939-60; Frank Myers 1961- to Springburn.

Terminated on 11th May 1978 on uniting with Cowlairs Somerville, with Johnston, with Sighthill, and with Springburn North Hill as SPRINGBURN.

590 Wellington (I)

Source - United Presbyterian Church - Anti-Burgher.

Located in University Avenue at Southpark Avenue**.**

Began on 5th November 1792 when a group of residents in the west petitioned the Presbytery to be disjoined from the Anti-Burgher congregation in Duke Street and formed into a separate congregation. They claimed to have a place of worship nearly ready for occupancy. The petition was granted and the congregation, the Associate Congregation of Anderston, was formed. The

building was a rectangular edifice in the current tradition, situated at the northern end of Cheapside Street and surrounded by a burial ground. The first minister, Dr John Mitchell, was inducted on 1st August 1793. In 1810 galleries were added to the church. On 15th July 1827 a new church was opened at 75 Wellington Street (between Wellington Lane and Waterloo Street - perhaps better defined in Glasgow as 'the Alhanbra site'.) The cause was now Wellington United Presbyterian Church. Considerable alterations and additions were made to the fabric in 1862. In 1880 it was decided to move again and the new church beside the University was occupied four years later**.**

Church dedicated on 11th October 1884. Architect, T L Watson.

Ministers - James Black 1868-1902; George Herbert Morrison 1902-28; Ernest David Jarvis 1929-58; Stuart Wilson McWilliam 1959-72; Maxwell Davidson Craig 1972- to Wellington (II).

Terminated on 30th May 1974 on uniting with Woodlands as WELLINGTON (II).

Notes

1. Small thus describes the inauguration of the congregation - "This was an offshoot from the old Antiburgher Church in Duke Street, which, through the growth of the town was filled to overflowing. The applicants for disjunction, 81 in number, were described as residing in Anderston, Partick, Meikle Govan, up the Water of Kelvin, and places adjacent, to the west of Jamaica Street. They had a place of worship nearly finished, and, with the concurrence of the minister and session of Duke Street, they were erected into a separate congregation, the three elders and three deacons residing within the bounds to be constituted into a session. This was on 5th November 1792, and Mr Ramsay, their minister, was to preach to them on the following Sabbath.'

2. The church in Wellington Street appears indeed to have been "quite a place' if one is to accept this account - "The architect for this church was the late Mr John Baird. It is modelled after the Grecian style. The vestibule and staircase have been admited for their simplicity and beauty. The interior is conveniently arranged with reference to access, to accommodation, and to the position of the minister. It is well lighted - its accoustics are excellent - it is heated by means of a stove below, and ventilated by an opening in the centre of the roof; while the nature of the soil and under-building keep it free from damp. The general effect is that of confort and elegance. The cost of the building, including the arrangements for the crypt below, was about £10,000. The number of sittings is now 1439."

591 WELLINGTON (II) (P)

Located in University Avenue at Southpark Avenue**.**

Began on 30th May 1974 consequent on the union of Wellington (I) with Woodlands (xvii 372,385). Basis of Union xvii 359**.**

Church built in 1884, being the former Wellington property. The former Woodlands buildings were sold to the Free Presbyterian congregation of St Jude's and is now their place of worship. List A building.

Administered under the old U P constitution.

Minister - Maxwell Davidson Craig, from Wellington (I) –1989; M Leith Fisher 1990-2006; Associate Minister - John Alexander Grimson, from Woodlands –1987.

592 Wellpark (O)

Source - Free Church.

Located at 165 Duke Street (at Ark Lane)**.**

Began in 1843 when the congregation of the Chapel of Ease at Ladywell and Wellpark, with their minister, James McKinlay, adhered to the Disruption. They continued to use the church until deprived in 1848. Mr Tennant of Wellpark gave a site and erected a church. Halls were added later. Church erected in 1848. Now demolished.

Ministers - Hugh Mair 1884-1924; Donald Thomson 1924-27; William Cumming Thom 1927-31; Hugh Davidson 1932-45; John Buchanan 1946-49.

Terminated on 1st September 1949 on uniting with Sydney Place and East Campbell Street as Trinity Duke Street.

Now part of DENNISTOUN CENTRAL.

593 Wellwood

This was the name by which 'Wilton' was originally known (q v).

594 West Free

See St Matthew's U F.

595 West Parish

See St Georges.

596 West U F (O)

Source - Free Church

Located in Kent Road**.**

Began in 1851 when a group of people formed themselves into a congregation in the Free St Matthew's buildings vacated the previous year. The congregation was sanctioned in 1854 and became the West Free Church. (The St Matthew's congregation had itself at one time been known by that name.) Church built in 1844.

Ministers - John Scott 1887-1902; Peter Macfarlane Macdonald 1902 - to Highlanders' Memorial.

Terminated in 1917 when it became Highlanders' Memorial.

Now part of KNIGHTSWOOD ST MARGARET'S (II).

597 West Park

This was the original name of the charge that later came to be known simply as 'The Park' (q v).

598 Westbourne (O)

Source - Free Church.

Located at 52 Westbourne Gardens West, Hyndland**.**

Began in 1875 when the Free Church Building Society erected an iron church in Great Western Road. Here a new congregation (sanctioned in 1876) was formed under the naoe of 'Western Road Free Church'. A new church was built in Westbourne Gardens in 1880 and this became Westbourne Free Church, and, later, Westbourne United Free Church**.**

Church built in 1880-81. Architect, John Honeyman, whose design was chosen "as being more likely to secure internal comfort and good accoustics.'

Ministers - Alexander Orrock Johnston 1876-98; David Morrison Ross 1898-1912; Hubert Louis Simpson 1912-23; Adam Wilson Burnet 1924-34; Geoffrey Turner Bellhouse 1938-45; John Stuart Cameron 1946-60.

Terminated on 23rd October 1960 on uniting with Belhaven as ***Belhaven Westbourne.***

Now DISSOLVED.

599 Western Road Free

See Westbourne (above).

600 West Scotland Street U F

Source - Free Church.

Located in West Scotland Street, Kinning Park**.**

Began around 1878 as a mission under Pollokshields Free Church (West). Church and halls were erected in 1888 and the charge sanctioned in 1900. This was West Scotland United Free Church**.**

Church built in 1888. Now demolished.

Ministers - James Pollock 1900-04; James Lamont 1904-09; Edward Brown. 1909-17.

Terminated in 1919 on uniting with Kinning Park U F as Kinning Park East.

Now part of KINNING PARK (II).

601 Whitehill

Source - United Presbyterian Church.

Located at 12 Whitehill Street, Dennistoun**.**

Began on 4th May 1869 when a petition was presented to the U P Presbytery to form a new congregation in the north-east of the city. A congregation was formed the following month and a church was built the following year. This was Dennistoun United Presbyterian Church, later to become Whitehill United Free Church**.**

Church built in 1870.

Ministers - James Leslie Murray 1883-1912; John Stewart Lawson 1912-47; James Archibald Reid 1947-54; George William Low Parkinson 1954-61; John Frederick Hart 1962-71.

Terminated on 23rd November 1972 on uniting with Bellgrove and Young Street as Dennistoun South.

Now part of DENNISTOUN BLACKFRIARS.

602 Whiteinch (I) (T)

Located at 25 Squire Street, Whiteinch**.**

Began on 30th April 1981 consequent on the union of Jordanvale with Gordon Park (xxi 67,99). Basis of Union xxi 38,43**.**

Church built in 1911, being the former Jordanvale property. The former Gordon Park buildings were sold and are now in use as a furniture showroom and store. List B building.

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Minister - Gavin John McFadyen, from Gordon Park –1992.

Terminated in 1992 on uniting with Scotstoun (I) as Scotstoun and Whiteinch.

Now restored as WHITEINCH (II).

602.1 WHITEINCH (II) (P)

Located – see note 1 below.

Began in 2000 consequent on the division of Scotstoun and Whiteinch into separate charges.

Church – see note 1 below.

Administered as a New Charge Development.

Minister – Alan McWilliam 2000-

Notes
1. The original Squire Street building were sold in 1992 on uniting with Scotstoun as Scotstoun and Whiteinch. The site was later developed into flats. Currently (2004) the congregation has a

manse and a shop-front meeting room and office at 1279 Dumbarton Road. Worship is conducted at Whiteinch Primary School Medwyn Street.

2. Alan McWilliam was Associate Minister at Scotstoun and Whiteinch frm 1993 until the separation and subsequently became the first minister of the new charge.

603 Whiteinch Free

This was the original name of 'Gordon Park' (q v).

604 Whiteinch Parish

This was the original name of 'Jordanvale' (q v).

605 Whiteinch U P

This was the original name of 'Victoria Park' (q v).

606 White Memorial (O)

Source - Free Church.

Located at 123A Paisley Road**.**

Began in 1884 when work was inaugurated in the Plantation district, services being held first in Kinning Park Police Hall and then in a wooden structure in Stanley Street. In July 1886 a church and halls at 123A Paisley Road were bought from Parkgrove Congregational Church, more than half the price being contributed by Mr J Campbell White (later Lord Kilgour). The cause had originally been called Plantation Free Church, but in recognition of the generous gift the name was changed to White Memorial. A suite of halls in Portman Street, previously mission premises, was given to the congregation by Pollokshields East U F. The church having been destroyed by fire on 29th July 1952 the halls were renovated and dedicated as a hall-church. They were later used by Kinning Park (I) (q v)**.**

Church built in 1878 (by the Congregationalists). Destroyed by fire in 1952.

Ministers - James Paterson 1894-1912; Arthur Herbert Gray 1913-22; Kenneth Moultrie Macleod 1922-29; George Robert Howe 1930-45; John Macdougall Mackinnon 1946-58.

Terminated on 8th June 1958 on uniting with Paisley Road as Cessnock.

Now part of KINNING PARK (II).

Note
A minute of May 1886 reads - "Presbytery Committee, under Mr J Campbell White,

propose buying Parkgrove Congregational Church - building in Paisley Road, at present for sale at £7350. Mr J Campbell White offered to give £3300 instead of the site originally offered; Church Extension £1500; Ferguson Bequest £350; from sale of Kingston Free Church £1200; and congregation to cover the purchase.' (The congregation, in fact, failed to raise their share and Mr White gave an additional £750.)

607 Whitevale Free

This congregation was known as 'Camlachie Free Church' until 1879. After 1900 it became Gallowgate United Free Church (q v)

608 Whitevale (O)

Source - United Presbyterian Church.

Located at 32 Whitevale Street, near Duke Street**.**

Began on 9th December 1862 when there came before the U P Presbytery a petition purporting to be from elders, managers, and people of the Independent Secession Church in Barrack Street, craving admission as a congregation. This was in fact a splinter group led by John Graham when he left Duke Street - see Note hereunder. It was found that Barrack Street had no eldership and no authentic communion-roll, but it was decided to recognise the congregation at once and to appoint a provisional kirk session to make up a roll of membership. Thus began Whitevale United Presbyterian Church later to be Whitevale United Free Church**.**

Church built in 1878.

Ministers - Adam Welch 1874-96; William H Kellock 1896-1904; John Thomson 1905-09; William Barclay 1909-47; David Burton Isaac 1947-52; Roderick Stewart 1953-59.

Terminated on 17th September 1971 on uniting with Bluevale as Bluevale and Whitevale.

Now part of DENNISTOUN CENTRAL.

Note
After their rather inauspicious start the congregation very soon ran into further troubles. They fell vacant in 1869 and, it would seem, indicated that they were in a position where a union might be welcome. A Presbytery committee was appointed to pursue this possibility, but they quickly encountered difficulties. The congregation refused to have anything to do with Canon Street whose removal to Bellgrove Street they were so violently opposing, and Blackfriars Street was no more acceptable. It was indicated to them that they might never get a minister. Just a year earlier the church in Barrack Street had been sold to the Union Railway Company and a site secured in Whitevale Street for a new church. A meeting of the congregation was now called without sanction of the Kirk Session, and, "in an irritant mood" they solemnly resolved to go over to the Free Church. The managers followed up this decision by making an offer of £1000 to the Free congregation in East Miller Street (Rutherford) - presumably as a kind of dowry. Against this use of the money got from the sale of the heritable property two members protested. The Session then put the eight managers involved under suspension. The money which had been voted away was in the bank in name of three of their number, and one of the three would have nothing to do with the project. So a condition of stalemate had been reached. The two 'willing' managers raised an

action against the bank to compel them to pay up in the absence of the third signature, but the sheriff upheld the bank. By this time, mercifully, tempers had apparently cooled a little. A congregational meeting was called in regular order and the congregation resolved to stand by their former allegiance. Four years, however, had been lost in wrangling, and of the whole price received from the railway company only £1100 remained after expenses incurred in connection with the aborted litigation had been met. Small goes on to tell that meanwhile the congregation had been worshipping in a nearby hall 'in very reduced circumstances" - so much so that they had to have their pulpit supply paid on alternate Sundays from Presbytery funds. In 1873 they called a minister and moved to a wooden Church built in Campbellfield Street at a cost of £900. The new minister, Adam Welch, seems to have gathered things together, for in 1878 they moved into their new church in Whitevale Street and from then on their story is one of success.

609 Wilton (O)

Source - Church of Scotland quoad sacra.

Located in Wilton Street at Yarrow Gardens**.**

Began in 1895 with the appointment of a minister. The charge seems initially to have been called 'Wellwood'. The parish was disjoined from Kelvinside on 16th March 1917 and the cause became Wilton Parish Church quoad sacra**.**

Church built in 1895.

Ministers - Horace James Dick 1895-1901; Walter Grant Forsyth 1901-09; Walter Strang 1910-11; John Livingston 1912-29; Charles Sydney Finch 1030-36; Murdo Macrae 1937-42; Charles Douglas Hamilton 1942-75.

Terminated on 30th January 1975 on uniting with Kelvinside East Park as Kelvin.

Now part of KELVIN STEVENSON MEMORIAL.

610 Woodlands (O)

Source - United Presbyterian Church - Anti-Burgher.

Located at 137 North Woodlands Road**.**

Began in 1840 as an offshoot from Duke Street (Cathedral Square) Antiburgher. At first they worshipped in the Merchants' Hall in Hanover Street and a year later moved into a new church they had built in Montrose Street (just north of George Street). In 1875 they moved again, this time to Woodlands Road, and became Woodlands Road United Presbyterian Church and later Woodlands United Free Church**.**

Church dedicated on 10th November 1875. It contained windows by Burnes Jones which have since been removed.

Ministers - David Woodside 1885-1924; John Oswald Westwater 1926-47; George Alestair Alison Bennett 1948-58; Ian Mackenzie Forbes 1959-66; John Alexander Grimson 1966 - to Wellington.

Terminated on 30th May 1974 on uniting with Wellington (I) as WELLINGTON (II).

Note
An interesting situation arose affecting the first minister of the congregation, H M MacGill, on his demitting to take up duty as Secretary of the Home Mission Department of the Church. In 1864, six years after his appointment the Synod was overtured to grant him and his opposite number in the Foreign Mission Department full ministerial status in Presbytery and Synod. It was a question on which Mr MacGill felt acutely, arguing that his status ard his influence for good were seriously impaired by keeping him on a footing of inequality with his ministerial brethren. On the other side it was held that only those with fixed pastorates could sit in the church courts. As far back as 1807 the Anti-Burgher Synod had yielded the point by granting a seat to a full-time professor of theology, but now other counsels prevailed. At the Synod in 1866 the discussion reached its keenest and the two parties were so nearly balanced that, in a crowded house and amid much excitement, the voting had to be taken by calling the roll, when the negative side carried by a very trifling majority. In that state the matter rested till a broader question emerged and the Mission Secretaries came in under the wing of the Theological Professors to their seats in the church courts - but this was not until 1877. Incidentally this seems still to have been the position in the church until sometime, I think, in the late 'fifties. I clearly remember how Graham N Warner relinquished his status as a minister to sit as an elder in the church courts on his appointment as Secretary of the Church and Ministry Department.

611 Woodside (O)

Source - Church of Scotland quoad sacra.

Located at 341 Great Western Road (near Park Road)**.**

Began in 1877 with mission work in the area. It was at first called St Oswald's Chapel.
The parish was erected in 1921 and the charge became Woodside Parish Church quoad sacra.

Ministers - David Watson 1877-1916; John Mitchell Kerr 1922-42; David George Hamilton Whyte 1943-45; John Freeland 1945-53; *John Campbell Lough 1955-59. Terminable Appointment.

Terminated on 6th September 1959 on uniting with Lansdowne (I) as Lansdowne Woodside.

Now part of LANSDOWNE (II).

612 Wynd (O)

Source - Free Church.

Located in the junction of Crown Street and Cathcart Road**.**

Began as a result of the work of the Free Tron which for many years had conducted a mission in what had originally been the Wynd area - (King Street, Bridgegate, Saltmarket). In 1854 a charge was sanctioned and a church erected. By 1883 this once so healthy congregation had suffered so badly as to be reduced to a mission station. It thereupon moved to the south side (Kidston Street) and had its status restored in 1886. The new church and halls were erected in 1878 (including a manse and a house in the one building). This was Wynd Free Church, and later Wynd United Free Church**.**

Church built in 1888-9. Architect, W G Rowan.

Ministers - John Riddell 1886-1911; John Cooper 1911-18; Joseph Fisher Anderson 1918- 25; George Steel Jeffrey 1925-30.

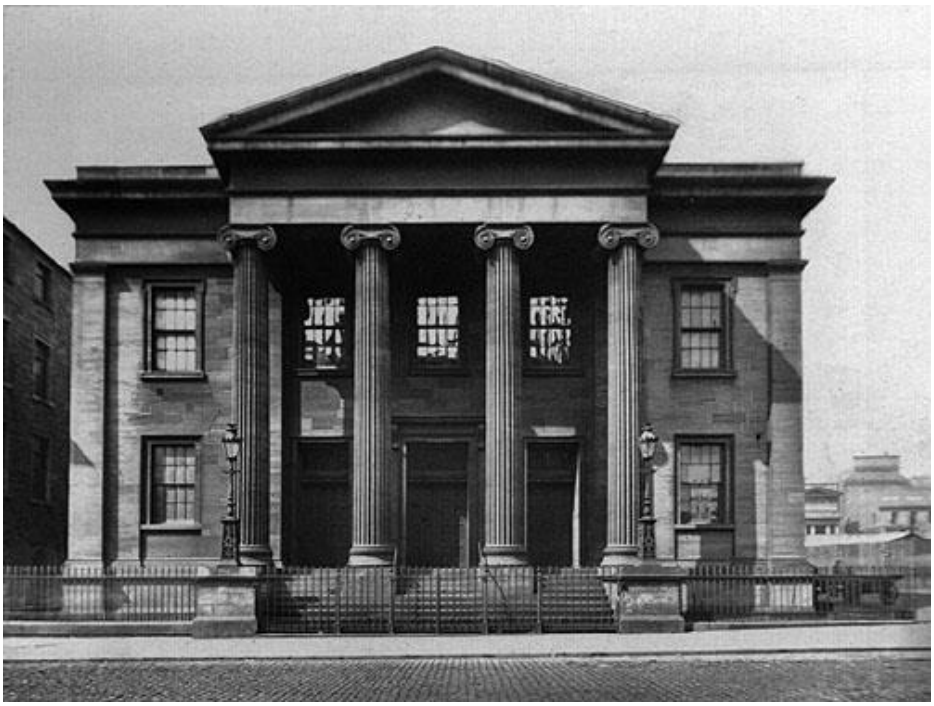
Terminated on 23rd November 1934 on uniting with St Ninian's as St Ninian's Wynd.

Now part of GORBALS (II).

Note
It is believed that either directly or through her daughter congregations the Wynd was responsible for the creation of twenty-three charges.

613 Wynd Burgh Church

See St Andrew's.



WELLINGTON CHURCH

Y

613.1 YOKER (P)

Located in Dumbarton Road at Hawick Street**.**

Began on 5th August 2001 consequent on the union of Yoker Old with Yoker St Matthew's.

Church built in 1898. being the old Yoker Old building. In 1995 a major refurbishment converted it to a hall-church, with a worship area, lounge/café area. The halls suite was demolished at that time to allow for future development. The Yoker St Matthew's buildings were used as a Youth Church/Youth Team initiative until 2001, when staffing problems forced retrenchment. It is still used for meetings and lets, including the local Housing Association etc. A future sale is being considered (as at 2004).

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Minister – Kenneth D Macdonald 2001-2004 [as locum]; Karen Hendry 2005-

614 Yoker Old (O)

Source - Church of Scotland quoad sacra.

Located in Dumbarton Road at Hawick Street**.**

Began in 1895 with the appointment of a minister. The church was built in 1898 and the parish was disjoined from Renfrew and Clydebank on 8th June 1906. It then became Yoker Parish Church quoad sacra within the Presbytery of Dumbarton**.**

Church built in 1898.

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Ministers - Gavin Lambie 1895-1902; James Cleland 1902-09; Thomas Smith Macpherson 1909-16; James Smith 1917-20; William Walls 1921-35; Francis William Rae 1936-41; Hamish McIntyre 1942-48; George Alexander Maclean Henderson 1949-57; John Harris Hamilton 1958-80; * William A Bryden 1981-84; Erik M Cramb 1984-1989; Neil A Simpson 1992-2001.
*Linked with Yoker St Matthew's as from 1981.

Terminated on 5th August 2001 on uniting with Yoker St Matthew's as YOKER.

Transferred from the Presbytery of Dumbarton in 1976.

615 Yoker St Matthew's (O)

Source - Post-1929 Church of Scotland Church Extension.

Located in Hawick Street, Yoker**.**

Began as a Church Extension charge with the appointment of a minister in 1951. The church was opened in 1952 and a new hall was added the following year. The congregation was granted full status in terms of Act of General Assembly 1955 and thus became Yoker St Matthew's Parish -Church quoad sacra within the Presbytery of Dumbarton. The hall was destroyed by fire in 1983**.**

Church built in 1952.

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Ministers - James Reid 1951-56; James Sidney Allison Smith 1956-63; John Neish Notman 1964-71; Continued Vacancy; * William Bryden 1981-84; Erik M Cramb 1984-1989; Neil A Simpson 1992-2001.
*Linked with Yoker Old as from 1981.

Terminated on 5th August 2001 on uniting with Yoker Old as YOKER.

Transferred from the Presbytery of Dumbarton in 1976.

616 Young Street (O)

Source - Free Church.

Located in Young Street, Bellgrove**.**

Began in 1852 as a mission under Free St John's. They met at first in a building in Market Street (which ran from Bridgegate to the river) and were called Market Street Free Church. The new church in Young Street was built and opened in 1858 and the cause became Young Street Free Church, later Young Street United Free Church**.**

Church built in 1858. Demolished in 1937 as part of a clearance scheme.

Ministers - John McCracken 1893-1919; Robert McLean 1919-22; George Steel Jeffrey 1922-25; James Hogg 1925-36.

Terminated on 17th September 1937 on uniting with Bellgrove as Bellgrove and Young Street.

Now part of DENNISTOUN BLACKFRIARS.

OUTHWITH THE CITY

A - B

617 BANTON (U)

Source - Church of Scotland quoad sacra.

Located between the villages of Banton and Kelvinhead**.**

Began on 28th May 1838 when a parish of ease was constituted and had an area assigned to it. In February 1840 a minister was appointed. December 1880 the parish was disjoined from Kilsyth and the cause Banton Parish Church quoad sacra**.**

Church built in 1838. Hall added 1949.

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Ministers - John Livingston 1896-1912; Alexander McClymont Adams 1913-15; John Archibald Dron 1915-32; Daniel William Montgomery 1933-59; Ian Macdonald Macaulay 1960-69; Michael McCulloch Bogle 1969-75; *William Alexander Tindall 1975-77; Michael Robert Philip 1978-87; Jean R M Blackley 1989-2001; Alexandra Farrington 2003-
*The congregation was linked with Twechar as from 15th June 1975 (xviii 123). Basis of Linking xviii 18, 25.

Note
John Lyon, the first minister, came out in 1843 but did not, apparently, take the congregation with him. However, for the next two years the church was closed completely, and it was not until 1853 that they again had a settled ministry.

618 BISHOPBRIGGS KENMURE (U)

Source - United Presbyterian Church.

Located in Viewfield Road near Kirkintilloch Road, Bishopbriggs**.**

Began in the early ‘seventies with evangelistic services held alternately at Auchinairn and Bishopbriggs, until on 8th August 1876 a hall in the latter village (now Kenmure Hall, Schoolfield Lane) was recognised as a Mission Station. On 13th July 1877 they were officially congregated as Bishopbriggs United Presbyterian Church, calling their first minister in 1879**.**

Church built in 1905. “Considerably improved” in 1928. A new church hall has been added to the church.

Administered under a slightly modified version of the Model Constitution.

Ministers - Charles Dick 1879-1915; John Macmillan 1915-25; Allan Williamson 1926-61; Charles Rattray Heriot 1962-67; Philip Howard Jones 1968-1987; D Stuart Crawford 1987-1991; Iain A Laing 1992-

Notes
1. Small, writing in 1904, has this to say of the district - “Bishopbriggs is a village in

Cadder Parish, inhabited largely by Irish families of the poorer class.' He estimates the population at 900 within a radius of a mile.

2. At this time Kenmure, described as a small but beautiful estate, bounded the village of Bishopbriggs on the west. The mansion-house, built in the middle of the eighteenth century, occupied the crest of a wooded eminnnce (just above Brackenbrae House). Along with Cadder, Kenmure House belonged to the Stirlings of Keir. The name comes from the Gaelic ceann-mor - 'large head'.

619 Bishopbriggs Springfield (O)

Source - Free Church.

Located in Springfield Road near Callieburn Road, Bishopbriggs**.**

Began in 1843 immediately after the Disruption as Cadder Free Church, worshipping in the barn of Bareyards Farm. This congregation was fairly short-lived, but in 1859, in the wake of the great revival of that years a new beginning was made in the form of mission work in Auchinairn under the leadership of Bridgegate Free Church and worshipping in what had been licensed premises. Such was the success of the venture that in 1863 work was begun on the erection of a church and in 1865 they were duly sanctioned as a charge, being popularly known as Bishopbriggs Free Church. In 1900 they became Springfield United Free Church**.**

Church opened in 1865. A hall extension was added in 1950. A further considerable hall extension was undertaken in 1964.

Ministers - Robert William Reid 1896-1904; Henry Taylor 1905-08; Thomas Neilson 1908-15; Lewis Albert Sutherland 1915-18; John Watson Kelly 1919-21; Robert Primrose 1921-26; Donald Martin 1927-43; John Cameron 1944-52; Henry James French 1952-63; David James Hebenton 1964-67.

Terminated on 5th September 1968 on uniting with Cambridge Street as BISHOPBRIGGS SPRINGFIELD CAMBRIDGE.

Note
Ewing says of Bishopbriggs in 1843 - 'Mining, quarrying and agriculture were the main local industries. Mining and quarrying were largely wrought out in course of time; but the extension of the tramway from Glasgow has made the district more residential.'

620 BISHOPBRIGGS SPRINGFIELD CAMBRIDGE (P)

Located in Springfield Road near Callieburn Road, Bishopbriggs**.**

Began on 5th September 1968 consequent on the union of Cambridge Street with Bishopbriggs Springfield (xiv 445). Basis of Union xiv 365, 379**.**

Church dedicated on 8th June 1972, being a new Church built with the compensation received from the compulsory purchase by Glasgow Corporation of the Cambridge Street premises. The former church was converted into a hall. Cambridge Street church was demolished in 1969.

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Ministers: James Cran, from Cambridge Street -1977; William Ewart 1978-2005; Ian Taylor 2006-

621 BROOM (U)

Source - Post-1929 Church of Scotland Church Extension.

Located in Mearns Road at Broom Road, Newton Mearns**.**

Began in 1942 as a Church Extension charge with the appointment of a minister. The congregation received full status 22nd May 1957. Church dedicated on 15th May 1959 Cx 472). A new hall complex was added, being dedicated on 28th January 1967. Architects, Laird & Napier.

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Ministers - William Cameron Wallace 1942-47; James Archibald Turner Kennedy 1947-51; James Reid Christie 1952-57; Welsh Neilson Peterkin 1958-86; James Whyte 1987-2006;

621.1 BUSBY (P)

Located in Church Road Busby

Began April 1990 consequent on the union of Busby East and Busby West.

Church dedicated on 8th May 1836, being the old West Church property. Halls and offices have subsequently been extended. The East Church site and buildings were sold to property developers and the former church converted into flats.

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Ministers - A Iain Campbell – from Busby East and West (linked charge) –1997; Jeremy C Eve 1998-

622 Busby East (O)

Source - Free Church. Located in Carmunnock Road at East Kilbride Road, Busby**.**

Began in 1862 as a Preaching Station, meetings being held in Wilson's Hall in the Renfrewshire side of the village. In spite of this it appears to have been called Carmunnock Free Church, though when a church was subsequently built in the village of Carmunnock that became the centre of missionary activity there and the earlier church in Busby adopted the name of Busby Free Church, later to become Busby East United Free Church. The Carmunnock end adopted the name of Clason Memorial being in memory of Dr Patrick Clason, Clerk to the Free Church Assembly, who had been minister at Carmunnock from 1815 to 1824**.**

Church built in 1862. This appears to have been a very small and sinple structure. During 1873 the congregation worshipped for a time in Busby West while extensions were effected, and in 1882 further enlargement was carried out, this time without disturbing the congregation. A very extensive scheme of extension and renewal was carried through in 1952-3.

Administered under the Free Church constitution.

Ministers - Adam Cunningham Henderson 1878-1906; Alexander Macfarlane Wright 1906-44; John Scott Fulton 1945-48; Joseph Lamming Johnstone Philp 1949-74; *Laurence Arthur Brown Whitley 1975-1985; G Iain Campbell 1986- to Busby.

*The congregation was linked with Busby West as from 5th October 1975 (xviii 195). Basis of Linking xviii 113.

Terminated on * April 1990 on uniting with Busby West as BUSBY.

623 Busby West (O)

Source - United Presbyterian Church - United Secession.

Located in Church Road, Busby**.**

Began on 8th May 1835 in consequence of a petition presented to the Secession Presbytery bearing 170 signatures, asking to be congregated, and stating that a mission had been kept up in the village for a number of years. A church was built the following year, and the first regular ministry began a month thereafter. The petition did not say so, but an arrangement had existed whereby occasional evening services were held in Mr Gemmell's school at Sheddens, neighbouring ministers taking it in turn to preach. The new cause became Busby Secession (later United Presbyterian) Church, and, after 1900, Busby West United Free Church**.**

Church dedicated on 8th May 1836. Hall added in 1913.

Administered under the Model Constitution since February 1966 (xiii 261).

Ministers - William B Melville 1884-1903; Donald Nicol Dow 1904-34; Norman Victor Hope 1935-39; Alasdair Dove MacCalman 1939-74; *Laurence Arthur Brown Whitley 1975-1985; A Iain Campbell 1986- to Busby.
*The congregation was linked with Busby East as from 5th October 1975 (xviii. 195). Basis of Linking xviii 113.

Terminated on April 1990 on uniting with Busby East as BUSBY.

Notes
1. In connection with the founding of the cause it is recorded that since 1831 the proprietors of the public works in the district (Messrs Kelly and Co and Mr Kean) had supported a missionary at their own expense.

2. It is recorded that in 1832 Busby suffered an outbreak of cholera. Such was the dread of this terrible disease that the people of the village were forbidden to attend neighbouring churches (there was as yet no church in the village), and the roads were patrolled by watchmen for the purpose of enforcing observance of this edict.

C - D

624 CADDER (U)

Source - Church of Scotland quoad omnia.

Located in Cadder Road Bishopbriggs**.**

Began in pre-Reformation times**.**

Church dedicated 5th September 1830. Architect, David Hamilton. The chancel was extended in 1908. The side galleries were removed and the back gallery extended 1914. The chancel was remodelled and the entrance vestibule extended in 1980. Major alteration wre made to the South Halls in 1996 to incorporate a chapel, coffee-shop, Third World shop and a Conference Room.

Administered under the old quoad omnia constitution.

Ministers - John Buchanan Adam Watt 1882-1911; James Woodside Robinson 1911-29; Alasdair Robert Ellis Maclnnes 1929-41; James Campbell Gordon 1942-52; Daniel Brock Doyle 1953-60; Douglas Hogarth Hay Macnaughton 1961-73; William Jack Beaumont 1974-93; Henry Dane Sharrard 1994-98; Graham Sommerville Finch 1999-

Notes

1. The vicarage of Cadder was the prebend of the Sub-Dean of Glasgow. As such it was granted by Charles II to the University of Glasgow on 4th March 1670.

2. The parish had an annual Fair of St Martin.

3. David Cunynghame, the first minister after the Reformation, had been a Roman priest. He was on the committee that drew up the Second Book of Discipline - indeed the committee met at his house. It is said of him - "A learned man, and of very good account, there was none so frank in the cause (against Episcopacy) as he. He moderated the reasoning, gathered up the conclusions, and put all in writ and order to be reported to the Assembly. But such was the sagacity of Mr Andrew Melvill, that he deemed that neither he nor Mr Patrick Adamson would prove friends in the end, and so it proved indeed. Both were elevated to bishopbrics before twelve months had elapsed.

4. Thomas Lockerby (1818-36) was presented by the heritors and elders (as assistant and successor) in 1811. The counting of the votes was apparently challenged and resulted in a hearing in the Second Division of the Court of Session in 1814, judgment being given in his favour. However, a further accusation was brought against him and this resulted in his servant, Mary Scott, being prosecuted before the High Court for attempting to extort money by threatening to accuse him of drunkenness, assault, and other misdemeanours. Found guilty, she was sentenced to transportation for fourteen years. It seems the Assembly now took a hand and held an enquiry, and this led to nothing and the proceedings were ordered to be expunged from the record.

5. Of the building which was replaced in 1830 the First Statistical Account related that it was built in 1750 but not finished till 1784 and that it "is now in good condition.' A rather different picture is painted by J B A Watt in his parish history where he describes it as 'plain, unpretentious and uncomfortable, as mean a building as could be cheaply erected. It stood till 1822 'and was described to me twenty years ago by one who had worshipped in it as a

boy as a wretchedly poor building with clay floor and leaking roof, through which the rain often fell upon the worshippers and converted the floor into mud.'

6. The following entertaining excerpt comes from the Third Statistical Account - 'In Cadder Kirkyard there still stands the stone watch-house from which a watch was kept against body-snatchers; outside the watch-house there is the old mort-safe, the iron coffin used as a further guard against these 'resurrectionists'. The stone watch-house still stands, used as a howff by under-age drinkers on wet or cold nights. They try their strength from time to time on the mort-safe - late drivers from the bar at the golf club are sobered to see it by the roadside before it is returned yet again.'

625 CAMPSIE (P)

Located in Main Street, Lennoxtown**.**

Began on 31st January 1979 consequent on the union of Campsie High with Campsie Trinity (xx 11). Basis of Union xix 360, 369**.**

Church built in 1988 on the site of the Campsie Trinity church, which had became unsafe and had to be demolished in 1985. Architects Fleming of Lenzie. Between 1985 and 1988, the congregation worshipped in Lennoxtown Town Hall until the new building was complete. The old High Church building had earlier been sold as a pine furniture warehouse, but was subsequently set on fire. The surviving structure was passed to the care of the local authority, who maintain the surrounding grave-yard; it remains a pictureseque but rather sad monument to the intermittent inability of the Church of Scotland to protect architecturally distinguished and potentially useful buildings. [Wale]

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Ministers - Alexander Abercromby Morrison, from Campsie High - 1980; John MacKenzie Robertson 1980 –1992; David John Torrance 1993-

Constituents - Campsie East; Campsie High; Campsie West.

626 Campsie East U F (O)

Source - Free Church.

Located in Greenhead Road at Stirling Place**.**

Began in 1843 immediately after the Disruption, but enjoyed little success - attributed by some to the popularity of Dr Lee's ministry in the parish church and by others to the success enjoyed by the Relief body - and so it was dropped. As a result, however, of the 1859-60 revival a fresh start was made, a station established, and regular services held in the Commercial Inn, Lennoxtown. This led in 1861 to the erection of a church and the sanctioning of the cause which became Campsie Free Church, and after 1900 Campsie East United Free Church**.**

Church built in 1861. Became Drill Hall. Now demolished.

Ministers - George Lithgow Wilson 1898-1902; Samuel Brown Reid 1902-08.

Terminated in February 1910 on uniting with Campsie West U F as Campsie United Free Church.

Now part of CAMPSIE.

627 Campsie High (O)

Source - Church of Scotland quoad omnia.

Located off Main Street, Lennoxtown (in graveyard)**.**

Began in pre-Reformation times. It was known as the Parish of Campsie and Antermony quoad omnia**.**

Church dedicated on 24th December 1828. The original church stood quite a distance to the west in what is now called Campsie Glen where a mediaeval church of 1175 had been replaced by a Protestant building of which only a few fragments now remain. A former private school, Oswald School, was presented to the congregation for the advancement of Christian Education and was used to provide hall accommodation. It has now been sold and converted into a private house; the funds realised are held by the Kirk Session as a restricted fund to be used for educational activity and outreach.

Ministers - John Young Scott 1881-1902; William Brown 1902-18; Alexander Wilson Finlayson 1919-40; McIntosh Mowat 1941-48; Alexander Abercromby Morrison 1949 - to Campsie.

Terminated on 3lst January 1979 on uniting with Campsie Trinity as CAMPSIE.

Notes
1. The two parishes (of Campsie and Antermony) were united at some time before the Reformation.

2. St Machan, to whom the church is dedicated, was buried at Campsie and there is a well near by bearing his name.

3. The church was a prebend of Glasgow and belonged to the Abbey of Kelso.

4. Campsie was a parsonage, the Parson of Campsie being the Sacristan of the Cathedral of Glasgow. He resided in the city, having a house in the Rotten-row, and the cure at Campsie was served by a vicar.

5. John Collins (1641-48) was presented in October 1639 after long opposition both by the Presbytery and within the parish, and was finally ordered to be settled by the Assembly - which he was on 3rd November 1641. He was murdered at Martinmas 1648.

6. Archibald Dennistoun (1649-55 and 1662-78) was deposed by the Synod in 1655 ‘without any considerable fault, he being of the Resolutionists, and the Protesting party being in the ascendant, against the desire of the parishioners, who loved him.’ He was restored in 1662.

7. John Law (1656-62 and 1678-81) was ordained by the Protesters in 1656 but deprived by Act of Parliament in 1662. He was granted indulgence, but on failing to appear before the Council he was ordered to be apprehended in 1674. Accused of holding conventicles (at Kippen) he was imprisoned in Edinburgh and sent to the Bass in 1679. On finding caution he was released after three months. Deprived in 1681 he was restored in 1690, but accepted instead a call to the High Kirk in Edinburgh.

8. George Milne (1681-90) was deprived by Act of Parliament of 1690 and was harshly treated ('rabbled') by a section of the parishioners, his furniture being broken and his person threatened. By way of reprisal he carried off the parish records.

9. James Laoslie (1783-1824) is said in 1793 to have "exerted himself to secure the conviction of Thomas Muir of Huntershill, advocate, the radical, and to have been a keen supporter of the government. On this account the manse offices were maliciously set on fire during his absence in August 1797. He died suddenly in the Star Inn, Glasgow, when on his way to attend a meeting of Presbytery. His appearance in the Assembly in 1816 is described as follows - 'He tears his waistcoat open, he bears his breast, as if he had scars to show; he bellows, he sobs, he weeps, and sits down at the end of his harangue trembling all to his finger ends like an exhausted Pythoness.' The writer concedes that 'there may be exaggeration in this description.' It seems not impossible! See also Note 2 under Campsie West U F.

10. James Lapslie contributed a most interesting and exhaustive article on his parish to the First Statistical Account. Summing up the condition of the people at that time (1794) he has this to say:
'Wheaten bread is now universally used by every description of people; there being no less than two bakers stationary in the parish, besides some hundred pounds value for wheaten bread brought annually from Kirkintilloch and Glasgow.'
Every lad now dresses in English Cloaths and fancy vests, with thread or cotton stockings; and every girl in cotton stuff, black silk cloaks, and fancy bonnets.'
'The quantity of liquor drunk in the seventeen public houses in this parish must be very great indeed; as I have been told that four or five pounds at a reckoning have been collected from a company of journeymen and apprentices on a pay night.'

'The houses of every decent inhabitant of this parish consist of at least a kitchen and one room, generally two rooms, ceiled above, and often laid with deal floors, with elegant glass windows; and I believe that few of the tradesmen sit down to dinner without flesh meat on the table and malt liquor to drink. Such is the relative situation of a parish in the year 1794 when some designing people used every effort to convince them that they were poor and miserable and enslaved.'

628 Campsie Trinity (T)

Located in Main Street, Lennoxtown**.**

Began in February 1910 consequent on the union of Campsie East U F with Campsie West U F as Campsie U F. The name of Campsie Trinity was adopted in 1929**.**

Church built in 1872, being the former Campsie West property. The former Campsie East building was sold to Stirlingshire Territorials for a Drill Hall and continued thus till 1960 when it was sold into commercial use. In 1983 it was demolished as unsafe.

Ministers - William Barlas Young Davidson, from Campsie West -1919; David C Rees 1919- 22; John Campbell Gardner Bell 1922-30; Donald McFarlan 1931-46; Alexander Scott Addison Donaldson 1943-63; * Thomas James Loudon Blair 1965-71; * Euphemia Helen Clouston Irvine 1972-1979.
*The congregation was linked with Milton of Campsie as from 2lst June 1974, (xii 397). Basis of Linking xii 304,327. The linking was terminated to allow of union with Campsie High in January 1979.

Terminated on 31st January 1979 on uniting with Campsie High as CAMPSIE.

629 Campsie West U F (O)

Source - United Presbyterian Church - Relief.

Located in Main Street, Lennoxtown**.**

Began on 6th October 1784 when a number of members of the Parish Church, exasperated at the disputed settlement of James Lapslie in 1783, approached Glasgow Relief Presbytery with a petition to be taken under inspection. Campsie Relief Church was congregated the following year. In 1785 a meeting-house was built which though described as 'substantial but of the plainest description with an earthen floor and wooden forms with backs serving as seats, served for close on a century until a new church was built. This later became Campsie United Presbyterian Church, and later still Campsie West United Free Church**.**

Church built in 1872. Now demolished.

Ministers - William Wood 1845-83; William Barlas Young Davidson 1884- to Campsie Trinity.

Terminated in February 1910 on uniting with Campsie East U F as Campsie Trinity U F.

Now part of CAMPSIE.

Notes

1. James Lapslie: see Campsie High, Note 9. Two factors seem to have militated against his settlement - first that he was a native of the parish, and secondly that he was a presentee of the Crown. So great was the opposition that the session, some of the heritors, and 'a great majority of the people' proceeded to build a chapel which they hoped to have accepted as a Chapel of Ease within the Establishment. On learning that this would be quite unacceptable to the Established Presbytery they approached the Presbytery of Relief and were accepted as a congregation there.

2. The tale is told of the devoted churchman who admitted regretfully that his congregation was not doing well, but was happy to report that the Methodists across the street were doing even worse. Small seems to me to capture something of this in the following account of the pathetic ending of the first Relief ministry at Campsie, that of Mr James Colquhoun (1786-96). He tells us -' For ten years his ministry was very successful, but disaster came in an unguarded hour. On 5th October 1796 Mr Colquhoun gave in his demission, which was at once accepted. He openly and candidly confessed what was publicly known - that he had disgraced himself at Balloch Fair a short time before. There a net had been spread for his feet, and after being ensnared he had been made the talk of the whole community. In deep penitence he submitted himself to the judgment of his brethren, and was suspended till they should see their way to restore him. But at next meeting he declined their authority and was declared out of connection with the Relief body. He then removed to Perth where he had been asked to go nine years before. 'This sad occurrence might have well-nigh ruined the Relief cause at Campsie, but it happened that the parish minister had made himself more obnoxious than ever to the bulk of his parishioners. Mr Lapslie is described as a man of splended physique, who cultivated an aristocratic manner, and became a violent Tory. From the account he gives of the parish in the Old Statistical Account we find that Societies of the Friends of the People were his mortal aversion, and, referring to the Relief people around him, he suspected that 'the spirit of innovation was encouraged by their public teachers with a view to increase the adherents of their own tabernacle.' He feared the leaven of democracy even in missions to the heathen and in Sabbath Schools. When Thomas Muir, who had property in Campsie Parish, was about to be tried for sedition, which means for being a leader in the cause of political freedom, Lapslie was all activity in gathering up evidence against him. While Muir was pronounced guilty, and banished, Lapslie's services obtained double recognition. He was rewarded with a government pension, and, one day or night, when he and his wife were from home his manse, with its belongings, was set fire to and burned.'

630 CHRYSTON (P)

Located in Chryston Road near Bridgend Road**.**

Began on 5th March 1950 consequent on the union of Chryston East with Chryston West (vii 446). Basis of Union vii 434**.**

Church built in 1878, being the former Chryston East property. The hall is the former Chryston West church, built in 1846. A new hall was built at Moodiesburn, an area of the parish where there has been considerable housing development, and was dedicated on 5th May 1969. In May 2003 a new double-storied church hall was opened adjacent to the church and the previous hall was demolished. In September 2003 a new church centre at Moodiesburn was opened, comprising a sanctuary, foyer, kitchen and other rooms.

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Ministers - George Whitfield Macarthur, from Chryston East -1970; William Gordon Haggarty 1971-76; Martin Angus William Allen 1977 –

Note
Before the union the congregations were linked for over a year as from lst January 1949 (vii 188). Basis of Linking vii 188.

631 Chryston East (O)

Source - Church of Scotland quoad sacra.

Located in Chryston Road near Bridgend Road**.**

Began at least at early as 1688 when a mission was established by Cadder in the northern end of that parish. In 1799 a church was built as a chapel-of ease within the village of Chryston. being granted a constitution in 1834. On being disjoined from the Parish of Cadder on 20th June 1870 the cause became Chryston Parish Church quoad sacra**.**

Church dedicated on 4th August 1878.

Ministers - William Davidson 1882-1929; Alexander Lyon Bennet 1930-35; George Whitfield Macarthur 1936- to Chryston.

Terminated on 5th March 1950 on uniting with Chryston West as CHRYSTON.

Notes
1. The following is an interesting account of the early history of this parish. ‘There was a meeting-house, as it was then called, where the minister of Cadder preached every third Sabbath at least since the Revolution in 1688. There every proprietor had his pew, as well as in the Parish kirk, though it was chiefly for the accommodation of the eastern division of the parish. This meeting-house was afterwards superseded by the erection of a chapel in the village of Chryston. The proprietors and inhabitants in the east district, particularly, contributed to its erection. The labourers quarried the stones gratuitously and the farmers carted them and the lime. This chapel is now erected into the Church of Chryston quoad sacra. Mr Provan was the first preacher in the chapel at £50 per annum. The Rev John Dick, late minister at Rutherglen, was the first ordained minister - at the same stipend.

2. Mr James Young (1818-53) is said to have been a real father to his flock, and in spite of certain very marked eccentricities to have been held in the highest affection and esteem. He lived alone

in the manse and had little if any regard for the ordinary social conventions. "It is on record that he was often found studying his Bible seated on a stool by a miserable fire with his legs encased in newspapers in an effort to obtain additional warmth. Apparently such conduct incurred the displeasure of the Presbytery and they sent a deputation to Chryston to investigate. A crowded meeting was held in the chapel on 24th January 1839, and certain members of the congregation objected so strongly to the interrogation to which their minister was subjected that the Presbytery decided to adjourn and conduct the enquiry in private in the parish school. The expulsion of the public aroused the deepest indignation, the doors and windows of the locked school were forced, and the Presbytery, departing hurriedly, were sent on their way with sticks and stones and shouts of execration. Mr Young was the hero of the day, and, beloved more than ever by his people, remained at Chryston until he was forced to retire through old age and infirmity."

632 Chryston West (O)

Source - Free Church.

Located in Chryston Road**.**

Began in 1845 when a mission station was established for those in the Parish of Cadder who adhered to the principles of the Disruption, being sanctioned in 1848 as Chryston Free Church, and becoming, in 1900, Chryston United Free Church**.**

Church built in 1846. Now demolished.

Ministers - Andrew Shepherd 1881-1931; David Yuille Howie 1931-37; Wilbur Canham Lavalette 1938-44; James Minnie 1945-48.

Terminated on 5th March 1950 on uniting with Chryston East as CHRYSTON.

Note
It is recorded that this congregation profited greatly by the revival of 1859-60.

CAMPSIE CHURCH

E –F

632.1 EAGLESHAM (P)

Located in Montgomery Street, Eaglesham**.**

Began on 20th September 1959 consequent on the union of Eaglesham Old with Eag.lesham Carswell (x 511). Basis of Union x 510**.**

Church built in 1785, being the former Eaglesham Old property. The former Carswell Church was at first adapted as 'The children's Church' but was subsequently altered to supply additional hall accommodation. The former Carswell hall had been the Free Church (q v) and now also provides hall accommodation.

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Minister - Alexander Murdoch Bennett 1960-1988; William Douglas Lindsay 1988-2004; Lynn McChlery 2005-

Note
At a congregation meeting on 2nd July 2002 it was agreed to change the name of the congregation from Eaglesham Old and Carswell to Eaglesham.

633 Eaglesham Carswell (O)

Source - United Presbyterian Church - Burgher.

Located in Montgomery Street, Eaglesham.

Began in 1767 as the result of a violent settlement in the Parish Church, although it was not till 1788 that application for sermon was made to the Burgher Presbytery and the congregation was established officially - as Eaglesham Burgher Church, a church being built in Coo Lane, Polnoon Street in 1782. This was replaced in 1868 with a building in Montgomery Street, erected during the ministry (and to some extent through the generosity) of the second minister, Mr William Carswell. By this time the cause had become Eaglesham United Presbyterian Church, to change in 1900 to Eaglesham United Free Church**.**

Church built in 1868.

Ministers - William Steedman 1875-1901: John Stewart Lawson (from the Free Mission, q v) 1901-02; Douglas Alexander George Muir 1913-19; John Edward Oldham 1920-28; James Maxwell Dewar 1928-51; Douglas Cameron Alexander 1934-52; Ian Mackenzie Forbes 1953-59.

Terminated on 20th September 1959 on uniting with Eaglesham Old as Eaglesham Old and Carswell.

Now part of EAGLESHAM.

Notes
1. The 'violent settlement' referred to was when Thomas Clark was presented by the patron, the Earl of Eglinton, the call being signed by only one person, the head of a family. The case went by

appeal to the Assembly which ordered the Presbytery in face of all opposition to take the presentee on trials for ordination. After a deal of delay a day was finally fixed - 30th April 1767 - but when Principal Leechman, the only member of Presbytery present, appeared on the ground and other four ministers with him, they were surrounded by a furious mob and forced to retire. They took refuge in a house where they found that there were not enough members of Presbytery present to form a quorum. This news when it leaked out delighted the villagers, so that when Principal Leechman's party came out they were chased out of the village as far as the Bellcraig, where the downhill enabled their horse to outstrip the crowd. Complaint was made to next Assembly, when the Presbytery was censured for disobedience and order given for the ordination to proceed on 25th June. When the day came, Dr Trail (the Moderator) and Principal Leechman appeared, as well as Mr Telfer all the way from Kilsyth - 'a display of zeal in a bad cause which led to the uprise of a Relief congregation in that place.' (See Kilsyth Anderson.) It would seem that 'peaceful picketing' is not a wholly modern phenomenon

2. The new congregation is reported in 1792 to have had sixty members residing within the parish, the remainder coming in from the neighbouring parishes. Small goes on to recount that there were about forty Anti-Burghers who attended at Mearns and that "had this latter party gone into the nearer church they would have done better service, but the wall of separation was too formidable to be surmounted.'

634 Eaglesham Free Mission Station

It would appear that a Free Church cause was established in Eaglesham very shortly after the Disruption, for two pewter communion cups given by J S Lawson who was minister at a later time bear the date '1847'. Certainly by 1853 there was a mission station maintained by the Presbytery through the employment of student missionaries. In 1863 a church was built on a site off Montgomery Street. In 1899 Mr J S Lawson was put in charge of the Station, and in 1900 tbe cause became Eaglesham East United Free Church. Steedman, Minister at Carswell (which had now become Eaglesham West United Free Church) was ill and the congregations united temporarily under the ministry of Mr Lawson. The following year the two congregations united, using the Carswell building and the other property becoming the Union Hall.

635 Eaglesham Macmillan

The induction of Mr Hugh Davidson to the Parish Kirk in 1817 represented another 'disputed settlement', only three having been found to sign the call. Those who left formed themselves into a Reformed Presbyterian congregation, affiliated to the congregation in Sandhills in Glasgow (see Macmillan). It later became an independent unit, Mr Robert Winning being ordained in a field as its first minister in or about 1823, and continuing there until his death in 1856. A church was erected in 1825 in Glendinning Place which came to be known as 'the R P Meeting-house'. It was sold in 1878 and used for concerts etc, being later demolished. This small congregation is said to have contained at least seven families whose ancestors had suffered in the persecutions - including the Howies of Lochgoin. Mr J H Thomson succeeded as minister in 1858. I have not discovered when or how the cause came to an end, but it must clearly have been before 1878.

636 Eaglesham Old (O)

Source - Church of Scotland quoad omnia.

Located in Montgomery Street, Eaglesham**.**

Began in pre-Reformation times**.**

Church built in 1785, being the replacement of a pre-Reformation building described as "a small Popish chapel, a very diminutive place." It was altered and 'improved' in 1822, probably at that time losing its perfectly octagonal shape.

Ministers - James Buchanan 1881-1917; David Langlands Seath 1917-58.

Terminated on 20th September 1959 on uniting with Eaglesham Carswell as Eaglesham Old and Carswell.

Now part of EAGLESHAM.

Notes
1. The Rectory of Eaglesham was a prebend of the Cathedral of Glasgow.

2. In March 1596 the parish was severed from the Presbytery of Hamilton and added to that of Glasgow.

3. Thomas Clark (1767-83) to whose settlement such violent objection was taken (see Note under Carswell above) was finally ordained and inducted to the parish on 25th June 1767. He had been for five years librarian at the University of Glasgow and was a man of much learning and ability. He was killed by a fall from his horse on 3rd August 1783.

4. It was in 1776 during the ministry of Mr Clark that Alexander, Tenth Earl of Eglinton, began the creation of the new town, consisting of two rows of elegantly built houses, all of freestone, with a large space between laid out in fine green fields with trees, with a fine gurgling streamlet running down the middle. Forty years later it is reported that 'there is a two-horse coach to Glasgow every Wednesday and Saturday, from the head of Main Street, Gorbals.'

637 Eaglesham Old and Carswell

The name by which Eaglesham was known between the union of Eaglesham Old and Eaglesham Carsell in 1959 until 2002.

[Note: Entries 638-644 refer to churches in East Kilbride now in the Presbytery of Hamilton. These have been transferred to appendix II]

G - J

645 GARTCOSH (U)

Source - Church of Scotland Church Extension.

Located in Lochend Road opposite Kirkhill Road, Gartcosh**.**

Began on 10th November 1924 when a meeting was held of people interested to have a Presbyterian Church in Gartcosh. Following upon this a plebiscite was taken and this came down quite conclusively on the side of an Established Church. A public meeting was accordingly held on 12th June 1925 when it was unanimously resolved to proceed. This was reported to the Presbytery which took up the proposal with enthusiasm with the result that a minister was appointed on 3rd April 1926. Two years later it was agreed to proceed with the erection of the church. When the building was dedicated in November 1929 it represented the first new church to be opened within the reunited Church of Scotland. The congregation was granted full status in terms of Act of General Assembly 1942 and the cause became Gartcosh Parish Church quoad sacra**.**

Church dedicated on 9th November 1929. Architects, Gardner, Maclean.

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Ministers - Donald Stewart Mackenzie 1926-30; William James Auld 1931-47; Charles Percy Davies 1947-53; Ralph Wynne Fairway 1953-58; James Frederick Dunn 1959-65; Andrew Allan 1966-73; John McKendry 1973-83; *Alexander M Fraser 1985-
*Linked with Glenboig from 23rd April 1985.

Note
Long ere there was any proposal to establish a church in Gartcosh there had been activity of a missionary character carried on in the community. We read - 'An undenominational mission was set up about 1880 to meet the spiritual needs of the people. Initially the services were held in the Old Reading Room situated among the houses on the west side of the steel works, but these houses had to give way to works' extensions and, about 1890, the services were transferred to the old village school, now also long disappeared. In 1895 a staunch supporter of the mission decided that there was justification for building an Episcopal Church of Scotland in Gartcosh and a number of this denomination left the Mission in favour of that Church. Despite this setback the work of the Mission continued unabated, the population having grown to 803, and, in 1903, when the Public Hall was built, the support of the Mission was sought and granted, with the result that the Trustees undertook the right for the Mission to use the Public Hall on Sundays and one evening per week at a nominal charge. For the next twenty years the work of the Mission Prospered and received much help from Rev Andrew Shepherd of Chryston U F Church.

646 GIFFNOCK ORCHARDHILL (U)

Source - United Presbyterian Church.

Located in Church Road, Giffnock**.**

Began in 1896 with regular services held in the clubhouse of Eastwood Golf Club (where Giffnock The Park now stands). This was followed by an approach to the U P Presbytery to be taken under supervision. The petition was granted, but the congregation was only a month old when the Union occurred between the Free and the U P Churches, so the cause became Giffnock United Free Church within the Presbytery of Paisley**.**

Church built in 1900. The hall was enlarged and a church-officer's house was added in 1909. The church was extended in 1935. In 1962 a new hall suite was erected on the other side of Church Road.

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Ministers - James Weatherhead 1900-06; Arthur Aitken Cowan 1907-19; Adam Wilson Burnet 1920-24; Robert Edmond McIntyre 1925-35; Hamish Currie MacKenzie 1936-76; John McLaren Spiers 1977-2004; Chris Vermeulen, 2005-

Transferred from the Presbytery of Paisley in 1929.

647 Giffnock Orchard Park (O)

Source - Post-1929 Church of Scotland Church Extension.

Located in Ravenscliffe Drive at Orchard Park Avenue, Giffnock**.**

Began as a Church Extension charge with the appointment of a minister in 1940, a hall being opened in 1942, and additional accommodation being provided in 1952. The congregation was granted full status in terms of Act

Church (hall-church) built in 1952.

Ministers - David Hamilton McMahon 1940-45; Theodore Mitchell George Lamb 1945-55; Richard Thomas Hassal 1956-59; David William Norwood 1959- to Giffnock The Park.

Terminated on 16th October 1966 on uniting with The Park as GIFFNOCK THE PARK.

648 GIFFNOCK SOUTH (U)

Source - Church of Scotland quoad sacra.

Located at Eastwood Toll**.**

Began in 1912 when, under the care of Eastwood, meetings were begun in the Maverton Hall on Fenwick Road, where they continued for a couple of years. On 30th April 1913 the Assistant at Eastwood was appointed to take charge of the new venture and steps were taken towards the erection of buildings. On 19th September 1914 the hall of the new building was opened for use and on 2nd April 1915 a regular ministry was begun. The parish was disjoined from Eastwood,

Mearns, and Thornliebank on 10th January 1919, and so the cause became Giffnock Parish Church quoad sacra within the Presbytery of Paisley**.**

Church dedicated on 16th February 1929. Architects, Stewart and Paterson. Additional transept completed in 1936. A new suite of halls was dedicated on 30th August 1970 (xv 449).

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Ministers - John McDougall 1914-15; John Will 1915-17; Albert McCluggage 1919-21; Ernest Ormrod Rodger 1922-48; Wilfrid James Towart 1949-82; Edward Vance Simpson 1983-

Transferred from the Presbytery of Paisley in 1929.

Note
The older residents of the district - and indeed of Glasgow generally - still affectionately refer to Eastwood Toll as 'Nellie's Toll.' I myself find difficulty in calling it anything else. The Fenwick-Ayr Road via Giffnock (as distinct from the earlier road via Clarkston) became a turnpike road in 1832 and a toll-house was erected on the north-east corner of the crossing at the corner of what is now the cul-de-sac called Fenwick Place. Tolls continued to be collected till 1870 and it would appear that the lady who did the collecting here was called 'Nellie'. I feel sure there must hang a tale - doubtless a host of tales - to explain why Nellie's fame should have been such as to stamp her name for ever on the crossing, but I have not been able to discover any.

649 GIFFNOCK THE PARK (P)

Located in Ravenscliffe Drive at Orchard Park Avenue, Giffnock**.**

Began on 16th October 1966 consequent on the union of Giffnock Orchard Park with Glasgow The Park (xiii 324, 447). Basis of Union xiii 296, 300**.**

Church dedicated on 3rd November 1966 (xiii 47), being in addition to the existing accommodation, the hall-church becoming the main hall of the new complex. The new church accommodates a fair amount of the stained glass from the former Park building. The project was financed mainly from the sale of The Park church.

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Ministers - David William Norwood, from Giffnock Orchard Park -1974; Michael Gibson 1974-2001; Calum D Macdonald 2001-

649.1 GLENBOIG (U)

Source – Free Church.

Located on Main Street, Glenboig.

Began Rev.Alexander Tait come to Glenboig in 1888, when the services were held in the Mission Hall. He made the proposal to have the mission formed into a full charge. On August 20th 1889 he was ordained and inducted to the pastoral charge of Glenboig Free Church.

Church Completed in 1889. In 1987 the church was renovated and extended, and dedicated on 24th November 1987 by Rev.Alexander Blair, then Moderator of the Presbytery.

Administered [No information available]

Ministers – Alexander Taid 1888-1892; Daviel Galbraith 1892-1924; Waldie Haggie 1924-1949; Lindsay Muirhead 1950-1959; Crawford King 1960-1984; *Alexander M.Fraser 1985-

*Linked with Glenboig from 23rd April 1985.

650 GREENBANK (U)

Source - Church of Scotland quoad sacra.

Located in Eaglesham Road opposite Cartsbridge Road, Clarkston**.**

Began in 1883 with the appointment of a minister. The parish was disjoined from Cathcart, Eastwood, and Mearns on 25th February 1889, whereupon the charge became Greenbank Parish Church quoad sacra within the Presbytery of Paisley**.**

Church built in 1884. Church hall built in 1927. A new suite of halls was dedicated on 9th June 1967 (xiv 86). A building linking the halls to the church was added in 1993.

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Ministers - James Fraser 1883-1921; James Arthur Cowley 1921-49; Archibald James Weir Fulton 1950-70; Angus Taylor Stewart 1971-1999; Alistair Neil Shaw 1999-2002; Jeanne Nixon Roddick 2003-

Transferred from the Presbytery of Paisley in 1929.

GREENBANK CHURCH

K

651 KILSYTH ANDERSON (U)

Source - United Presbyterian Church - Relief.

Located in Kingston Road at Parkfoot Street, Kilsyth**.**

Began on 2nd March 1768 when a petition from people in and around Kilsyth was received by the Relief Presbytery asking for sermon. The petitioners represented that they were 'groaning under oppression', and on 16th June 1768 the Presbytery found that there was sufficient reason to take them under their inspection. That same year a church was built (between Low Craigends and what is still U P Lane [currently designated U.P.Road – Wale]) though it was not until 1772 that the first minister was appointed. The cause became Kilsyth Relief Church and later Kilsyth United Secession Church, then Kilsyth United Presbyterian Church, and, after 1900, Kilsyth Anderson United Free Church within the Presbytery of Falkirk**.**

Church dedicated on 19th January 1893. Recent additions include a hall, a committee room, and office and upgraded facilities.

Administered under the old U P constitution.

Ministers - Robert Anderson 1847-89; John S Goodall 1890-97; John Weir 1897-1908; Joseph David Caskey 1908-49; James McDonald 1950-67; James Ross 1968-1998; Charles Mackinnon 1999-

Transferred from the Presbytery of Falkirk in 1929.

Notes

1. In 1767 there was a disputed settlement at Eaglesham (see Eaglesham Carswell). The first attempt to ordain the presentee there had been frustrated by a riotous mob. The Presbytery referred the matter to the Assembly which was unsympathetic and fixed a new date. Those who attended were the Principal of the University, one of the theological professors, one solitary elder, and Mr Telfer, minister at Kilsyth. One imagines Mr Telfer felt he was justified in obeying the order of a superior court in taking part in the ordination, and that he was happily unaware of the fact that in so doing he was causing his people to be 'groaning under oppression.' One can be forgiven for thinking there must have been more to it that this.

2. The congregation appears to have got off to a rather bad start. The first minister, James Grahame (1772-75) is said to have been liked by the people, but it is significant that his offer of demission should have been so blithely accepted. Of the second, Allan Cornfoot (1778-83), we are told that 'for circumstances connected with his marriage he was deposed." All seems to have gone reasonably well for the next century (though see Note 4 hereunder), but again in 1897 we find the sixth minister, John S Goodall (1890-97), declared by the Synod to be 'loosed from his charge and to be no longer a minister of Christ.'

3. John Anderson (1793-1847) was succeeded by his son (as Colleague and Successor) and the son laboured on till 1907 (with the aid of a Colleague and Successor after 1890). Altogether, therefore, they served continuously between them for a period of 114 years. This must surely be a record! I had always been impressed by the fact that John Monteath, father and son, were ministers at Houston and Killellan from 1748 to 1843, but this has that beaten by nearly twenty

years! It is understandable that at the union of 1900 the name of 'Anderson' should have been chosen to distirguish the congregation with which the name had been so long associated.

4. Robert Anderson (1847-90) had his election contested. The call addressed to him bore the signatures of 157 members and 73 adherents, but to the same meeting a petition was presented carrying 198 names and craving that the election be set aside as null and void. This was refused on the ground that the objections were frivolous, but it was appealed to the Synod. Small explains that 'in Secession Presbyteries calls so largely opposed were liable to be set aside, but the church courts of the Relief stood up more for the rights of a majority however small.' In any case, the appeal was unanimously dismissed. Mr Anderson was no sooner ordained, however, than the opposition left and set up an Independent cause. This apparently joined forces with an E U congregation already functioning after an earlier breakaway.

652 Kilsyth Burns (O)

Source - Free Church.

Located in Howe Road, near Murray Avenue, Kilsyth**.**

Began in 1843 when Dr W H Burns and most of his congregation came out. During the summer of that year they met in the open air till their church was ready. They became Kilsyth Free Church and later Kilsyth High United Free Church**.**

Church built in 1844. Reconstructed in 1870.

Ministers - William Jeffrey 1889-1910; Andrew Gilmour Millar 1911-25; William McIntyre 1925-29; John Brash 1930-39; Norman McGathan Bowman 1940-46; George Hamilton Hearn McBride 1945-50; John Fleming 1951-57; Donald Patience 1958-63; Peter Lovie 1965-66; William Fraser Wills 1966-74.

Terminated on 23rd February 1975 on uniting with Kilsyth Old as KILSYTH BURNS AND OLD.

Transferred from the Presbytery of Falkirk in 1929.

653 KILSYTH BURNS AND OLD (P)

Located in Church Street, Kilsyth**.**

Began on 23rd February 1975 consequent on the union of Kilsyth Old with Kilsyth Burns (xviii 38). Basis of Union xvii 527**.**

Church built in 1816, being the former Kilsyth Old property. The former Kilsyth Burns building was sold to the District Council for use as a Community Centre. The building was gutted, a floor was built at balcony level making a large upstairs hall, while the lower storey was made into a series of rooms, part being used as a dining and recreational area for the adjoining sheltered housing complex.

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Ministers - David Henry Alexander Watson 1975-82; Thomas Alastair McLachlan 1983-2004; Robert Sloan 2005-

654 Kilsyth Old (O)

Source Church of Scotland quoad sacra.

Located in Church Street, Kilsyth**.**

Began (as Monaeburgh) very shortly after the Reformation and certainly not later than 1586**.**

Church built in 1816, being the replacement of an earlier church on a different site.

Ministers - Peter Anton 1881-1911; Duncan Cameron 1913-29; John Russell Miller 1930-60; Henry McFarlane Smith 1961-74.

Terminated on 23rd February 1975 on uniting with Kilsyth Burns as KILSYTH BURNS AND OLD.

Notes

1. The parish was originally known as Monyabroch. In 1649 the western part of the Parish of Campsie was added to Monyabroch and the parish was thereafter known as 'Kilsyth'.

2. Alexander Livingstone (1560-79), first minister after the Reformation, was one of those named by the Privy Council on 6th March 1589 to oversee the maintenance of the Protestant religion in Stirlingshire. This is surprising since in March 1576 it is said of him that "neither exercise nor discipline is keepit by him," and on 4th July 1587 he was deposed for "inability in his person of spiritual graces to teach the kirk and for inability to use discipline in said kirk."

3. Walter McGill (1675-91) seems to have been far from popular. In 1690 the Presbytery sent one of its number to declare the charge vacant, but the Town Chamberlain denied him access to the building. McGill demitted in February 1691 after having been assaulted by the populace. He retired to Edinburgh shere he died in 1694, aged about 55. He is said to have been characterised by 'uncommon meikness and moderation'. Neither of these qualities appears very prominently in his matrimonial activities. His first wife whom he married in 1664 was buried on 3lst October 1690; on 4th January 1691 he wed again, this second wife being buried on 2nd June of the same year; two months later he married for a third time. On his death three years later his widow married his successor in the parish.

4. During the spring and summer of 1742 there were manifested at Kilsyth phenomena comparable to, though on a lesser scale than, those that occurred at Cambuslang that same year and that have come to be known as the Cambuslang 'wark".

5. Robert Rennie (1789-1820) is said to have devoted much interest to the study of peat-moss and its conversion into arable land and manure. He declined a professorship in agriculture in the University of St Petersburg offered him by Czar Alexander I, who presented him with a massive gold ring and other gifts.

655 Kilsyth Secession

In 1822, during the ministry in the Relief congregation of Mr John Anderson, an attempt was made to establish a Secession cause in the village. On 12th February of that year a petition was presented to Glasgow Secession Presbytery bearing 67 male signatures asking for sermon. It was believed that there were in Kilsyth more adherents of the Secession than of the Relief cause, and in the course of 1823 it was claimed that "a house had been built to seat 400." This was opened by Mr Marshall of Kirkintilloch in August of that year. Eighteen months later,

however, it appeared that the building was only rented, and on 9th February 1825 it was resolved that sermon be discontinued.

656 KIRKINTILLOCH HILLHEAD (U)

Source - Post-1929 Church of Scotland Church Extension.

Located in Rosebank Avenue near Highfield Road, Kirkintilloch**.**

Began in 1951 as a Church Extension charge with the appointment of a minister and the erection of a hall-church, a small hall, and a beadle's house. A small hall was added in March 1952 and a church in 1965. The congregation was granted full status in terms of Act XXI of General Assembly 1959, and the charge became Kirkintilloch Hillhead Parish Church quoad sacra**.**

Church dedicated on 21st April 1965 (xiii 80). Architects, Honeyman, Jack and Robertson. It was decided in 1994 to demolished the church and building because of problems caused by bad design. Services were held in Hillhead Primary School until March 1998. A new hall church, still in Rosebank Avenue, was opened and dedicated in April 1998.

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Ministers - Stewart Purves Webster Borthwick 1951-56; Thomas Boyd Miller 1956-77; George Anderson Ross Forbes 1977-2000; Lily F McKinnon 2000-2003; Audrey Jamieson 2004-

657 Kirkintilloch Marshall Free

This was the name originally adopted by the congregation which broke away from the Burgher cause (Park) and which later became known as Kirkintilloch St Andrew's (q v).

658 Kirkintilloch Park (O)

Source - United Presbyterian Church - Burgher United Secession.

Located in Kerr Street near Cowgate, Kirkintilloch**.**

Began on 5th August 1766 when a petition was presented to the Presbytery from 69 people in Kirkintilloch and its neighbourhood expressing dissatisfaction at the defections of the National Church, inspired particularly by a forced settlement in the Parish Church some thirty years earlier. Over this period they had met as praying societies and some had made the long journey over the Campsies to worship with Ebenezer Erskine and the Associates. They were granted sermon, but they made little progress until they were joined by 27 people who had come from Shuttle Street. A site adjoining the Parish Church was secured in 1767 and before the autumn of the following year the erection of the Meeting-house was completed. The first minister, John Thomson, was inducted on 24th August 1769. During the ministry of Andrew Marshall (1802-46) difficulties arose. All through his long ministry Dr Marshall was a figure of controversy. Crisis was reached in the months before the emergence of the United Presbyterian Church. On 7th October 1846 Dr Marshall was declared to be out of communion with the United Secession Church. Most of the congregation stood by him, and their subsequent story will be found under Kirkintilloch St

Andrew's. Only a small minority adhered to the Synod - which they did without their property. They continued, however, as Kirkintilloch United Presbyterian Church, worshipping in the summer in the open air and at other times in the Wesleyan Chapel in Queen Street. Later the Kerr Street School became their regular place of worship until their new church was built in 1855. In 1900 they became Kirkintilloch Park United Free Church**.**

Church built in 1855.

Administered under the old U P constitution.

Ministers - John Mitchell 1854-92; Alexander Taylor 1892-1911; George Lamb 1901-18; Alexander Maclean 1918-24; Robert Gall McConnachie 1924-28; Norman Alexander Macleod 1928-31; John Robertson Cantlay 1931-36; Alexander King Mackay 1938-76; *David Stewart 1977-1989.
*The congregation was given a Terminable Appointment in January 1977 (xix 13), but was restored to full status on being linked with Torrance on 19th April 1983 (xxii 106, 119). Basis of Linking xxii 43, *53.* Link terminated in 1990.

Terminated on uniting with Kirkintilloch St David's Memorial in 1991 as KIRKINTILLOCH ST DAVID'S MEMORIAL PARK.

Notes
1. Trouble had been building up between Dr Marshall and the Synod in course of the 'Atonement Controversy'. In the early stages the vast majority of the Synod held to the old view that confined the benefits of the Atonement to the elect, the predestined, and Dr Marshall had become their spokesman. Gradually, however, opinion veered in favour of the 'universal atonement' view, and Dr Marshall not only found himself a member of a dwindling minority but also found his erstwhile friends among the most bitter in disparaging him. In 1845 things reached a head when a motion charging him - quite unfairly - with breach of faith for expressing the view that he had a right to republish an earlier work on "The Nature and Extent of the Atonement". Around this time negotiations were in progress with a view to the union of the United Secession and the Relief Churches (to form the United Presbyterian Church). In October 1846 an extraordinary meeting of the Synod was held in Glasgow. At this meeting Dr Marshall moved that as a preliminary step to union it was necessary for the Synod to review and rescind some of its recent decisions in regard to doctrinal points, and in particular in regard to the nature and extent of the Atonement. Only he and his elder supported the motion. Dr Marshall then read a protest (see Note 2 hereunder) and announced that from that moment he severed his connection with the Synod. The Synod for its part resolved to record the protest and declared that its author was no longer a minister or member within its fellowship.

2. The actual terms of the protest are worth recording - "Whereas this Church, the United Secession, has for several years past, as her public deeds testify, departed from the doctrine taught in her standard book, and embraced errors contrary to said doctrine; whereas she has persisted resolutely in this course, refusing to be reclaimed, and treating the efforts of those who sought to reclaim her with insult and scorn; and whereas still cherishing the measures to form a union with another religious body, by which she will leave altogether her former position, and probably drop her very name without having given proof of the smallest repentance, or done anything to retrieve the grievous injury she has inflicted on divine truth - the subscriber of this paper, while he protests against her unfaithfulness, while he denounces her obstinate perseverance in error, hereby declares in his own name, and in the name of all who shall adhere to him, that he can no longer walk with her in the bonds of fellowship till she shall retrace her steps, and give credible evidence of returning to the principles from which she has departed: Further, he declares that in the meanwhile he remains exactly as he was, having made no change of any kind, and occupying the position he has hitherto occupied, maintaining the doctrines he

has hitherto maintained, claiming and asserting the various rights and privileges of a civil and of a sacred nature which have belonged to him as a member and minister of the United Secession Church, and holding out the right hand of fellowship, not only to all other members of that Church who shall be pleased to join with him, but also to all Christians throughout the land, of every denomination, who maintain an honest adherence to the doctrine of the Westminster Confession." Quite a document, is it not? And with only one finite verb.

3. On the Sunday after Dr Marshall and the Synod parted with such mutual satisfaction Dr Newlands of Perth, Moderator of the Presbytery, came to Kirkintilloch to declare the charge vacant. He was refused admission to the Church and read his edict at the door. In the afternoon he preached to an audience of between ninety and a hundred in 'a commodious meeting-place'. In the meantime Dr Marshall with those who adhered to him continued in occupancy of the Church property. The question of property now arose very sharply. The situation was further complicated by the fact of the United Secession Church being on the eve of union with the Relief Church at this juncture. On 3lst December 1846 Dr Marshall received a letter from the law agents of the minority requiring him to surrender the subjects to the party adhering to the Synod. The issue was taken to the courts and in 1850 judgment was given in Dr Marshall's favour. The relevant passages from Small are worthy of quotation. "The principle on which the decision turned was mainly this - that Dr Marshall and his congregation were not bound to accompany the Secession Synod into union with the Relief, and that their standing aloof did not necessitate the loss of the property. Besides the titles were so drawn up that they did not bind the congregation to remain subject to the courts of the United Secession Church. It was clear, at least, said Lord Moncreiff, that the defenders had not changed their principles, whatever the Synod might have done, and in them the property was vested. Such was also the conclusion arrived at by the Lord Justice Clerk. The other judge, Lord Cockburn, took a different view. He was of opinion that the expression in the titles, "presently in connection with the United Secession Church' bound the property to a congregation in that connection. He held besides that the mere fact of union with another denomination, accompanied by a change of name, did not itself imply an abandonment of principle so gross as to destroy the identity of that body. Nothing like this, he said, had been proved, and though it was possible for the defenders to be in the right and everyone else in the wrong the probability lay the other way." This must have proved good training for the Lords of Council and Session in preparation for the Free Church case half a century later!

659 Kirkintilloch St Andrew's (O)

Source - United Presbyterian Church - Burgher Free Church.

Located in Townhead opposite Freeland Place, presently the site of a shopping centre**.**

Began in 1855 with the admission to the Free Church of a congregation that had belonged to the Associate Synod as 'Marshall Free Church" (see Note on Kirkintilloch Park above). In 1873 the name was changed to Kirkintilloch St Andrew's Free Church, and after 1900 it became Kirkintilloch St Andrews United Free Church**.**

Church built in 1873. Now demolished to make way for shopping centre.

Ministers - William Marshall 1856-60; Andrew Morrison Brown 1867-1916; Hugh Davidson 1917-21; John Fulton 1922-32; William Zecheriah Gibb 1933-35; John Roderick MacPherson 1936-53; from then till 1961 there was a Continued vacancy.

Terminated on 16th April 1961 on uniting with Kirkintilloch St David's as Kirkintilloch St David's and St Andrew's. [But see entry under Kirkintilloch St Columba's]

Now part of KIRKINTILLOCH ST COLUMBA'S.

Notes

1. Reference should be made to the Notes on Kirkintilloch Park immediately above.

2. It would seem that after Dr Marshall and the Synod had mutually repudiated one another the former flirted for a little with the Calvinistic Secession Presbytery (consisting of his son in Leith, William Scott of Leslie, and himself). This lasted for only two years when he approached the United Original Secession Church for admission for himself and his congregation. At the meeting of Glasgow Presbytery of that body it would seem that Dr Marshall stated that years before he had believed this Church to be without a speck of heresy and it did not signify that there was a little difference between him and them as to the power of the civil magistrate in matters of religion. The latter was appealed to the Synod which had its doubts as to whether Marshall had sunk his Voluntaryism so far as to warrant admission, and a majority voted for friendly conference with him in the first instance. Refusing to accept Marshall said, in insulting mood, that he attached very little importance to a place among them, adding, "Though small you are very far from being a united body, and I greatly suspect that my comfort would not be very great were I to remain in it." Parting with mutual suspicion this time - last time it had been with mutual satisfaction!

3. On 1st April 1851 the independent congregation acquired a modest accession to its membership. In the Auld Licht congregation (see Kirkintilloch South) there had been a violent disagreement over the calling of Mr John Blakely, probationer, resulting in the breaking away of a group which was later granted status as an independent Auld Licht congregation. This was in 1848. The venture, however, was short-lived and after three years they joined Dr Marshall's congregation.

4. Small goes on to report that on 4th November 1852 (before the emergence of the new congregation) Dr Marshall's jubilee was celebrated, and at one of the largest soirees ever held in Kirkintilloch he entered deeply into the great question which for years had dominated over mind and heart. Unfortunately Small does not say what this question was - Atonement, Voluntaryism, or what? But whatever it was this is not the kind of thing one normally associates with a packed-out soiree! He died on 26th November 1854 at the age of seventy-six.

5. William Marshall (1856-60), the first minister, was the son of Andrew Marshall, hero of the controversy above. While minister of Junction Road at Leith he was the leading figure in forming the short-lived Calvinistic Secession Church, in which his father showed a mild interest. In 1848 he applied for admission to the Original Secession Church, was received and took his congregation in Leith with him. He and his congregation went into the union with the Free Church in 1852 and it was as a Free Church minister that he was translated to Kirkintilloch in 1856. His health was not good, and he died in 1860.

6. We read that those of Dr Marshall's family who remained in Kirkintilloch went over to the Established Church after their brother's death, offended because the U P minister was allowed to preach in what had been their father's pulpit.

660 KIRKINTILLOCH ST COLUMBA'S (P)

Located in Old Aisle Road, Kirkintilloch**.**

Began on 16th April 1961 consequent on the union of Kirkintilloch St David's with Kirkintilloch St Andrew's (xi 275,291,299). It was agreed that until the new church which was envisaged in

the Basis of Union had been built the name of Kirkintilloch St David's and St Andrew's should be used. On l0th October 1969 the name was changed to Kirkintilloch St Columba's (xvi 423).

Church dedicated on 16th October 1969 (xv 163,188). This was extended by the erection of additional halls in

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Ministers - Alexander Robertson 1962-75; William Gray 1976-1992; David White 1992-

661 Kirkintilloch St David's (O)

Source - Church of Scotland quoad sacra.

Located in the Ledgate near East High Street, Kirkintilloch.

Began in 1836 when the Assembly granted a constitution for a Chapel of Ease in respect of a church that was being built to relieve pressure on the Parish Church in view of increasing population. In 1843 minister and congregation came out, and for eight years the new cause was deserted. In 1851 it was re-opened as a mission-station, being restored to the status of a Chapel of Ease two years later. The parish was disjoined from Kirkintilloch on 9th June 1873 and the cause became Kirkintilloch St David's Parish Church quoad sacra.

Church dedicated in June 1837.

Ministers - John Rolland McNab 1897-1908; Charles Guthrie Cooper 1909-17; James William Ingram 1917-19; Frank Robertson 1919-24; David Fyfe McMath 1924-60.

Terminated on 16th April 1961 on uniting with Kirkintilloch St Andrew's as Kirkintilloch St David's and St Andrew's. [But see note under Kirkintilloch St.Columba's]

Now part of KIRKINTILLOCH ST COLUMBA'S.

662 Kirkintilloch St David's Memorial (O)

Source - Free Church.

Located in Alexandra Street near Townhead Bridge, Kirkintilloch.

Began in 1843 when Thomas G Duncan, the minister, along with the congregation of St David's Chapel of Ease came out. They built a church (now demolished) the same year. Thus began St David's Free Church, later to become St David's United Free Church.

Church dedicated on 13th June 1926. Architect, P Mcgregor Chalmers. The large hall was built in 1911.

Administered under the Model Constitution as from February 1965 (xiii 13).

Ministers - Hugh Young Reyburn 1895-1923; A O Morrison 1923-27; Robert John Wedderspoon 1928-34; John Millen Hamilton 1935-44; John Heron 1944-63; Arthur William Alexander Main 1964-70; William John MacLeod 1971-1988; John Hay Paterson 1989- to Kirkintilloch St David's Memorial Park.

Terminated in 1991 on uniting with Kirkintilloch Park as KIRKINTILLOCH ST DAVID'S MEMORIAL PARK.

Note
The church was a gift from Mrs Paton Thomson of Greenfield, Alloa, in memory of her parents, Mr and Mrs John Scott of Ashwood. Mr Scott was one of the first members of the congregation of Free St David's and was a deacon from then until 1900.

662.1 KIRKINTILLOCH ST DAVID'S MEMORIAL PARK (P)

Located in Alexandra Street near Townhead Bridge, Kirkintilloch**.**

Began in 1991 consequent on the union of St David's Memorial and Park.

Church dedicated on 13th June 1926, being the old St David's Memorial property. Park church and halls are together used for the Park Centre, a community initiative run by a 50/50 committee of Contact Point and St David's Memorial Park.

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Ministers – John Hay Paterson from St David's Memorial –2000; Bryce Calder 2001-

663 KIRKINTILLOCH ST MARY'S (U)

Source - Church of Scotland quoad omnia.

Located in Cowgate near Townhead Bridge, Kirkintilloch**.**

Began in pre-Reformation times. The first church was built around 1140 at the Auld Aisle in Oxgang and was dedicated to St Ninian. A chapel was dedicated to the Virgin Mary c 1379 when it was endowed with lands by Sir David Fleming. A petition for a new church came before the Presbytery in March 1597 when consideration was adjourned for a month. Twenty-four years later the principal heritor, the Earl of Wigton, with the parishioners, petitioned Parliament to transport the kirk to a site nearer the centre of the parish, but this was not granted. Finally the new church was erected at Kirkintilloch Cross in 1644 and took the name of St Mary's Chapel. This building is now maintained as a museum**.**

Church dedicated on 12th September 1914. Extensive addition of halls dedicated on 6th September 1963.

Administered under the old quoad omnia constitution.

Ministers - Thomas Angus Morrison 1893-1941; Peter Philip Brodie 1942-47; Frank Haughton 1947-2000; Mark Edward Johnstone 2001-

Notes
1. The parish was formerly known as Leinyie or Wester Lenzie and belonged to the Abbey of Cambuskenneth. In 1607 the Presbytery ordered the kirk to be rebuilt. In 1649 the western part of the parish was disjoined to form a new parish of Cumbernauld and St Mary's at Kirkintilloch became the church of the remainder of the parish.

2. Joseph Laurie (1613-20) gave in a supplication in 1617 against David Burnett, alleging that he had called him "ane dissembled hypocrite, and whose conscience was so wyde that cairties and

wains micht go through it, an teacher of the word that was unworthie, ane beggar and ane beggar's burd, that had als meikle silver as might buy him from the gallows; lastlie that he wod break his head at the Kirk of Lenzie." Burnett compeared, confessed, and submitted himself to the Presbytery. The art of defamation seems to have been highly developed in these days!

3. William Dun (1774-98) was imprisoned for three months in the Tolbooth of Edinburgh for having torn three leaves out of a book which "contained minutes of a Society for Reform in the village of Kirkintilloch, at the time when the Sheriffs of Lanark and Dunbartonshires were making investigation to obtain that book." One feels that thereby hangs a tale, and that if the book had been found intact more than a tale might have hanged!

4. For some time after 1929 this congregation was known as Kirkintilloch New.

664 Kirkintilloch South (D)

Source - Auld Licht: United Free Church.

Located in Townhead, Kirkintilloch**.**

Began on 2nd October 1799 when the majority of the Burgher congregation having thrown in their lot with the New Licht side of the Voluntary controversy a small minority withdrew and set up on their own as the Original Burghers or Auld Lichts, though it was not till October 1806 that they became a properly constituted congregation. At first they worshipped in the open - at Back Braes near the Cross, at a saw-pit at Canal Lane, and in a field near the Townhead. It was 1811 before they were able to secure the services of a minister, Robert Aitken, and he was ordained at a service held in a field. It seems fairly certain that in that same year, 1811, a church was built. When the Auld Licht Burghers returned to the Church of Scotland in 1839 (to leave it again four years later) this was one of the congregations that stayed out. In 1842 those who had stayed out united with the United Secession Church (their counterparts on the Anti-Burgher side) and the congregation then became Kirkintilloch United Original Secession Church. Again when the Original Secession Church went into the Free Church in 1852 this congregation elected to stay out. Fifty years later, however, in January 1902, "convinced that the Secession Church had served its day" 157 members out of a roll of 210 signed a petition addressed to the United Free Presbytery asking to be received as a congregation under their care. A new church had been built on the former site in 1893. Thus in 1902 the charge became Kirkintilloch South United Free Church**.**

Church dedicated on 3lst August 1893. After dissolution the buildings were handed over free of charge to the Baptist congregation which still occupies them.

Ministers - George Riddell Aitken 1902-27; John McBride Brown 1927-32; Andrew Stephen 1933-37; David Barr 1938-42; John Reid 1943-50.

Terminated by dissolution in 1952.

Note
It is interesting to learn that in the early days every seat-holder was responsible for the cleaning of his or her own pew. "Those residing in the town came once a year, or oftener, and washed the wooden planks that lay between their feet and the earthen floor. Members who resided at a distance employed someone to do this for them. This custom continued till about the middle of the century when the floor of the whole church was laid with wood. The washing was then entrusted to a couple of women, who made a thorough cleaning before each Communion."

L

665 LENZIE OLD (U)

Source Church of Scotland quoad sacra.

Located in Kirkintilloch Road at Garngaber Avenue, Lenzie**.**

Began with the appointment of a minister in December 1873. The parish was disjoined from Cadder and Kirkintilloch on 5th June 1876 and the cause became Lenzie Parish Church quoad sacra**.**

Church built in 1873. Additional hall accommodation provided in 1983.

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Ministers - Robert Anderson Sinclair 1873-79; William Leckie McFarlan 1879-90; William Brownlie 1891-1926; David Crawford Watson 1927-48; John Crawford 1949-70; Alexander Fisher Fleming 1971-83; Donald Pirie 1984-99; Douglas W Clark 2000-

Note
The following comments on Lenzie generally are taken from Gathered Leaves", the jubilee book of Lenzie Union. "Lenzie as we know it is largely the creation of the railway. The Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway was opened in 1842, crossing above the old Monkland Railway (opened in 1826) at Garngaber, where there was a station called Kirkintilloch to serve that town and district. The immediate neighbourhood was bare and uninviting, thinly populated, and with little to attract a population. Of houses there were but a scattered handful. In 1851 the Campsie Branch railway was opened and the present station built and called Campsie Junction. In the early sixties the railway offered very favourable travelling terms to any who would build and settle near their station, and, thus encouraged, the suburb began to grow. About 1865, by a happy thought, the name Lenzie was given to the station and district, thus abolishing the oft-arising confusion between Campsie Junction and the clachan of Campsie, and endowing the rising suburb with a name of some distinction to which it had at least a partial claim. By 1870 the population was over 300, in ten years it had grown to 13CC, and today (1925) is about 2300, fairly evenly divided between North and South Lenzie. Being in two counties, and subject to a divided municipal allegiance the cultivation of the civic idea has been beset with some difficulty. ln all extra-municipal affairs North and South are one, oblivious of any estranging boundary line, and there is manifest an admirable spirit of cooperation in the furtherance of the best interests of the whole district."

666 LENZIE UNION (U)

Source - United Presbyterian Church - but see Note.

Located in Kirkintilloch Road at Moncreiff Avenue, Lenzie**.**

Began in 1856 when evening services were inaugurated under the leadership of a local committee being held first of all in the waiting-room at the railway station and latterly in the hall of the old Academy. They were conducted by Mr James Campbell, teacher at the Academy, and when he left the district the help of neighbouring ministers was invoked to provide preachers. As the

population grew it became apparent that some more stable arrangement was called for, so on 23rd September 1873 an approach was made to the U P Presbytery to be taken under supervision as a congregation. They themselves asked to take the name 'Union' since it was their wish to embrace both Free and U P members. Thus began Lenzie Union United Presbyterian Church, later to become Lenzie Union United Free Church.

Church dedicated on 8th August 1875, a transept being added in 1906. The roof and organ were destroyed by fire on 7th April 1923, and in process of repairing the damage a chancel was added, the rededication taking place on 6th September 1925. The dwelling-house on the other side of Moncreiff Avenue was purchased and equipped as a church-house in 1876. This was sold in 1962 and a bungalow in Gallowhill Avenue was purchased and altered to make it suitable as a new manse. To cope with the rapidly expanding congregation, Dean House, the villa next door to the church, was purchased in 1967 and in 1992 a new hall was built to ease the accommodation for the various organisations.

Administered under the old U P constitution.

Ministers - William Miller 1874-1902; Joseph Johnston 1903-10; William Purves Boyes 1911-23; Edwin Bain Maclure 1923-61; David Wilson Orrock 1962-83; James B Ferguson 1984-2002; Daniel J M Carmichael 2003-

Note
As is made clear in the note appended to Lenzie Old the new community at Lenzie was very much a by-product of the activities of the North British Railway Company and it was fitting, theregore, that the first services should be held in the station waiting-room. Even more interesting, perhaps, is that although the union that produced the U F Church was still thirty years away representatives of both Free and U P traditions were involved in this new beginning and worked amicably from the start, elders from both traditions being included in the first kirk session. The name 'Union' was chosen with this in view, and although officially under U P auspices the first minister chosen was from the Free Church - indeed it is believed that this was the first call addressed under a new mutual eligibility act. He, however, did not accept and Mr Miller was from the other side. At Mr Miller's induction service, however, there took part both Professor Cairns (U P) and Principal Douglas (Free).

M

667 MAXWELL MEARNS CASTLE (P)

Source - Church of Scotland quoad sacra.

Located off Waterfoot Road, Newton Mearns**.**

Began with the transportation of Maxwell congregation from Houston Street, Kingston on 23rd November 1969 (xv 211). Basis of Transportation xv 7, 13,30,37,43. First the congregation worshipped in a wooden hall in what is now the car park. They then moved into what had been the great hall of the keep, which had been redesigned and furnished as a chapel**.**

Church dedicated on 20th March 1974. Architect, Walter Ramsay.

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Ministers - William Arbuckle 1969-81; *Alexander McKinnon Roger-1982-92; David Craig Cameron 1993-
*Reduced to a Terminable Appointment in 1982; restored to full status in 1985.

Note
The site is that of an ancient keep called Mearns Castle, the actual building of the keep being included in the church complex. A range of hall buildings adjoins on a lower level which includes a penthouse manse and a church-officer's house.

668 MEARNS (U)

Source - Church of Scotland quoad omnia.

Located at the junction of Mearns Road and Eaglesham Road, Newton Mearns**.**

Began in pre-Reformation times**.**

Church built in 1813. It appears to have been extended c 1846, and in 1932 it was considerably restored and extended under the direction of Mr Gardner Maclean, chancel, vestry, and session-house being added. A new entrance vestibule and extension to the chancel was added in 2001.

Administered under the old quoad omnia constitution.

Ministers - Mungo Reid 1866-1908; James Hutchison Cockburn 1908-14; David Scott 1915-29; Alfred Drummond Duff 1929-50; John Thomson O'Hara Thomson 1952-59; David Anderson Black 1960-78; Roderick Duncan MacKenzie Campbell 1978-97; Joseph Anthony Kavanagh 1998-

Transferred from the Presbytery of Paisley in 1929

Notes
1. The vicarage of Mearns belonged to the Abbey of Paisley.

2. At Capelrig within the parish there used to be a chapel which was dedicated to the Order of the Temple.

3. The congregation operated halls in the village of Newton Mearns, opposite the school, built in 1910. In 1970 this property was sold to the Jewish community and new halls were built in part of the glebe close to the church and were dedicated on 8th January 1971.

669 Mearns Antiburgher

This was the original name of the congregation which is now called Newton Mearns (q v).

670 MILTON OF CAMPSIE (U)

Source - Church of Scotland - Mission Station.

Located on the main road through the village of Milton of Campsie**.**

Began on 29th April 1888 as a Mission Station under the kirk session of Campsie High, a building having been erected that year on ground which was the gift of Sir Charles E F Stirling Bart of Glorat. As from 26th May 1964 the cause was erected into a parish quoad sacra in terms of Act XXI of General Assembly 1964 and it was linked with Campsie Trinity as from the same date (xii 397). This link was dissolved on lst June 1978 and Milton of Campsie Parish Church became an independent entity.

Church (the original mission hall) built in 1888. The single building proved insufficient for the needs of the growing area and the Church Extension Committee agreed to assist with the construction of new hall accommodation**.** The Stirling Hall was opened on 18th September 1982 by Miss Elizabeth Stirling of Glorat who had made a gift of the site.

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Ministers - *Thomas James Loudon Blair 1965-71; Euphemia Helen Clouston Irvine 1972-88; Diane Elizabeth Stewart 1988-2006; Julie Wilson 2006-
*The congregation was linked with Campsie Trinity as from 2lst June 1974, (xii 397). Basis of Linking xii 304,327. The linking was terminated to allow of union of Campsie Trinity with Campsie High.

Note
Mrs Euphemia Irvine who was ordained and inducted to the linked charge of Campsie Trinity with Milton of Campsie on 1st June 1972 was the first woman ever to be inducted to a parish in the Church of Scotland. Before coming to Campsie she had served assistantships in Broomhill and at Renfield Church Centre.

N - R

671 NETHERLEE (U)

Source - United Free Church.

Located in Ormonde Drive at Ormonde Avenue, Netherlee**.**

Began in 1925 when after negotiation it having been agreed that the U F Church should be responsible for the development of this growth-area a site for a new building was secured and, the following year, preliminary arrangements were made for the erection of a hall. Funds accruing to Church Extension as a result of the destruction by fire of College and Kelvingrove enabled the work to be put in hand, and in January 1926 Rev Thomas Currie was appointed minister-in-charge to get work started. In March 1933 the foundation-stone of the church was laid and it was opened for worship the following year**.**

Church dedicated on 22nd June 1934. Architects, Stewart and Paterson. Kingsley House, a large dwelling-house close to the church, was purchased and converted for use as a church-house in December 1967 (xv 251).

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Ministers - John Gervase Riddell 1929-34; Walter McCallum Claw 1935-46; Stanley David Mair 1947-76; Andrew David Keltie Arnott 1977-1996; Ian Robert Boyd 1997-2001; Thomas Nelson 2002-
Associate Minister – Jennifer Macrae 1998-2000

672 NEWTON MEARNS (U)

Source - United Presbyterian Church - Anti-Burgher.

Located on Ayr Road immediately north of Mearns Cross**.**

Began on 16th May 1738 when a praying society in the Parish of Mearns acceded to the Associate Presbytery. This soon became the mother church for seceders scattered over a fairly wide area. In 1743 a church was erected ("completely re-erected" circa 1843), and this became Mearns Anti-Burgher Church, later Mearns United Presbyterian Church. In 1900 they became Newton Mearns United Free Church**.**

Church built in 1939 (on the site of the earlier building) and considerably enlarged and modernised . Additional halls on a site immediately north of the church were dedicated in 1976 and in 2000 an enhanced entrance at the rear of the church and two new hall/meeting rooms were added. A stained glass window was installed in the sanctuary in 2002 to commemorate the Year of the Child.

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Ministers - Alfred W Johnston 1890-1900; Andrew Boyd Scott 1901-03; William Topang Morton 1904-10; James Marshall Robertson 1910-18; Alexander Gordon Stewart 1918-23; Godfrey Donald MacFadyen 1923-31; William Murray Mackay 1931-76; Graham Reginald George Cartlidge 1977-1993; Angus Kerr 1994-

Notes

1. Andrew Thomson (1746-75) arrived just in time to be caught up in the Burgher controversy. He at first held to the liberal view, but, like two of his brethren, he went over to the Anti-Burghers within a few months. This caused division within the congregation and led to a law-suit. The Anti- Burgher Synod in 1753 put the case thus - 'Appointed the Presbyteries to raise a contribution for the relief of the congregation at Mearns, presently lying under heavy oppression from the treachery of the party who had sided with the separating brethren." The Court of Session held for the dissenters but a bargain was struck between those who stood by Mearns and those who joined the Burgher cause at Burntshiels (between Kilbarchan and Lochwinnoch).

2. Andrew Thomson (1775-1816) was a son of the above. His zeal on behalf of the New Light views led to his being described as "the son and successor of a worthy and zealous father, whose very opposite sentiments on the matters in controversy were well known, and into whose pulpit he could not have expected to find admission avowing these principles and conducting himself as he now does."

3. An intensely interesting situation developed in 1817 in connection with the election of a minister. The candidates were Messrs Barclay, Craig, and Russell, and, in conformity with what was apparently standard practice, a vote was taken between Messrs Barclay and Russell, the latter leading by 60 to 45. The name of Barclay was then put against that of the third candidate, Craig, and this time Barclay carried by 68 to 19. Barclay was therefore dedared to have been elected and a call in his favour was signed by 141 members. A memorial was now submitted by certain supporters of Mr Craig who claimed that had they known their candidate was to be unsuccessful they would have voted for Mr Russell in the first count. (The complete answer might seem to be that they should have done just that - they had no right to presume the result of the second vote.) The Presbytery, however, decided by a majority to proceed no further with the call, and against this decision a number of members (headed by a Mr Pollok, brother of the poet whose memorial stands on the east side of the main Kilmarnock Road a little south of the village) intimated protest and appeal. They allowed their appeal to lapse, however, and then came to the Presbytery asking them to reverse their previous decision. This the Presbytery refused to do (as I think they were bound to refuse) and the matter went to the Synod in 1858 when the Presbytery was upheld. It would be most helpful to kncw whether they were upheld for refusing to take up the matter of an appeal which had been allowed to lapse, or for their original decision not to proceed with the call. The former would seem to me to be sound, the latter very doubtful. However great may be the academic interest created by all this, there can be no doubt that the decision left "much bitterness of feeling behind it." Small adds that "wire-pulling at the headquarters of the Presbytery was specially complained of." He goes on to add that "had the congregation not been well compacted it could scarcely have weathered the storm as it did." In a footnote Small comments - "This case was adduced in favour of a change of the mode of taking the votes at moderations. The question was under consideration for five years, and in 1863 the more equitable rule was adopted, that the names be put successively in the order in which they have been proposed, that the man having least support be dropped, and so on [until] only one remains. Some would have preferred the old Relief method of making the first vote decisive, and declaring the candidate with the largest number of independent supporters carried." After all, that's how we elect our Members of Parliament!

4. There appears to have been some difference of opinion as to the future location of the church in 1935. A recommencation was made to the Presbytery in October of that year that a new church be built between Newton Mearns and Giffnock South, that the congregation be transported thereto, and that the project be recognised as falling within the Presbytery's Church Extension programme. It was further reported that a site, a quarter of a mile from the present church, had been offered free of charge (Cii 1238). The following August it was reported that the minister and

office-bearers accepted the opinion of the Home Board 'that the present church should be rebuilt or otherwise enlarged, and that a hall should be erected midway between Newton Mearns and Giffnock South, on the understanding that the congregation receive special consideration in the matter of a grant' Ciii 1396). The Presbytery agreed. I can find no record of what happened to the proposal for a hall. The rebuilding of the church having been completed in 1939 it is to be presumed that the outbreak of war led to the hall-project being shelved. [New halls were finally dedicated in 1976 – see above].

NETHERLEE CHURCH

S

673 STAMPERLAND (U)

Source - Post 1929 Church of Scotland Church Extension.

Located in Stamperland Gardens at Clarkston Road, Clarkston**.**

Began in 1940 as a Church Extension charge with the appointment of a minister. Services were at first held in a local shop while the hall-church was still building. The hall-church was dedicated in 1941. The church came as a later addition**.**

Church dedicated on 15th October 1964 (xii 485).

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Ministers - Magnus James Garson Macintosh 1940-50; Alexander Francis Grimstone 1950-56; John William Goudie 1957-68; Archibald Freeland Chisholm 1968-76; David Kirk Speed 1977-87; Alastair Jack Cherry 1987-2003; George C Mackay 2004-

674 STEPPS (P)

Located in Whitehill Avenue opposite Church Avenue, Stepps**.**

Began on 6th January 1983 consequent on the union of Stepps Whitehill with Stepps St Andrew's (xxii 2). Basis of Union xxi 642,654**.**

Church built in 1900, being the former Stepps Whitehill property. The former Stepps St Andrew's buildings have been demolished to make way for a block of flats.

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Minister - Frederick Comery Muir, from Stepps Whitehill –97; Kenneth Smyth Baird 1998-2003; Neil Buchanan 2005-

675 Stepps St Andrew's (O)

Source - United Free Church.

Located in Blenheim Avenue of Anniesdale Avenue, Stepps**.**

Began with the establishment in 1907 of Stepps United Free Church and the appointment of a minister thereto**.**

Church built in 1913.

Ministers - Adam Renwick 1907-11; John Alexander Fleming 1912-21; Walter McCallum Clow 1921-24; Thomas Paterson 1925-48; James Cecil Armstrong 1940-47; Arthur Cross Scobie 1948-61; Robert Anderson Philp 1961-81.

Terminated on 6th January 1983 on uniting with Stepps Whitehill as STEPPS.

676 Stepps Whitehill (O)

Source - Church of Scotland quoad sacra.

Located in Whitehill Avenue opposite Church Avenue, Stepps**.**

Began on 8th January 1899 when the minister of Hogganfield convened in his vestry a meeting to consider the establishment of a cause at Stepps. A suitable site was offered by Colonel Sprot of Garnkirk at a nominal feu-duty, and on 29th May of that same year P McGregor Chalmers was engaged to produce plans. The church was dedicated exactly a year later. In 1901 a minister was appointed and the cause established as a Church Extension charge. The parish was disjoined from Hogganfield and Chryston on 13th July 1906 and the cause became Stepps Parish Church quoad sacra**.**

Church dedicated on 27th May 1900. Architect, P McGregor Chalmers.

Ministers - Thomas Dow Stewart 1901-04; George Condie 1904-12; Malcolm Shennan 1913-18; Adam Maitland Lang Macfarlane 1948-52; William Andrew Wylie 1953-59; Thomas William Kiltie 1960-66; Roger Clarke 1966-72; Frederick Comery Muir 1972- to Stepps.

Terminated on 6th January 1983 on uniting with Stepps St Andrew's as STEPPS.

STEPPS CHURCH

T

677 THORNLIEBANK (P)

Located in Speirsbridge Road at Rouken Glen Road**.**

Began on 8th September 1977 consequent on the union of Thornliebank Woodlands with Thornliebank Speirsbridge (xix 201,218). Basis of Union xix 76, 84, 93**.**

Church built in in nineteenth century, being the former Spiersbridge property. The congregation originally used the old Woodlands building, but in 1991 that building was sold and converted into flats. The congregation moved to the former Speirsbridge buildings which had been converted for use as hall accommodation at the union, and were now further renovated to provide a church-hall on the ground floor, and meeting rooms and a further hall on the first floor.

Administered under the Modal Constitution.

Ministers - John Alick Macdonald, from Thornliebank Speirsbridge -1978; Ian Purves 1979-1984; Jim Robertson 1985-1994; Robert Silver 1995-

678 Thornliebank Speirsbridge (O)

Source - United Presbyterian Church - United Secession.

Located in Speirsbridge Road at Rouken Glen Road**.**

Began on 12th July 1836 in answer to a petition submitted to Glasgow Secession Presbytery asking to have a preaching station established in Thornliebank. This became Thornliebank United Secession Church, then Thornliebank United Presbyterian Church, and, later, Thornliebank United Free Church**.**

Church re-opened after extensive repairs in 1883.

Ministers - Andrew Wield 1848-99; Robert Wilson 1899-1925; John Landels Kent 1925-30; Archibald Crichton Barr 1931-38; John Strachan Malloch 1939-48; William Paul Monteath 1949-62; John Alick Macdonald 1963- to Thornliebank.

Terminated on 8th September 1977 on uniting with Thornliebank Woodlands as THORNLIEBANK.

Note
It is said that when the cause was started the place of meeting was an upper floor, partially used as a schoolroom, and fitted up for Sabbath purposes by Messrs Crum and Co at a cost of £450. It accommodated 400 and was given for a nominal rent.

679 Thornliebank Woodlands (O)

Source - Church of Scotland quoad sacra.

Located in Woodlands Road near Speirsbridge Road, Thornliebank**.**

Began in 1890 as a Church Extension charge with the appointment of a minister. The parish was disjoined from Eastwood on 7th March 1892, and so the charge became Thornliebank Parish Church quoad sacra within the Presbytery of Paisley**.**

Church built in 1890.

Ministers - John Charleson 1890-1901; Robert Harvie Smith 1902-26; Reginald Frederick Whiteley 1927-62; Pentland Francis Colley Black 1963-70.

Transferred from the Fresbytery of Paisley in 1929.

Terminated on 8th September 1977 on uniting with Thornliebank Speirsbridge as THORNLIEBANK.

Note
John Charleson (1890-1901), the first minister, joined the Church of Rome, as a consequence of which the Presbytery declared him to be "no longer in the office of the Holy Ministry, and that he is disqualified and discharged from exercising the functions of the same or any part thereof." This was on 30th October 1901. Charleson has set forth the whole matter in a book published that same year under the title, "Why I Left the Church of Scotland".

680 TORRANCE (U)

Source - United Free Church.

Located in West Balgrochan Road near Campsie Road, Torrance**.**

Began as a mission station under the Free Church Campsie in the 1860s. In 1900 the church became Torrance Free Church and was granted full status in 1917.

Church – Opened in 1999, replacing the original building which dated from 1870.

Administered under quoad sacra Constitution (from 1963).

Ministers - Charles Edward Taylor 1917-20; David Young 1921-29; Walter Murray 1929-36; Alastair Dove McCalman 1936-39; David Mackay Nimmo;i)40-48; Angus William Oliver Jack 1949-54; Murdo Macleod 1955-80; *David Stewart 1983-89; Nigel Barge 1991-
*Linked with Kirkintilloch Park as from 19th April 1983 (xxii 1(i4119) Basis of Linking xxii 43, 53. The linkage was dissolved in 1990.

681 TWECHAR (U)

Source - Church of Scotland quoad sacra.

Located in Drumgrew Road near Broadburn, Twechar**.**

Began in the late 1870's with mission work in the parish carried on under the leadership of Rev Peter Anton, minister at Kilsyth, who arranged that at least twenty-five services were held

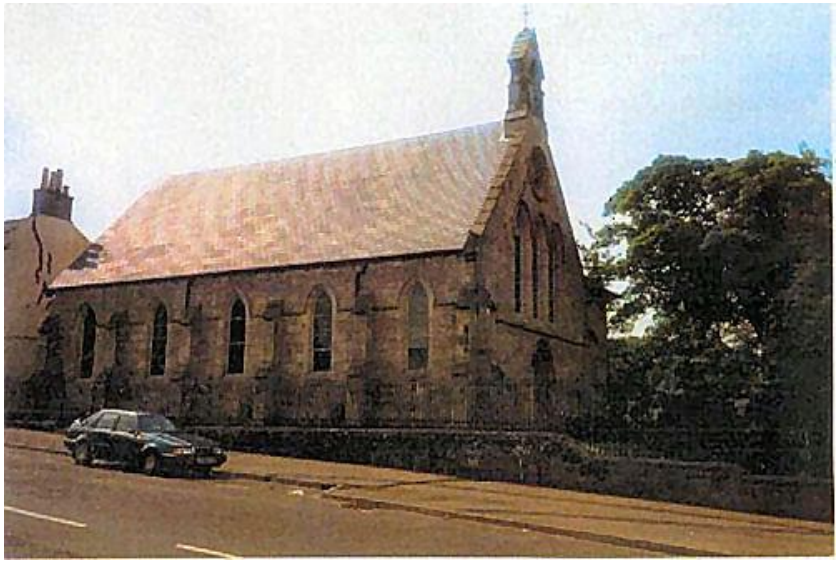
each year in the school at Twechar. Indeed Mr Anton at one time 'made a determined effort to get a church erected in Twechar and was only prevented from doing so by a dispute over the proposed site.' In 1901 Messrs William Baird offered to provide the funds for the building of a church and manse, and Alexander Whitelaw of Gartshore granted a site at a nominal feu-duty as well as making a gift of most of the church furnishings, including a very fine Willis organ. In 1902 it was declared that this was a Mission Church attached to Kirkintilloch St David's. It was erected into a parish in January 1922 and so became Twechar Parish Church quoad sacra**.**

Church dedicated on 14th September 1902, thanks in considerable measure to the generosity of Messrs William Baird and Company.

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Ministers - James Francis 1902-11; William Deans 1911-17; Thomas Murray Inglis 1917-20; Thomas James Campbell Crawford 1922-26; Robert McCallum Millar 1927-28; Gordon Milne Ewan 1929-39; James Scott Marshall 1939-47; William Rutherford Melrose 1947-65; James Cordiner 1966-71; *William Alexander Tindall 1975-77; Michael Robert Philip 1978-87; Jean R M Blackley 1989-2001; Alexandra Farrington 2003-
* Linked with Banton as from 15th June 1975 (xviii 123). Basis of Linking xviii 18, 25.

Note
Though the work of mission in Twechar had been carried on by Kilsyth the area lay within the Parish of Kirkintilloch St David's and it was the latter Kirk Session that proceeded with plans for the appointment of an assistant to take charge of the work at Twechar when the offer of a church was made. Not unnaturally Kilsyth objected as the people who had been on the scene. The matter went to the Presbytery. The Presbytery decided in favour of St David's, but this decision was overturned by the Synod who sent the matter back to the Presbytery with instruction "to proceed according to the laws of the Church.' Finally the Presbytery managed to achieve an agreed solution, Kilsyth withdrawing their objection, but it being made clear that St David's had acted irregularly in proceeding without contultation.



THORNLIEBANK CHURCH

U - Z

682 WILLIAMWOOD (U)

Source - Post-1929 Church of Scotland Church Extension.

Located in Vardar Avenue at Ceres Road, Williamwood**.**

Began as a Church Extension charge in June 1937 with the opening of a church and hall and the appointment of a minister. The congregation was granted full status in terms of Act Church dedicated 28th June 1937. Architects, Wilson, Son and Honeyman.

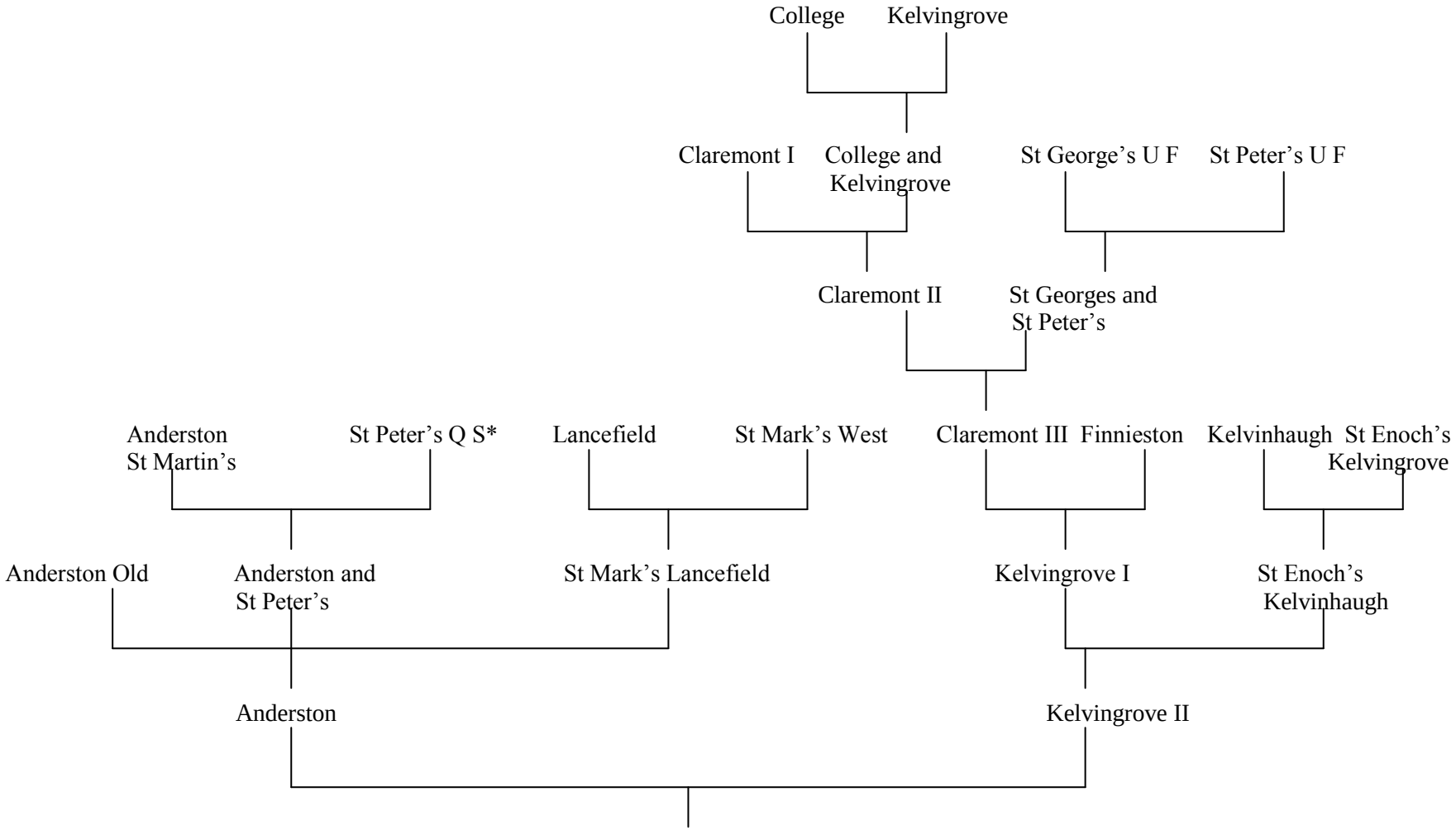
Administered under the Model Constitution.

Ministers - Daniel Patterson 1937-41; John Stanley Pritchard 1942-49; Colin Campbell 1949-89; G Hutton B Steel 1990-2006;

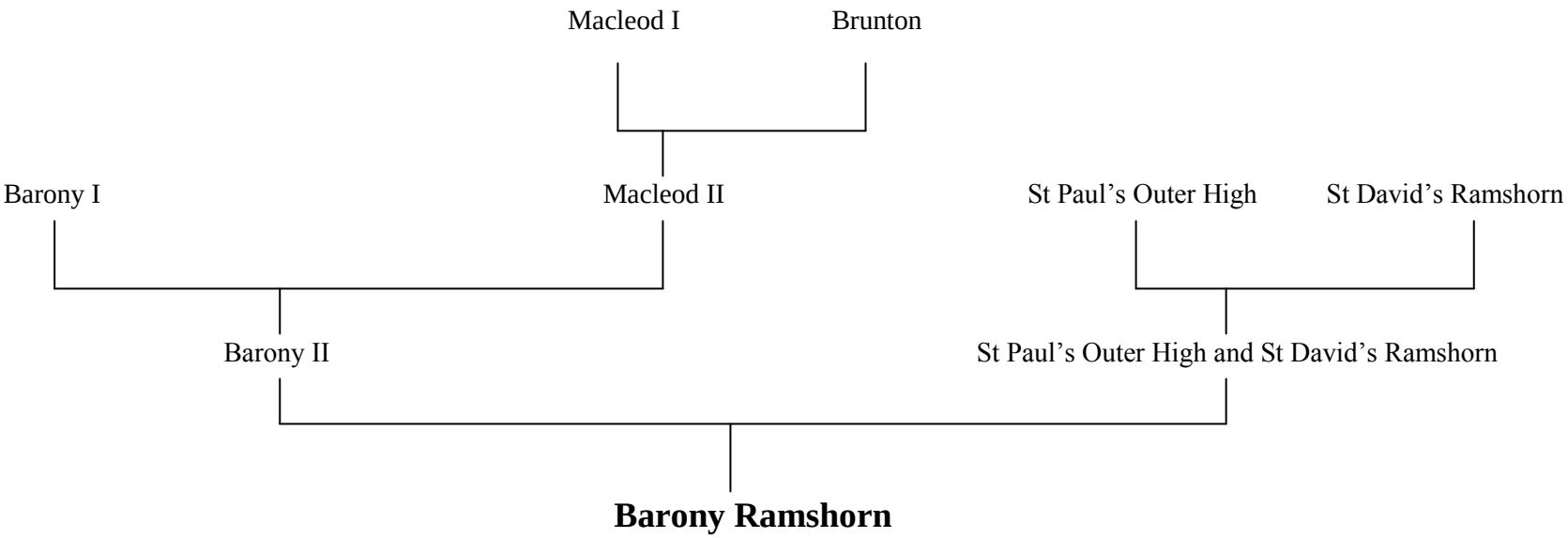
Appendix 1

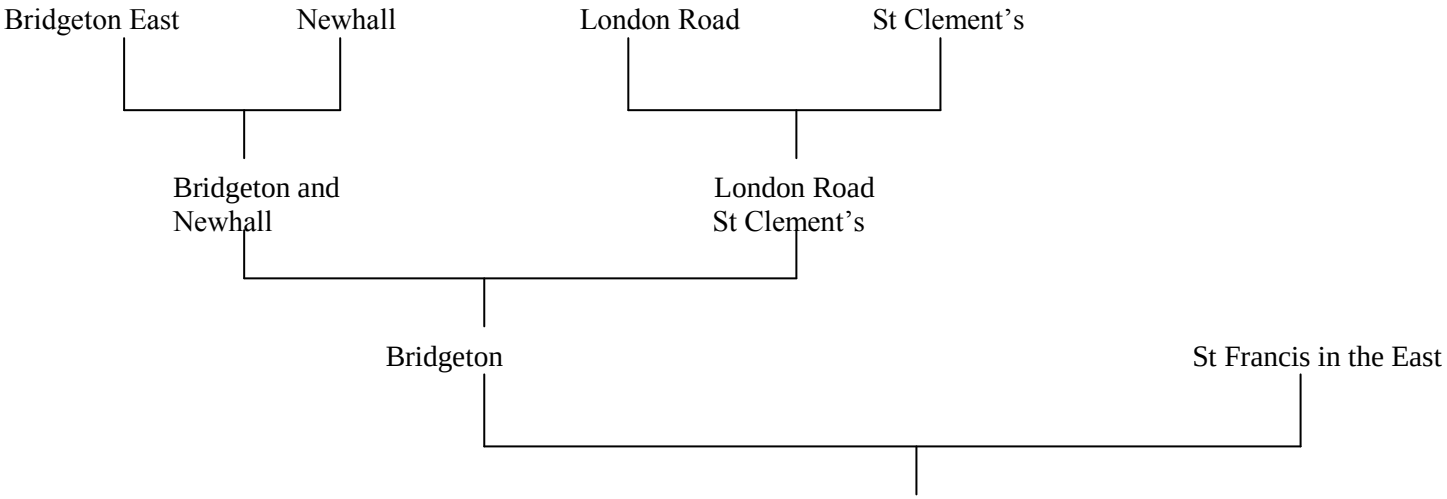
Charts showing the union of churches

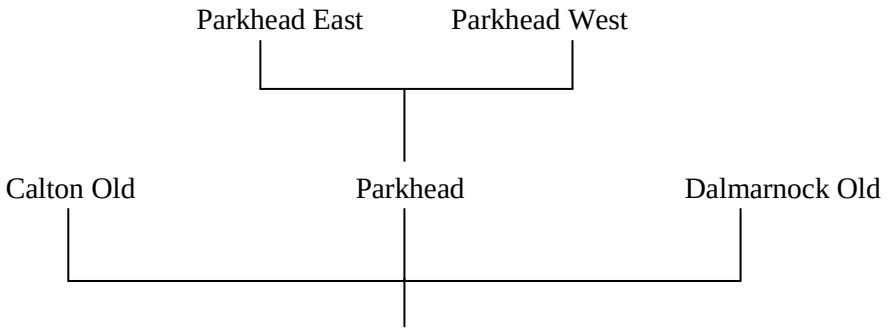
Arranged alphabetically by the name of the current charge



*****Brownfield Chapel was merged in St Peter's QS

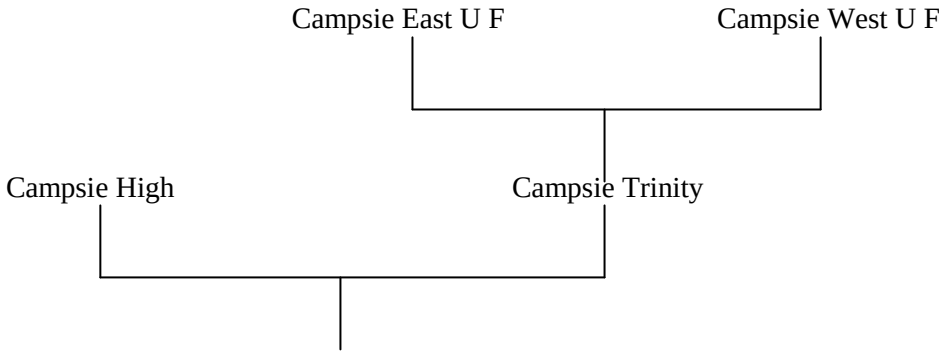

Macleod I
Brunton
Barony I
Macleod II
St Paul's Outer High
St David's Ramshorn
Barony II
St Paul's Outer High and St David's Ramshorn
Barony Ramshorn


Bridgeton East
Newhall
London Road
St Clement's
Bridgeton and Newhall
London Road St Clement's
Bridgeton
St Francis in the East
Bridgeton St Francis in the East

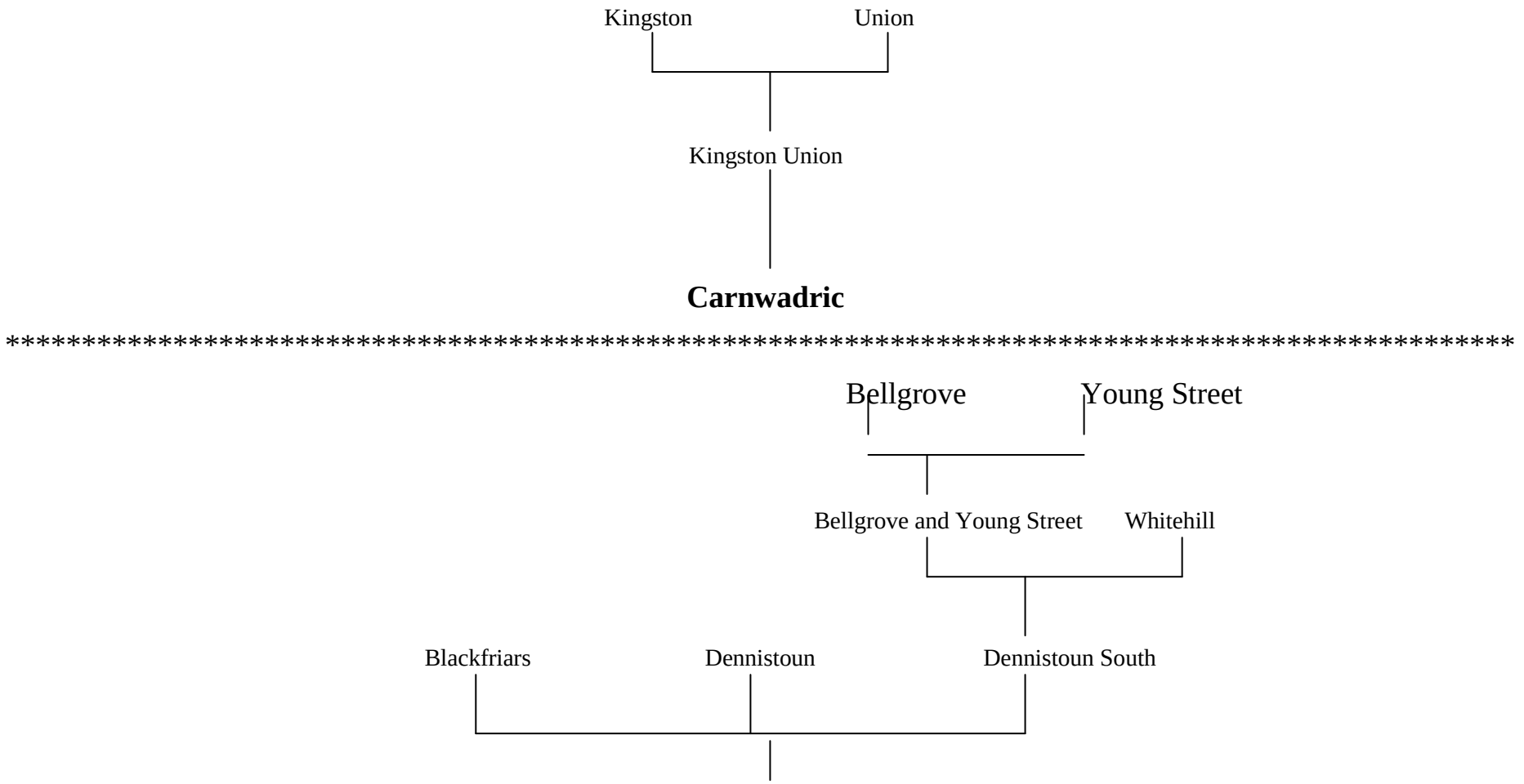


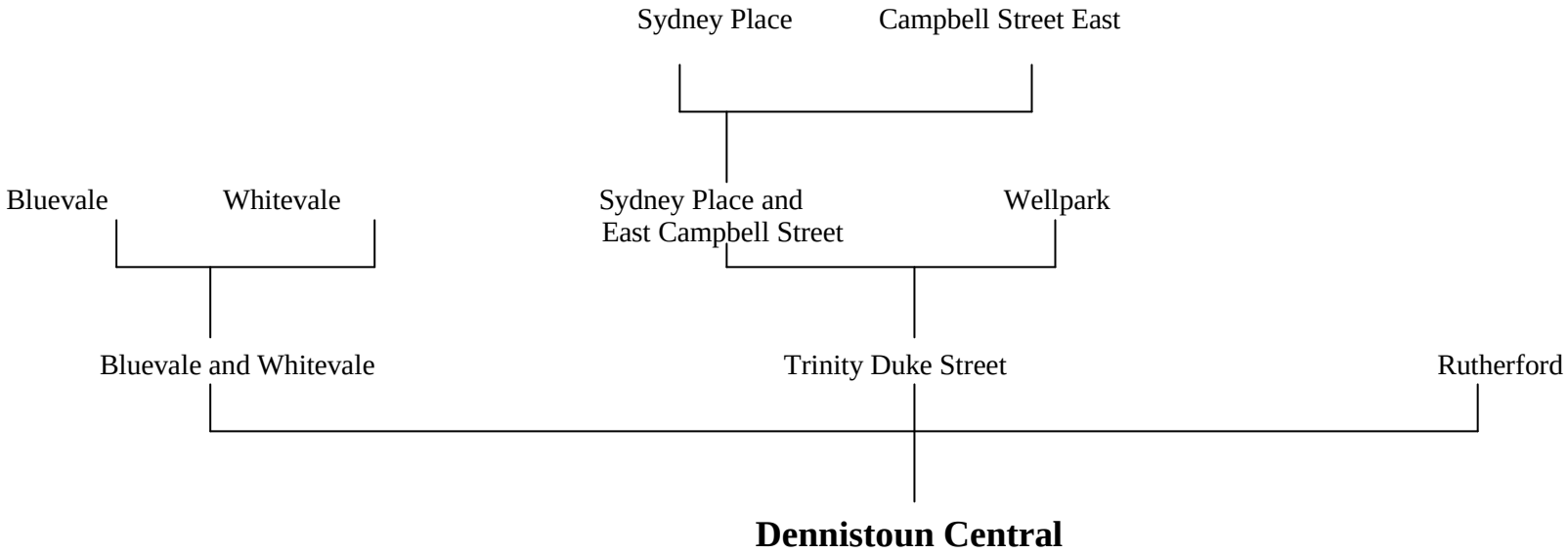
Calton Parkead

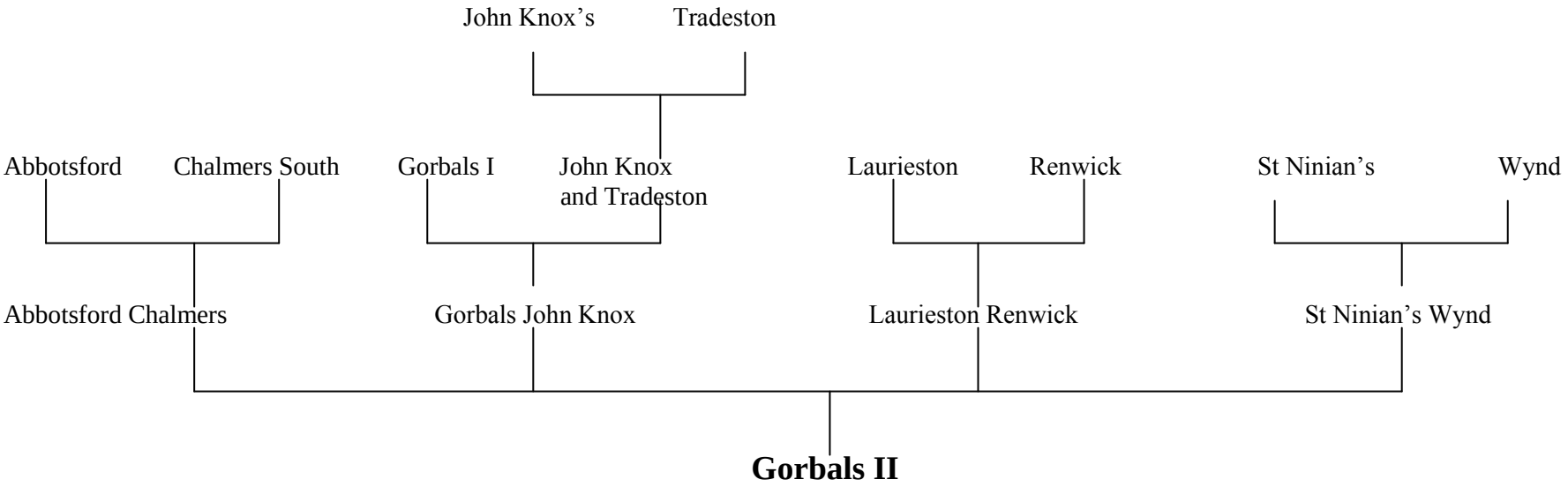
****



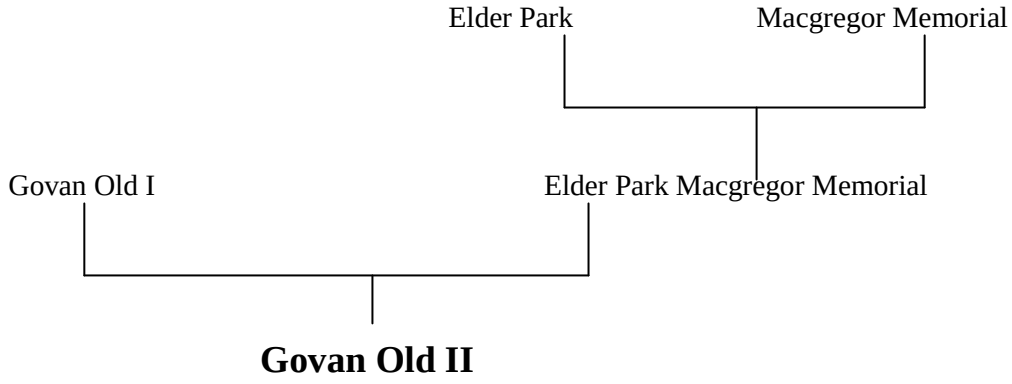
Campsie

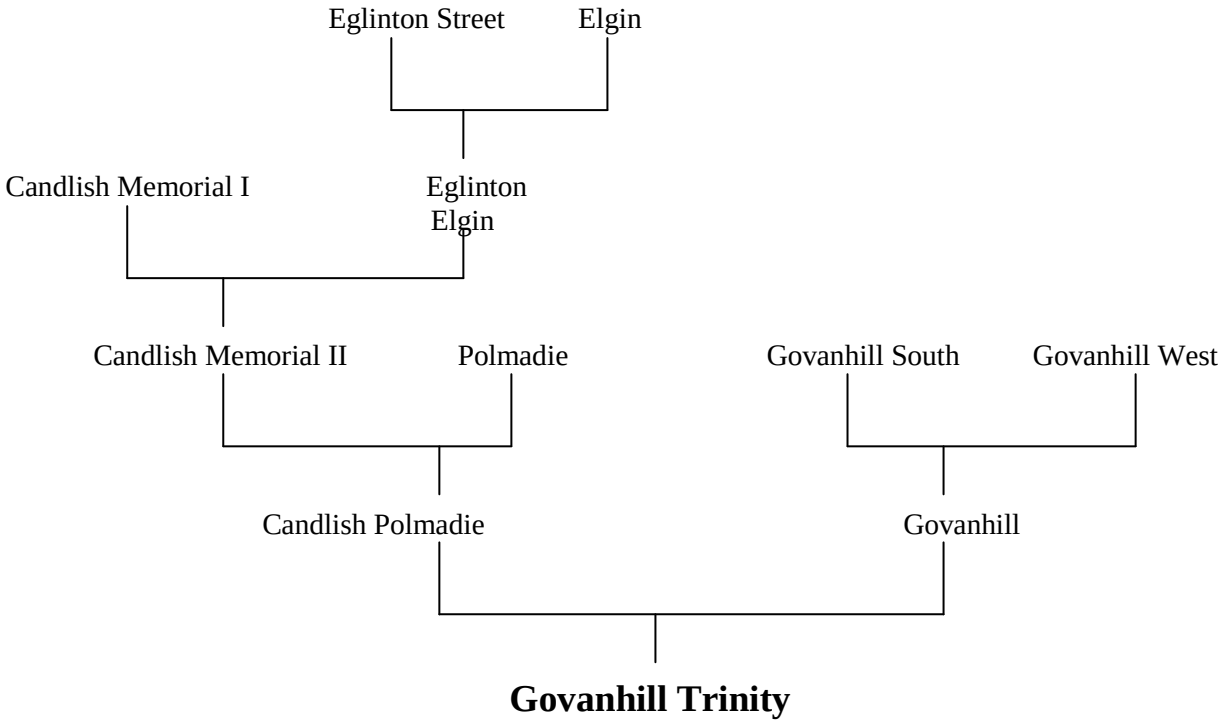

Kingston
Union
Kingston Union
Carnwadric
Bellgrove
Young Street
Bellgrove and Young Street
Whitehill
Blackfriars
Dennistoun
Dennistoun South
Dennistoun Blackfriars

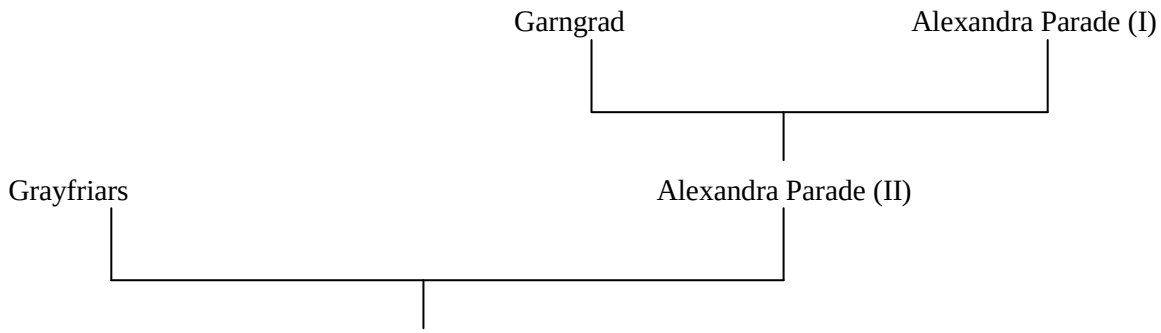

Sydney Place
Campbell Street East
Bluevale
Whitevale
Sydney Place and East Campbell Street
Wellpark
Bluevale and Whitevale
Trinity Duke Street
Rutherford
Dennistoun Central


John Knox's
Tradeston
Abbotsford
Chalmers South
Gorbals I
John Knox and Tradeston
Laurieston
Renwick
St Ninian's
Wynd
Abbotsford Chalmers
Gorbals John Knox
Laurieston Renwick
St Ninian's Wynd
Gorbals II

****

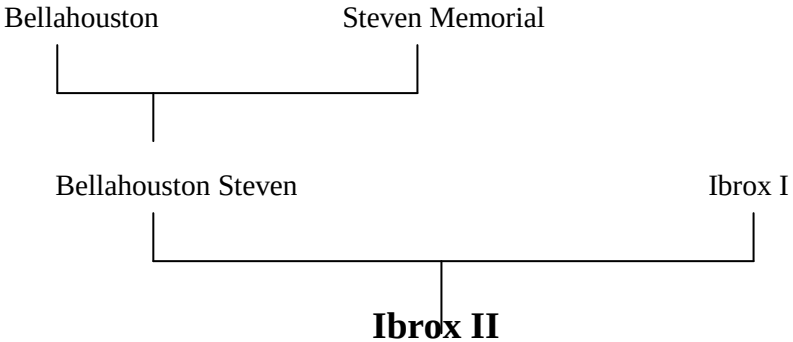

Elder Park
Macgregor Memorial
Govan Old I
Elder Park Macgregor Memorial
Govan Old II


Eglinton Street
Elgin
Candlish Memorial I
Eglinton
Elgin
Candlish Memorial II
Polmadie
Govanhill South
Govanhill West
Candlish Polmadie
Govanhill
Govanhill Trinity

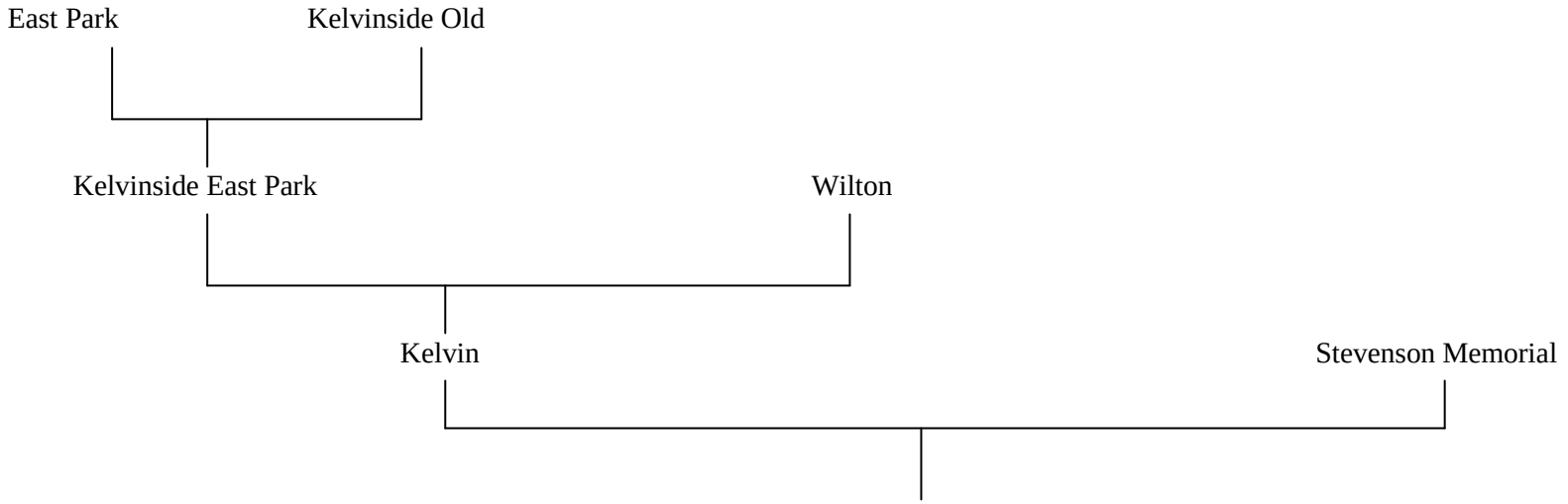


Grayfriars and Alexandra Parade

****

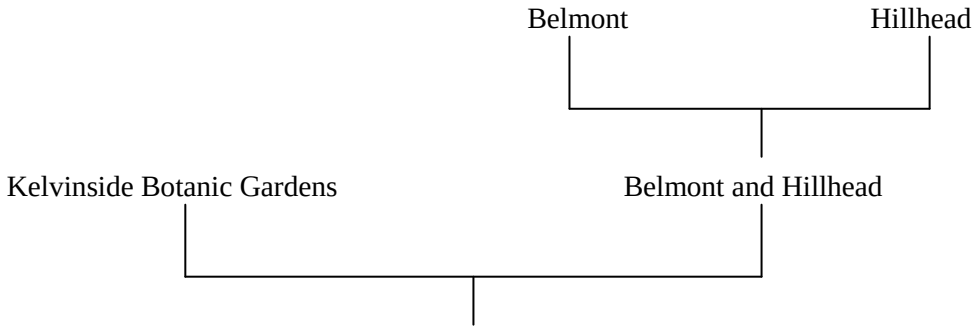


Ibrox II

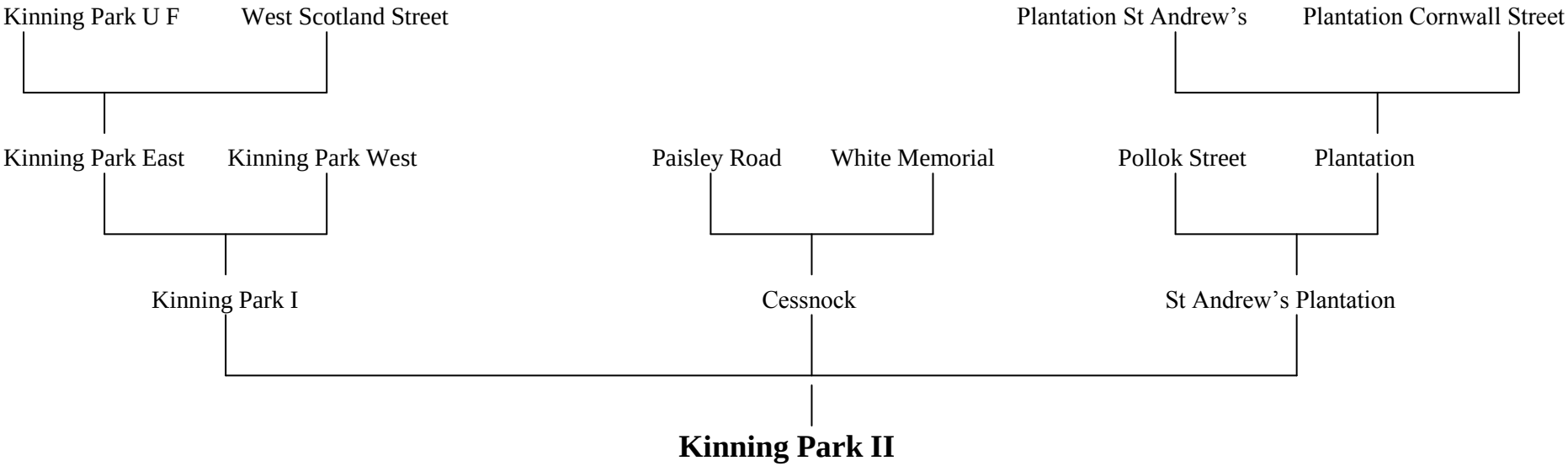


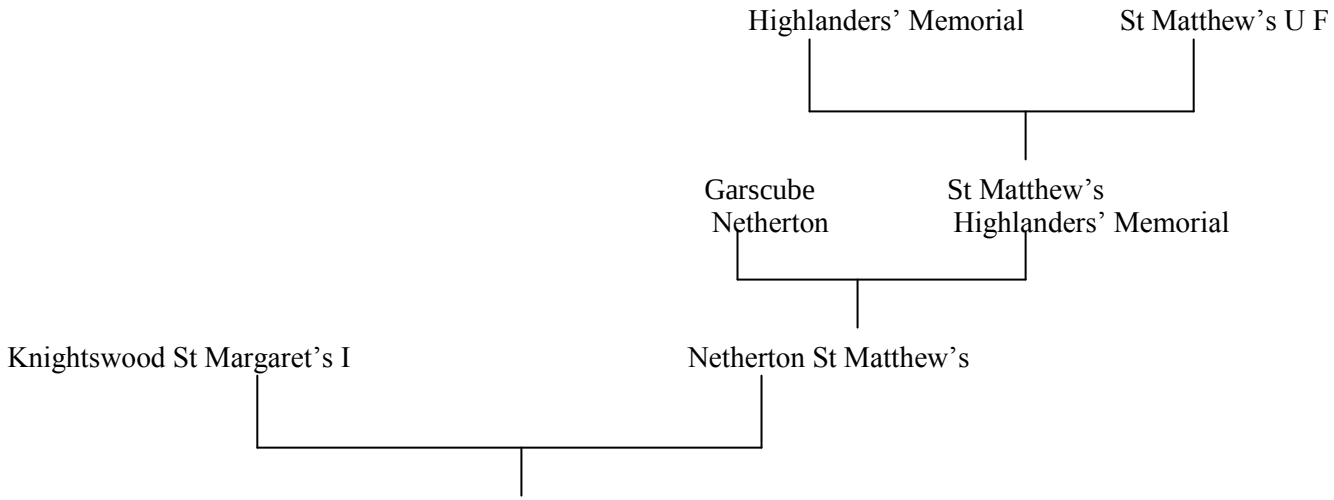
Kelvin Stevenson Memorial

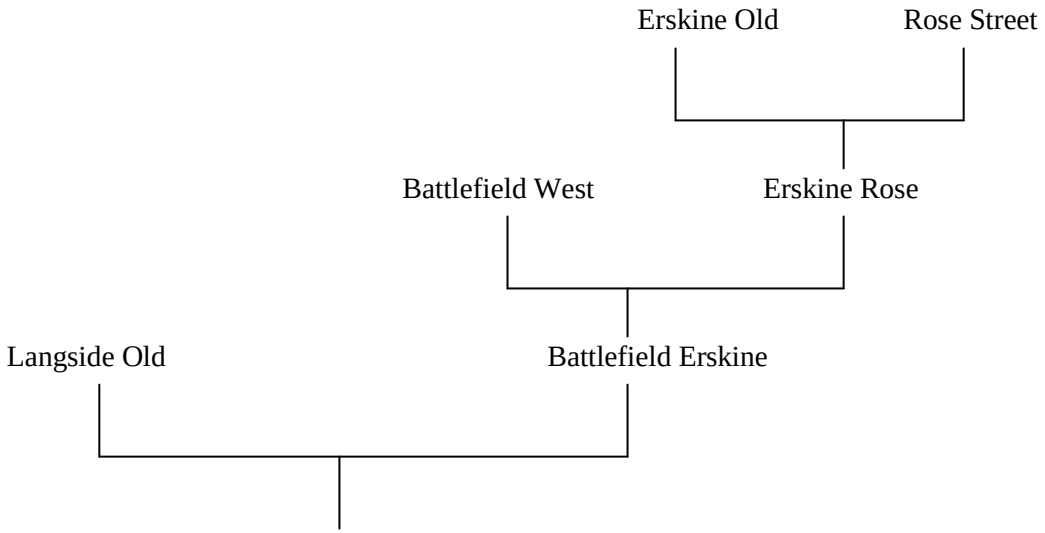
****



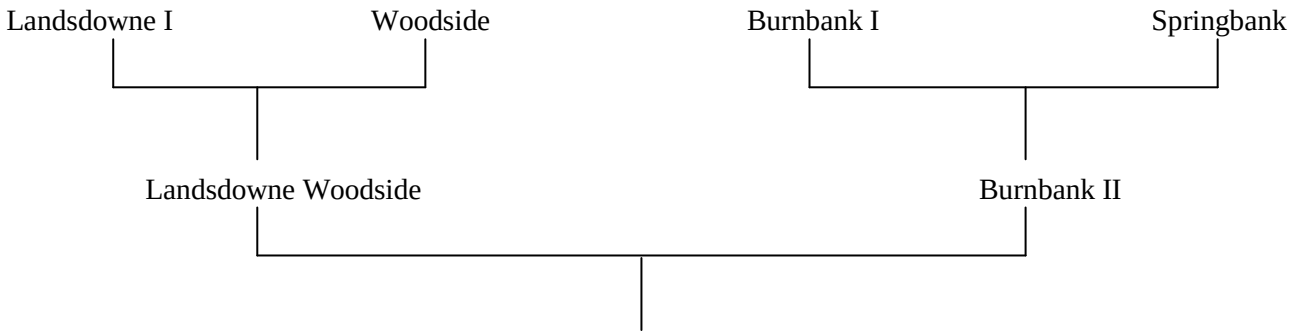
Kelvinside Hillhead


Kinning Park U F
West Scotland Street
Plantation St Andrew's
Plantation Cornwall Street
Kinning Park East
Kinning Park West
Paisley Road
White Memorial
Pollok Street
Plantation
Kinning Park I
Cessnock
St Andrew's Plantation
Kinning Park II

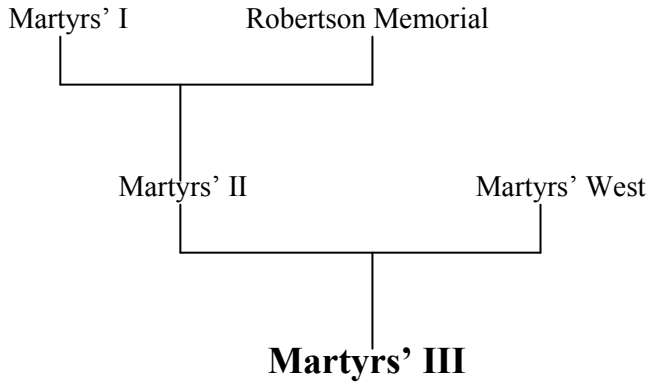

Highlanders' Memorial
St Matthew's U F
Garscube
Netherton
St Matthew's
Highlanders' Memorial
Knightswood St Margaret's I
Netherton St Matthew's
Knightswood St Margaret's II

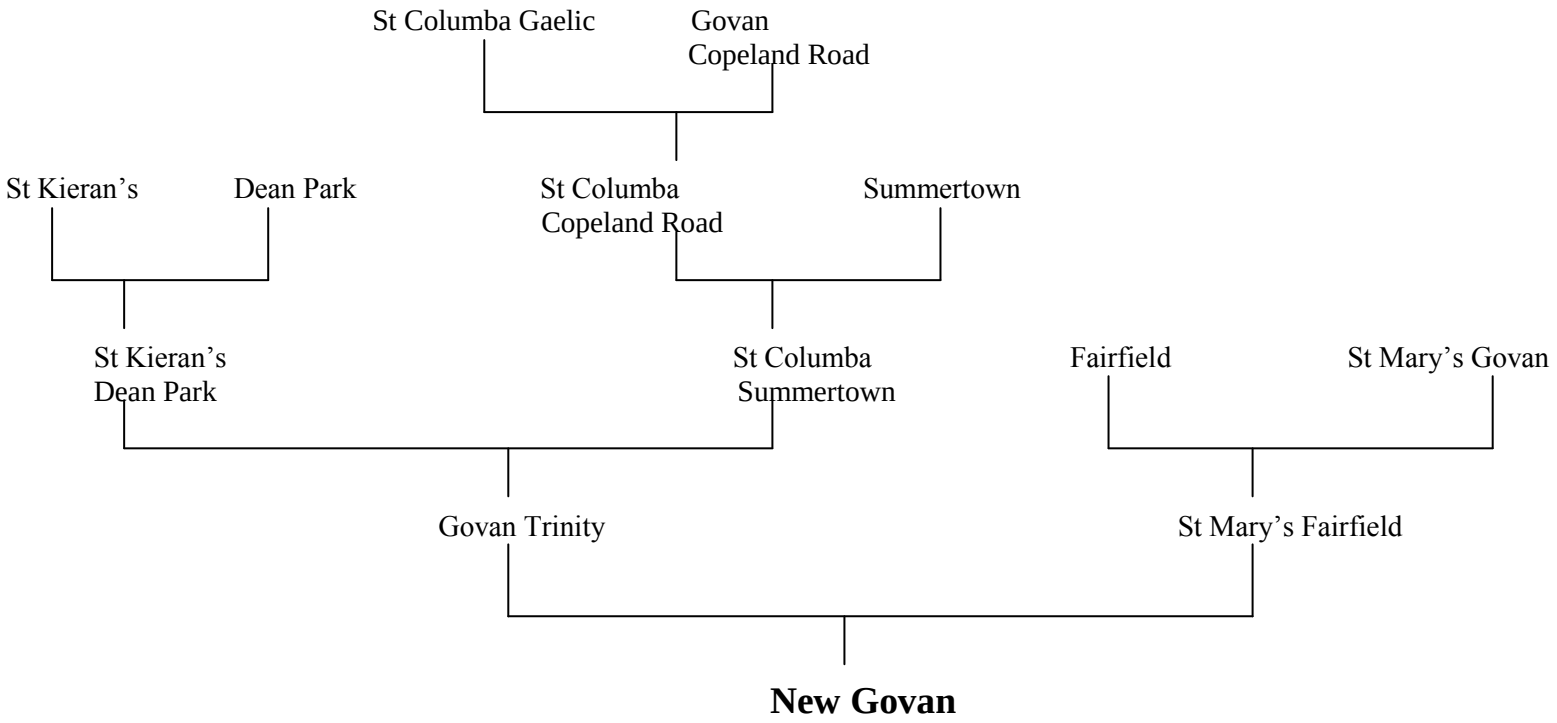


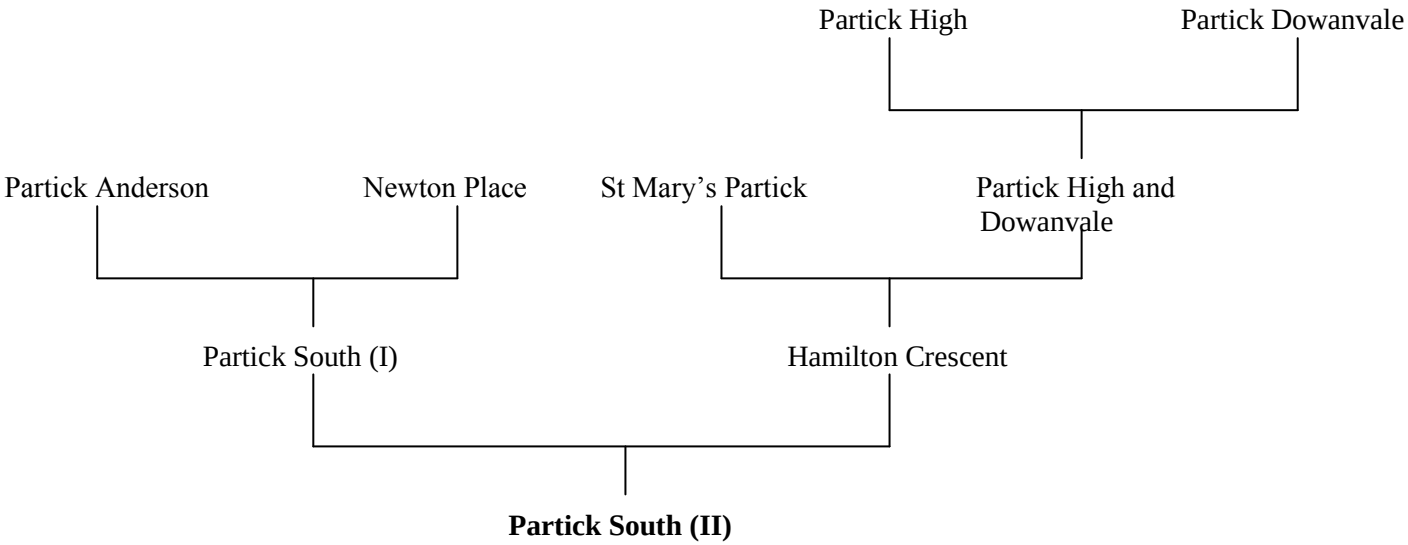
Langside [Langside and Battlefield Erskine]

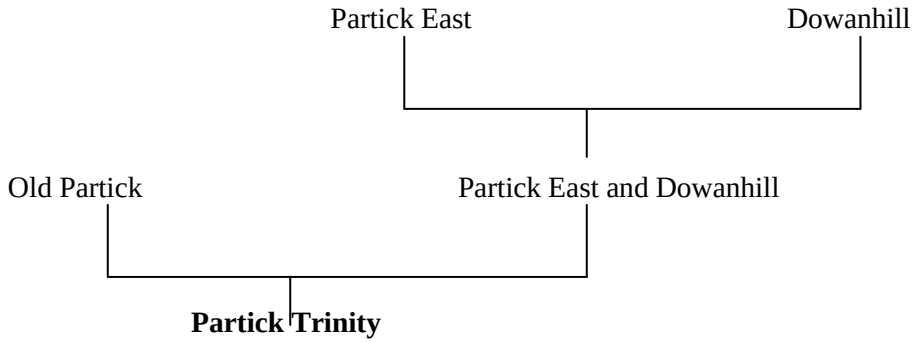

Landsdowne I
Woodside
Burnbank I
Springbank
Landsdowne Woodside
Burnbank II
Lansdowne II

****

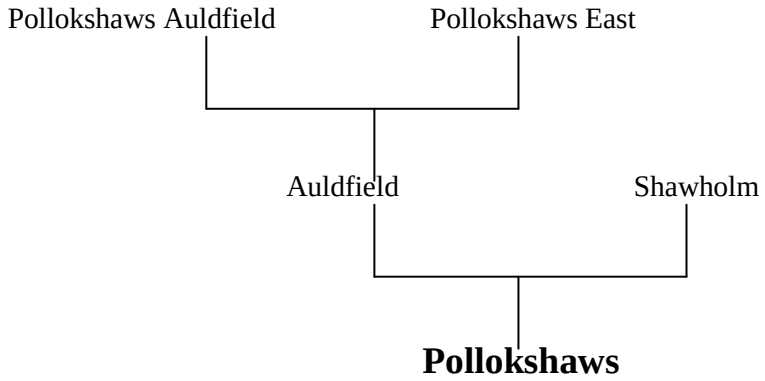

Martyrs' I
Robertson Memorial
Martyrs' II
Martyrs' West
Martyrs' III

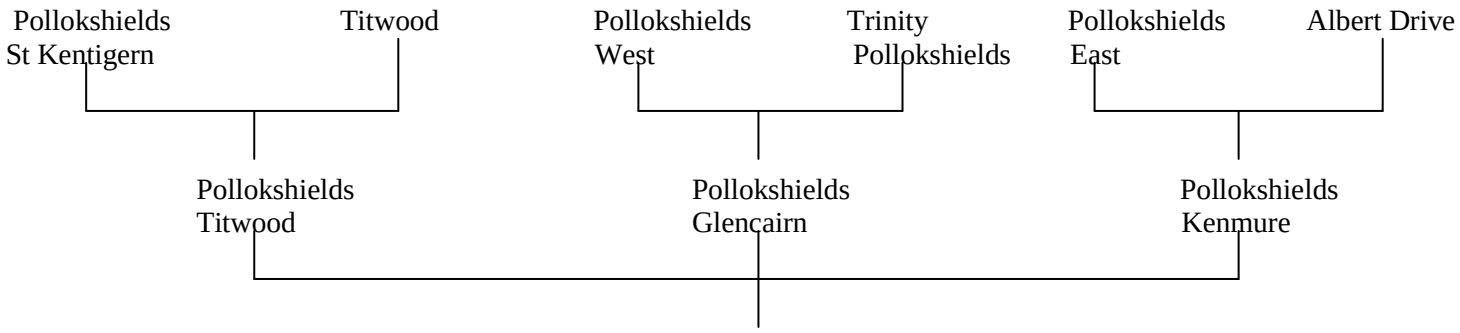

St Columba Gaelic
Govan Copeland Road
St Kieran's
Dean Park
St Columba Copeland Road
Summertown
St Kieran's Dean Park
St Columba Summertown
Fairfield
St Mary's Govan
Govan Trinity
St Mary's Fairfield
New Govan


Partick High
Partick Dowanvale
Partick Anderson
Newton Place
St Mary's Partick
Partick High and Dowanvale
Partick South (I)
Hamilton Crescent
Partick South (II)

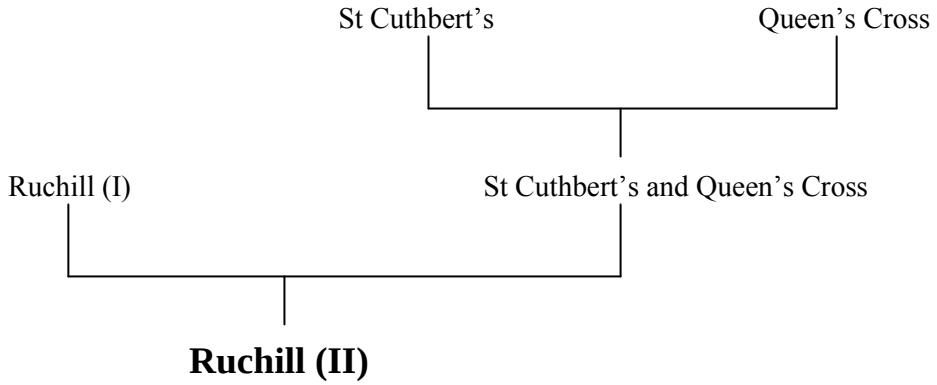

Partick East
Dowanhill
Old Partick
Partick East and Dowanhill
Partick Trinity

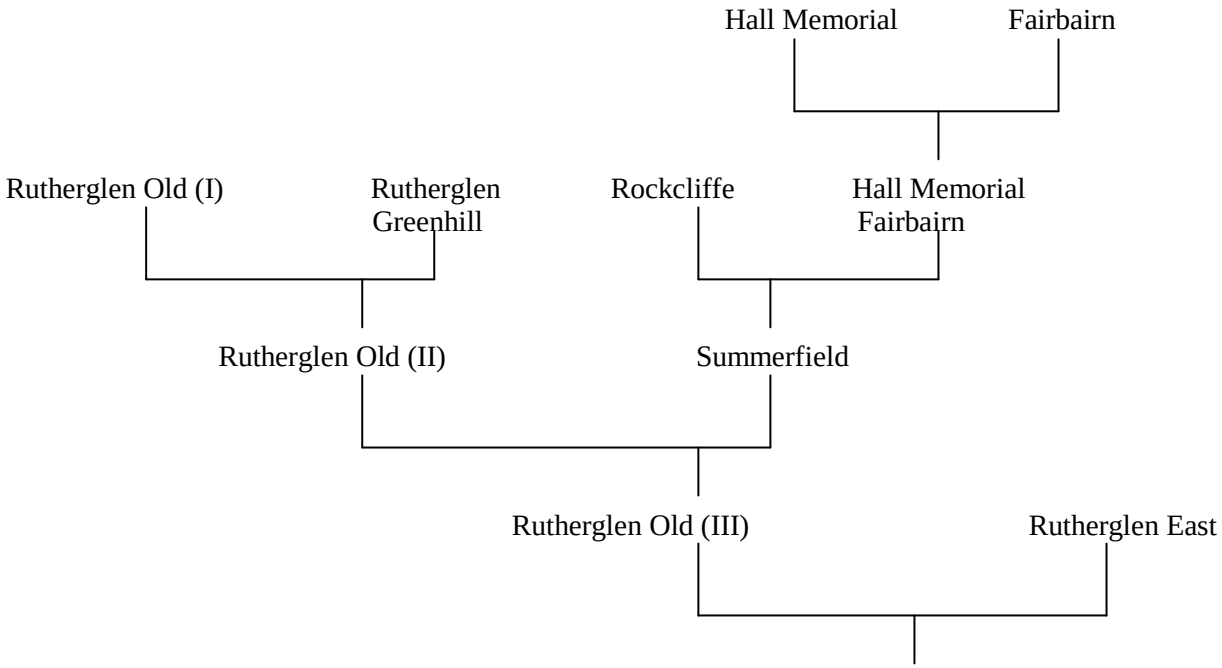
****


Pollokshaws Auldfield
Pollokshaws East
Auldfield
Shawholm
Pollokshaws

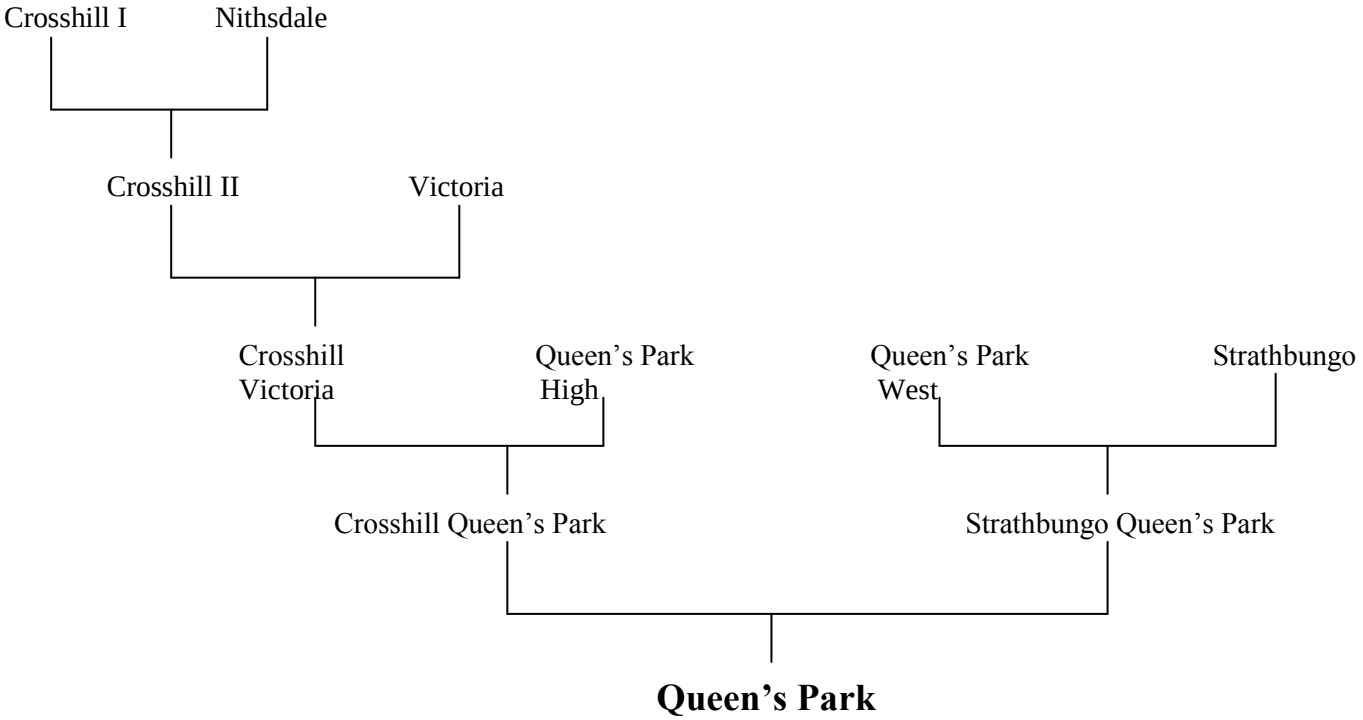

Pollokshields St Kentigern
Titwood
Pollokshields West
Trinity Pollokshields
Pollokshields East
Albert Drive
Pollokshields Titwood
Pollokshields Glencairn
Pollokshields Kenmure
Pollokshields

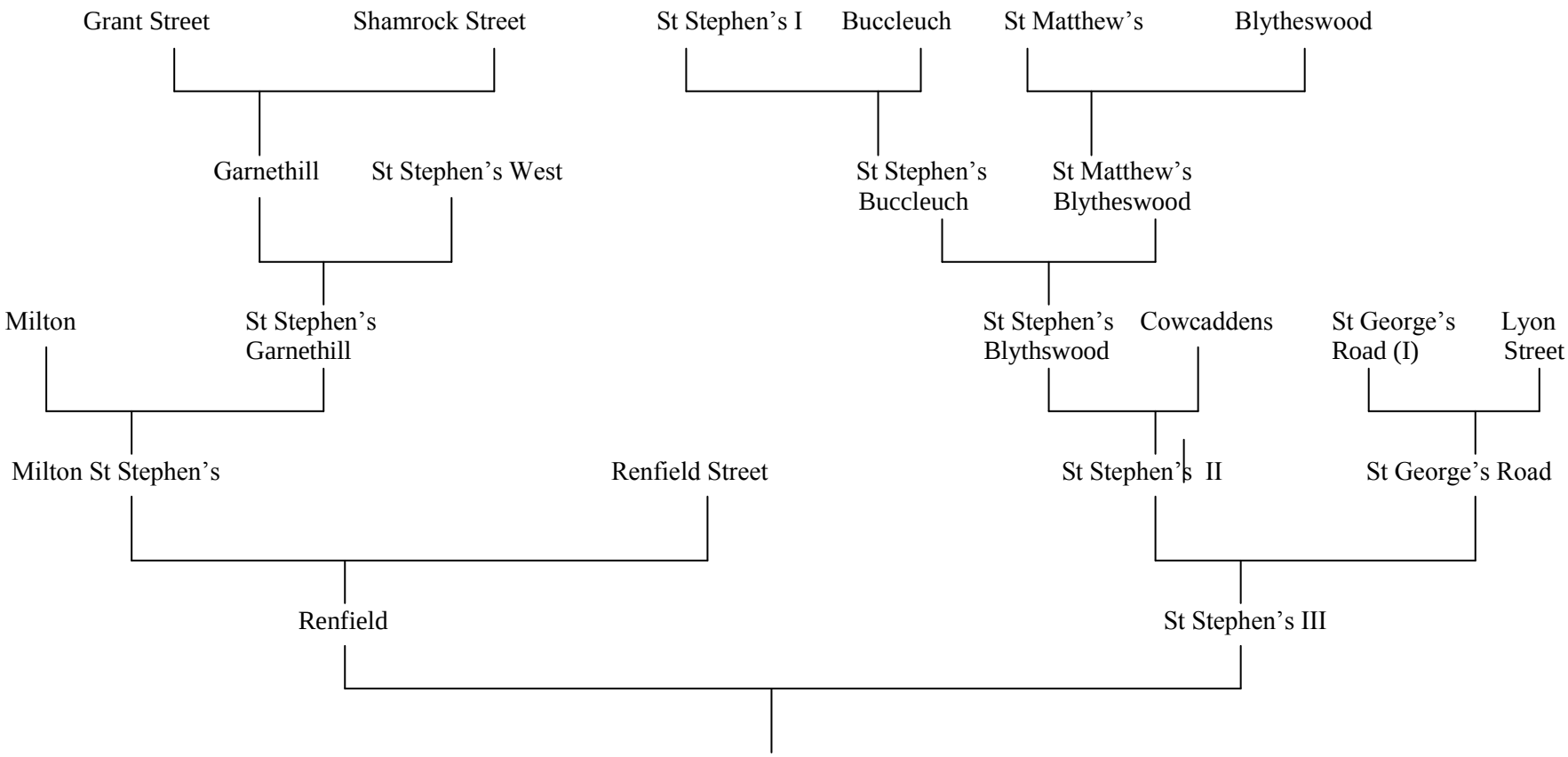
****

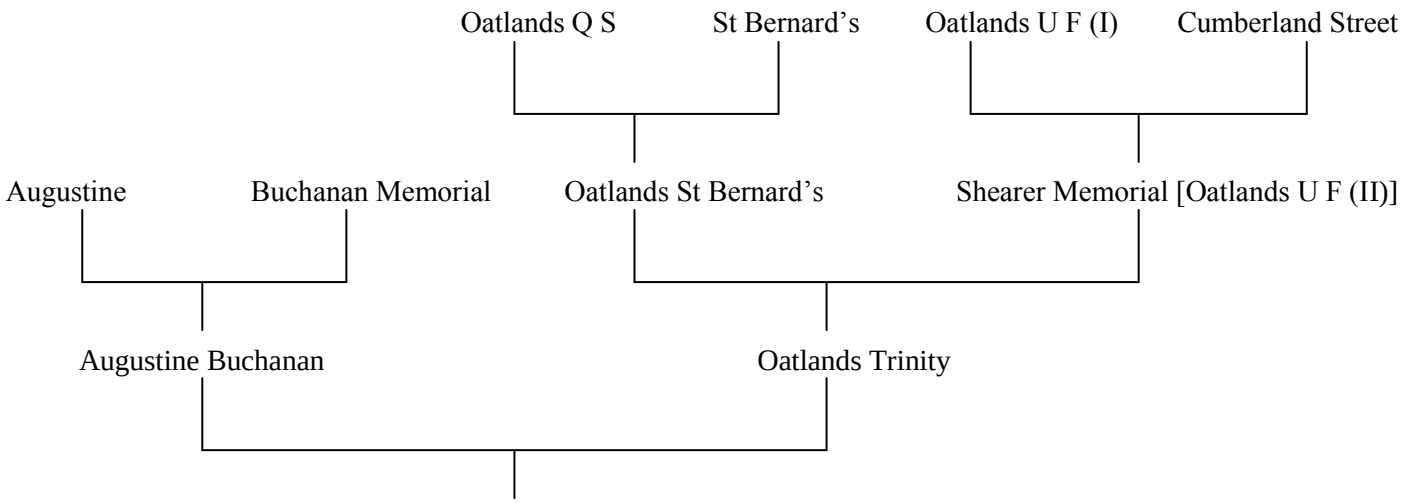

St Cuthbert's
Queen's Cross
Ruchill (I)
St Cuthbert's and Queen's Cross
Ruchill (II)

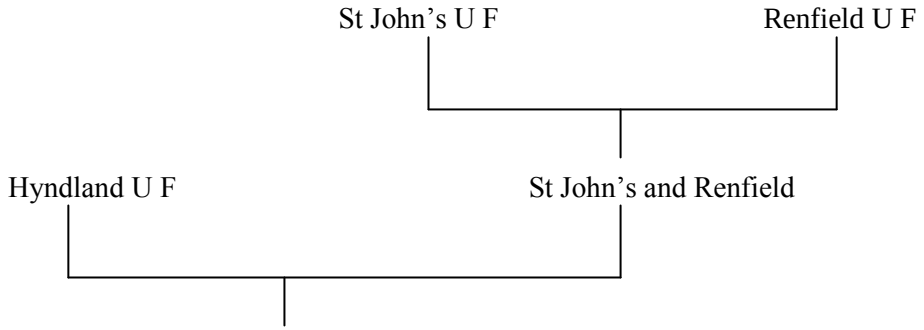


Rutherglen Old (IV)

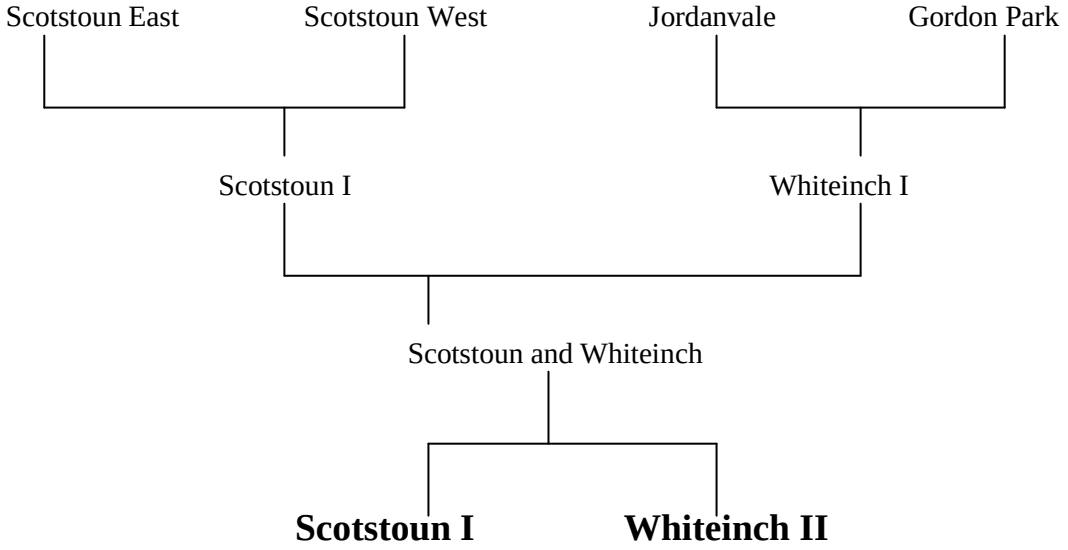

Crosshill I
Nithsdale
Crosshill II
Victoria
Crosshill Victoria
Queen's Park High
Queen's Park West
Strathbungo
Crosshill Queen's Park
Strathbungo Queen's Park
Queen's Park

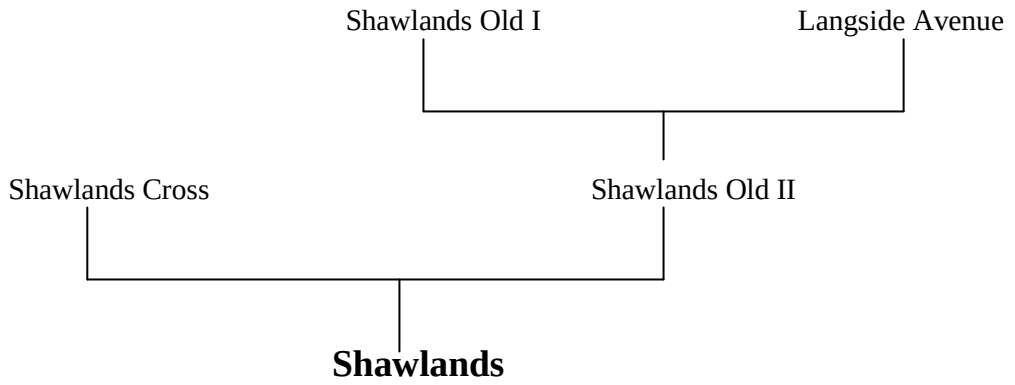

Grant Street
Shamrock Street
St Stephen's I
Buccleuch
St Matthew's
Blytheswood
Garnethill
St Stephen's West
St Stephen's Buccleuch
St Matthew's Blytheswood
Milton
St Stephen's Garnethill
St Stephen's Blythswood
Cowcaddens
St George's Road (I)
Lyon Street
Milton St Stephen's
Renfield Street
St Stephen's II
St George's Road
Renfield
St Stephen's III
Renfield St Stephen's


Oatlands Q S
St Bernard's
Oatlands U F (I)
Cumberland Street
Augustine
Buchanan Memorial
Oatlands St Bernard's
Shearer Memorial [Oatlands U F (II)]
Augustine Buchanan
Oatlands Trinity
Rutherglen Road [Hutchesontown]

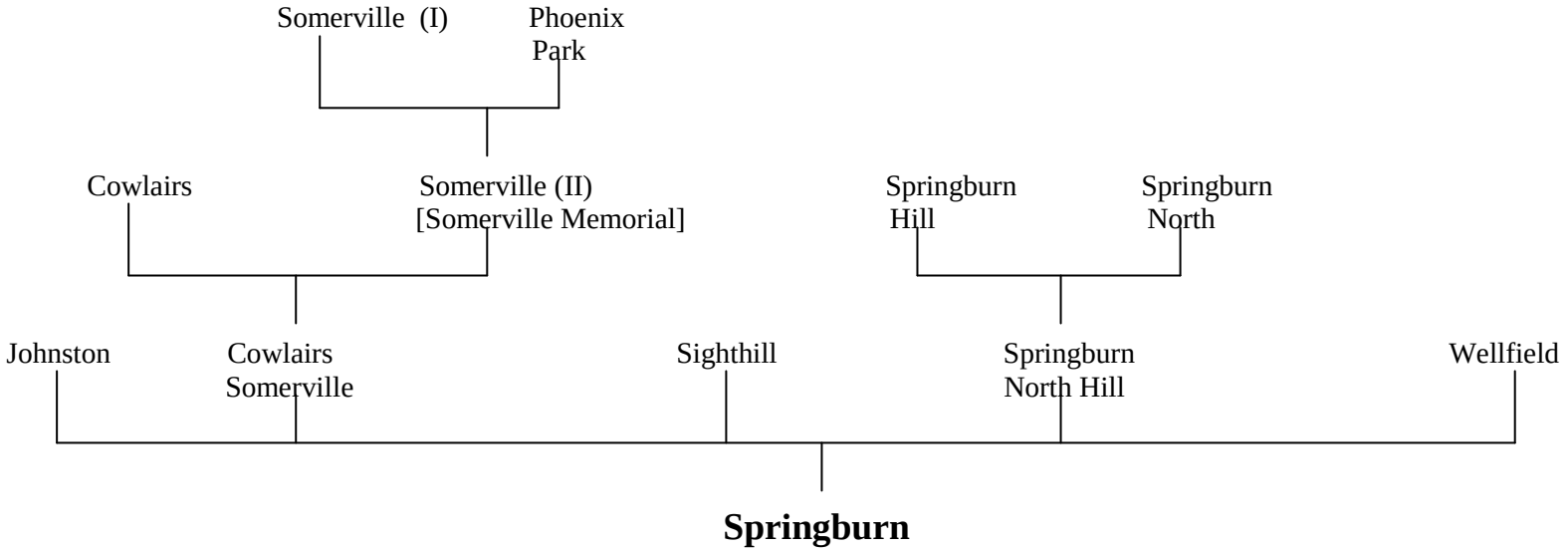

St John's U F
Renfield U F
Hyndland U F
St John's and Renfield
St John's Renfield

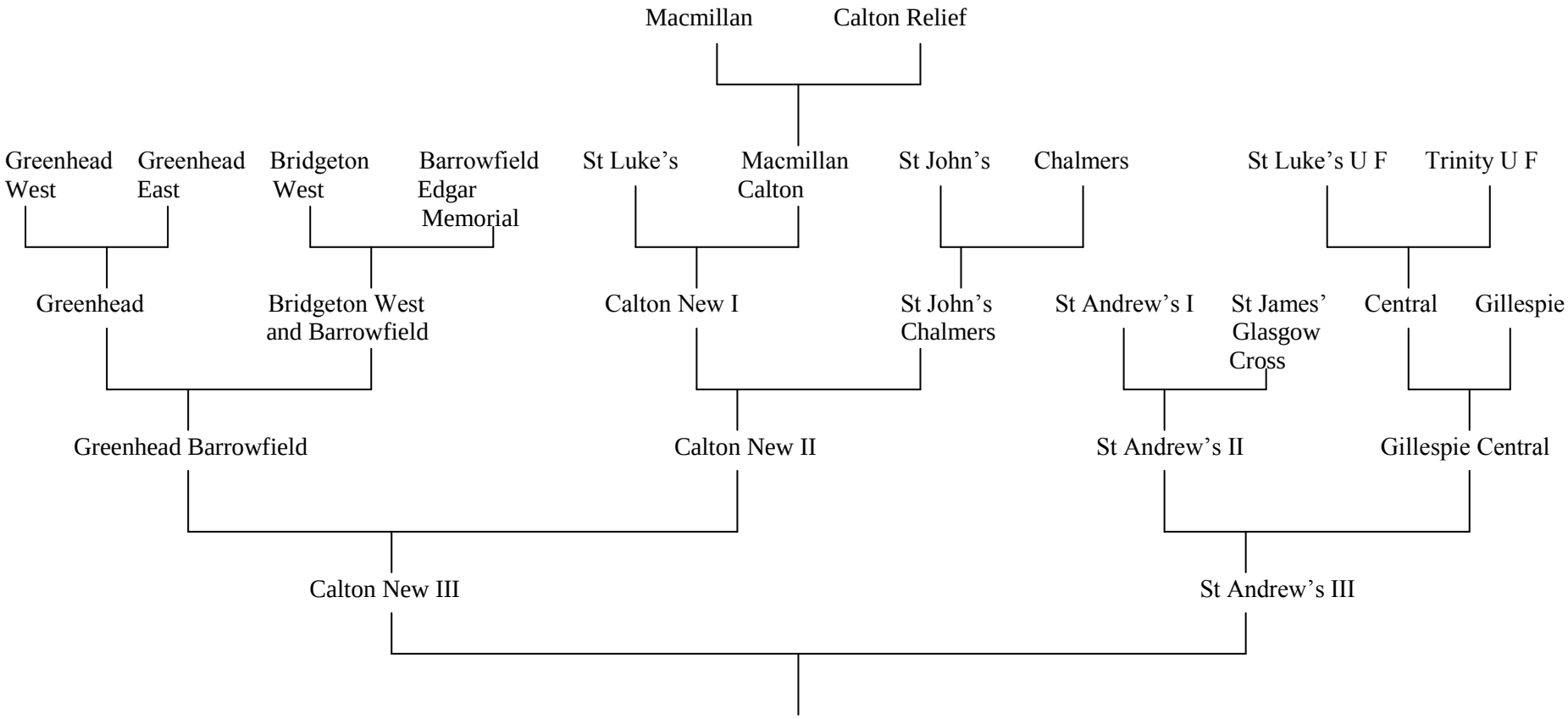
****


Scotstoun East
Scotstoun West
Jordanvale
Gordon Park
Scotstoun I
Whiteinch I
Scotstoun and Whiteinch
Scotstoun I
Whiteinch II


Shawlands Old I
Langside Avenue
Shawlands Cross
Shawlands Old II
Shawlands

****


Somerville (I)
Phoenix Park
Cowlairs
Somerville (II) [Somerville Memorial]
Springburn Hill
Springburn North
Johnston
Cowlairs Somerville
Sighthill
Springburn North Hill
Wellfield
Springburn


Macmillan
Calton Relief
Greenhead West
Greenhead East
Bridgeton West
Barrowfield Edgar Memorial
St Luke's
Macmillan Calton
St John's
Chalmers
St Luke's U F
Trinity U F
Greenhead
Bridgeton West and Barrowfield
Calton New I
St John's Chalmers
St Andrew's I
St James' Glasgow Cross
Central
Gillespie
Greenhead Barrowfield
Calton New II
St Andrew's II
Gillespie Central
Calton New III
St Andrew's III
St Luke's and St Andrew's

Appendix 2 – Churhes in East Kilbride

638 East Kilbride Claremont

Source - Post-1929 Church of Scotland Church Extension.

Located in St Leonard's, East Kilrbide**.**

Began as a Church Extension charge with the appointment of a minister in 1968. Services were at first held in the local school. The congregation was granted full status in terms of Act XXVII of General Assembly 19**, and so the cause became East Kilbride Claremont Parish Church qucad sac ra**.**

Church dedicated on 31st March 1971 (xvi 73). Architects, Noad and Wallace.

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Ministers - Edward Anthony Howarth Sawers 1968-77.

Transferred to the Presbytery of Hamilton in 1976.

Note
The church is situated in the St Leonard's area of the new town, but the name 'Claremont' comes from the congregation of that name in Glasgow (q v) in recognition of the fact that the whole proceeds of the sale of the former Claremont Church were given to help in the erection of the new building in East Kilbride (xii 22, 44).

639 East Kilbride Greenhills

Source - Post-1929 Church of Scotland Church Extension.

Located at Greenhills Centre, East Kilbride**.**

Began as a Church Extension charge in 1971, a minister being appointed in the following year. The congregation was granted full status in terms of Act

Church built 1977. Architects, Honeyman, Jack and Robertson.

Ministers - Thomas Mathieson McWilliam 1972-80.

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Transferred to the Presbytery of Hanilton in 1976.

640 East Kilbride Moncreiff (U)

Source - Free Church.

Located in Calderwood Road at St Leonard's Road, East Kilbride**.**

Began in 1843 immediately after the Disruption when the minister and three of the elders from the Parish Church applied for admission to the Free Church. Having thus formed East Kilbride Free Church they proceeded to erect in 1845 a building which was subsequently enlarged and renovated. The cause continued as East Kilbride United Free Church. In 1955 agreement was reached that the congregation would transport to a new area

of the town, and work was begun on the erection of premises in the Calderwood area. The name 'Moncreiff' was adopted in 1929**.**

Church dedicated on 18th September 1959 (x 526). The earlier church in the old village was sold to the Development Corporation and was used as a public hall. See Note 2 hereunder.

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Ministers - Edward Erskine Anderson 1899-1911; Robert McKinlay 1911-29; Norman Sommerville Boyd Scott 1929-37; Vernon Callard Clarke 1937-42; Robert Brown 1943-49; Henry Lyall Orr 1949-56; Andrew Reyburn Morton 1956-64; David Willox Maclagan 1965-72; Alexander McLachlan 1972-83.
Associate ministers - Alistair Swanson Lusk 1974-84.

Transferred to the Presbytery of Hamilton in 1976.

Notes
1. At the second meeting of Hamilton Free Church Presbytery in 1843 Sir Henry Moncreiff Bart and three of his elders applied for admission to the Free Church. For a time they worshipped in a barn which came to be known as 'The Spale Kirk' till their church was erected in 1845. Sir Henry continued as minister till 1852. See also Note 7 under East Kilbride Old.

2. The original Church Extension buildings consisted of a large hall-church and a church hall. In 1974 a large suite of halls was added, allowing the hall-church to be dedicated for use exclusively as a sanctuary.

641 East Kilbride Old

Source - Church of Scotland quoad omnia.

Located in Montgomerie Street in the heart of the old village**.**

Began in pre-Reformation times**.**

Church built in 1774, the tower being added in 1816. The roof was renewed and other repairs carried out in 1838. An extensive range of hall accommodation was later added nearby.

Administered under the old quoad omnia constitution.

Ministers - William Jack 1894-1932; Thomas Kennedy Johnstone 1932-60; Walter Milne Reid 1961-74; James Gilfillan 1975-

Transferred to the Presbytery of Hamilton in 1976.

Notes
1. The full name of the charge was East Kilbride and Torrens, these two parishes having been united in 1589.

2. The Church of Kilbride was a prebend belonging to the Precentor of Glasgow Cathedral. It was dedicated to St Bride.

3. In 1596 the charge was transferred to the Presbytery of Hamilton from that of Glasgow. In 1929 it was restored to the Presbytery of Glasgow. In 1976 it went back again to Hamilton.

4. John Colvill (1567-85) participated in the Raid of Ruthven in 1582, was twice ambassador to the court of England where he made himself specially obnoxious to the Catholic party. The next year he was imprisoned in the Castle of Edinburgh on a charge of treason. He yet contrived to sit in the Scots Parliament in 1587 as a commissioner for Stirling. He became

associated with Bothwell and he had to quit the country, never returning. About the turn of the century he became a Roman Catholic. He died in Paris in 1605 'in great want and misery.'

5. Robert Darroch (1586-1607) was, in 1607, nominated 'constant Moderator of Presbytery' and the members were ordered by the Privy Council to recognise him as such - under pain of rebellion. He died a month later at the age of forty-eight.

6. Thomas Charteris (1653-56) joined the Protesters in 1651 and was admitted to East Kilbride two years later. He is said to have occupied himself largely in the business of horse-dealing. On a Saturday evening in June 1656 he was kicked on the breast by a horse pasturing in the kirkyard and died the following day - at the age of thirty.

7. John Burnet (1656-62) was deprived by Act of Parliament in 1662. He refused indulgence in 1672. Wodrow says of him that "he was a minister of great solidity and learning, and though he had no freedom to fall in with the indulgence himself yet he was very opposite to division upon that score, and both heard indulged ministers and pressed his people at Kilbride, among whom he lived, to do so. He had been singularly useful in the parish where there were a great many Quakers and Separatists; and yet by his painful and excellent preachings and other labours he reclaimed most part of them.

8. Sir Henry Wellwood Moncreiff (1837-43), son of the great Moncreiff, Lord of Ccuncil and Session, joined the Free Church (see above under Moncreiff) and in 1852 became minister of Free St Cuthbert's in Edinburgh and Joint Principal Clerk of Assembly.

642 East Kilbride South

Source - Post 1929 Church of Scotland Church Extension.

Located at Baird Hill, Murray, East Kilbride**.**

Began as a Church Extension charge in 1957. The congregation was granted full status by the General Assembly of 1960 in terms of Act.

Church dedicated on 4th September 1964.

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Ministers - Patrick John Rogers Hamilton 1958-79; John C Sharp 1980-

Transferred to the Presbytery of Hamilton in 1976.

Notes

1. It was originally envisaged that the West congregation would transport to the new area once the church there was ready, and Mr Hamilton was inducted on that firm understanding. When, however, the time came to obtemper* the agreement the West people had had second thoughts and were not inclined to move. It was thereford resolved to depart from the proposal and to have two congregations, and since Mr Hamilton elected to stay with the South congregation the West Church was declared vacant.
* In Scots Law, to obey or comply with.

2. A suite of buildings, including hall-church, was erected in 1955. In 1974 a new sanctuary was added, to the design of Messrs Rogerson and Spence.

643 East Kilbride West

Source United Presbyterian Church - Relief.

Located in Kittoch Street in the old village of East Kilbride**.**

Began in 1791 when a very large body of heritors, elders, and heads of families in the Parish of East Kilbride approached the Presbytery of Relief complaining that they were "aggrieved by the Law of Patronage" and asking to be received as a forming congregation. They thus became East Kilbride Relief Church, later East Kilbride United Presbyterian Church, and in 1900, East Kilbride West United Free Church**.**

Church built in 1791.

Administered under the Model Constitution since October 1968 (xiv 464).

Ministers Campbell P MacQueen Macleroy 1894-1904; James Grant Liddell 1905-41; James Fisher Henderson Burns 1958-74; Patrick Rogers John Hamilton 1948-58; John Logan 1958-74;Macknight Crawfurd Cowper 1975-81.

Transferred to the Presbytery of Hamilton in 1976.

Notes
1. At the time of Mr.Hamilton's induction it was agreed that the congregation would in due course move to the Murray neighbourhood, but this was later departed from (See. Note 1 on East Kilbride South above).

2. The story of Mr Robert Cameron (1817-41) is not without interest. His call had been signed by 338 members and opposed by 273, and when it was sustained an appeal was taken to the Synod, but without result. Shortly after 1836 "some hidden evil began to work towards a separation and the people set about getting quit of their minister." Finally in 1841 agreement was reached - Mr Cameron received the sum of £200 and the pastoral tie was broken. Certain charges, however, were still to be dealt with, and it is thought that acts of intoxication were involved. In March a paper was read at Presbytery by Mr Cameron who spoke of the Presbytery's intention to 'crush' him, going on to declare himself "in every shape and form unconnected with the Relief Synod." However, the last word was to be with the Presbytery which declared him a 'fugitive from discipline', suspended him sine die, and expelled him from the communion of the Relief Church.They parted, it would appear, with mutual satisfaction.

644 East Kilbride Westwood

Source - Post-1929 Church of Scotland Church Extension

Located at Belmont Drive, Westwood, East Kilbride**.**

Began as a Church Extension charge in 1962 when, on 3rd May, a minister was ordained and inducted to the charge. The congregation was granted full status in terms of Act XXI of General Assemcbly 1968 and the cause became East Kilbride Westwood Parish Church quoad sacra. To begin with the congregation worshipped in Duncanrig School where they continued till the new church complex was ready in 1966**.**

Church dedicated on 4th November 1966 (xiii 448).

Administered under the Model Constitution.

Ministers - -James Fraser Riach 1962-70; Ian Duncan Petrie 1971-

Transferred to the Presbytery of Hamilton in 1976.